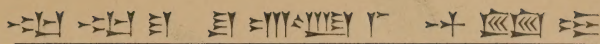


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BABYLONIAN MAGIC AND SORCERY

BEING

“THE PRAYERS OF THE LIFTING OF THE HAND.”

THE CUNEIFORM TEXTS OF A GROUP OF BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN
INCANTATIONS AND MAGICAL FORMULÆ EDITED WITH TRANS-
LITERATIONS TRANSLATIONS AND FULL VOCABULARY
FROM TABLETS OF THE KUVUNJIK COL-
LECTIONS PRESERVED IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM

BY

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British Museum.*

London
LUZAC AND CO.

1896.

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I DEDICATE THIS BOOK

TO

THE REV. A. F. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.,

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF HEBREW AND FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE;

CANON OF ELY CATHEDRAL,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

AS A TOKEN OF REGARD AND ESTEEM.

PREFACE.

The object of the present work is to give the cuneiform text of a complete group of tablets inscribed with prayers and religious compositions of a devotional and somewhat magical character, from the Kuyunjik collections preserved in the British Museum. To these texts a transliteration into Latin characters has been added, and, in the case of well preserved or unbroken documents, a running translation has been given. A vocabulary with the necessary indexes, *etc.* is also appended. The cuneiform texts, which fill seventy-five plates, are about sixty in number, and of these only one has hitherto been published in full; the extracts or passages previously given in the works of the late Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, DR. STRASSMAIER, and Prof. BEZOLD will be found cited in the Introduction.

It will be seen that the greater number of the texts formed parts of several large groups of magical tablets, and that certain sections were employed in more than one group. As they appear here they are the result of the editing of the scribes of Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria about B. C. 669—625, who had them copied and arranged for his royal library at Nineveh. There is little doubt however that the sources from which they were compiled were Babylonian. The prayers and formulae inscribed on the tablets, which bore the title of "Prayers of the Lifting of the

Hand", were drawn up for use in the private worship, either of the king himself, or of certain of his subjects. Some of the tablets are inscribed with single prayers, and these appear to have been copied from the larger compositions for the use of special individuals on special occasions. As examples of this class of text K 223, K 2808, and K 2836 may be mentioned, which contain Ashurbanipal's personal petitions for the deliverance of Assyria from the evils which had fallen upon the land in consequence of an eclipse of the moon.

Unlike the prayers of many Semitic nations the compositions here given are accompanied by an interesting series of directions for the making of offerings and the performance of religious ceremonies, and they show a remarkable mixture of lofty spiritual conceptions and belief in the efficacy of incantations and magical practices, which cannot always be understood. In language closely resembling that of the penitential psalms we find the conscience-stricken suppliant crying to his god for relief from his sin, while in the same breath he entreats to be delivered from the spells and charms of the sorcerer, and from the hobgoblins, phantoms, spectres and devils with which his imagination had peopled the unseen world.

The scientific study of the Babylonian and Assyrian religion dates from the publication of the *Kosmologie der Babylonier* by Prof. JENSEN in 1890. In this work the author grouped and classified all the facts connected with the subject which could be derived from published texts, and it was evident that no farther advance could be made until after the publication of new material. It then became clear that the science could be best forwarded by a systematic study of the magical and religious series, class by class, rather than by the issue of miscellaneous texts

however complete and important. Following this idea in the present year DR. TALLQVIST produced a scholarly monograph on the important series called by the Assyrians *Maḫlû*, and it is understood that Prof. ZIMMERN is engaged on the preparation of an edition of the equally important series called *Shurpu*. Since this little book has been prepared on similar lines and deals with a connected group of religious texts, it is hoped that it may be of use to those whose studies lead them to the careful consideration of the ancient Semitic religions of Western Asia.

My thanks are due to Prof. BEZOLD both for friendly advice and for help in the revision of the proofs; I am also indebted to Prof. ZIMMERN and a few private friends for suggestions which I have adopted.

LEONARD W. KING.

November 13th, 1895.

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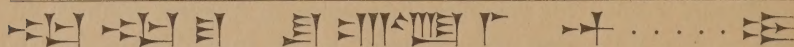
INTRODUCTION.

The clay tablets, from which the texts here published have been copied, are preserved in the British Museum and belong to the various collections from Kuyunjik. The majority are of the K. Collection, but some have been included from the Sm., D.T., Rm., 81—2—4, 82—3—23, 83—1—18 and Bu. 91—5—9 collections. The tablets, to judge from those that are complete, are not all of the same size but vary from about $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. $\times$ $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. All contain one column of writing on obverse and reverse, and, with one exception, are inscribed in the Assyrian character of the VIIth century B.C., the longest complete inscription consisting of one hundred and twenty-one lines, the shortest of twenty-nine lines. They were originally copied for Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria from about 669 to 625 B.C., and were stored in the royal library at Nineveh; many of them contain his name and the colophon which it was customary to inscribe on works copied or composed for his collection. The tablets are formed of fine clay and have been carefully baked, and those that escaped injury at the destruction of Nineveh, and have not suffered from the action of water during their subsequent interment, are still in good preservation.

The principal contents of the tablets consist of prayers and incantations to various deities, which were termed by the Assyrians themselves "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand". It is not difficult to grasp the signification of this title, for the act of raising the hand is universally regarded as symbolical of invocation of a deity, whether in attestation of an oath, or

in offering up prayer and supplication. With the Babylonians and Assyrians the expression "to raise the hand" was frequently used by itself in the sense of offering a prayer, and so by a natural transition it came to be employed as a synonym of "to pray", *i. e.* "to utter a prayer". Sometimes the petition which the suppliant offers is added indirectly, when it is usually introduced by *aššu*¹, though this is not invariably the case². In other passages the phrase introduces the actual words of the prayer, as at the beginning of the prayer of Nebuchadnezzar to *Marduk* towards the end of the *East India House Inscription*³. In accordance with this extension of meaning the phrase *niš kâti*, "the lifting of the hand", is often found in apposition to, or balancing, *ikribu*, *supû*, *etc.*, and in many instances it can merely retain the general meaning of "prayer", or "supplication"⁴. In the title of the prayers collected in this volume, however, there is no need to divorce the expression from its original meaning; while the phrase was employed to indicate the general character of the composition, we may probably see in it a reference to the actual gesture of raising the hand during the recital of the prayer⁵.

The title was appended to each prayer as a colophon-line together with the name of the deity to whom the prayer was addressed; it is always found following the composition, and is enclosed within two lines ruled on the clay by the scribe:—



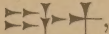
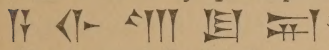
¹ Cf., *e. g.*, Annals of Sargon, l. 55 f. (WINCKLER, *Die Keilschrifttexte Sargons*, I, p. 12): *ana Aššur bîliya aššu turri gimilli Mannai ana išir Aššur turri kâti aššima*; and Cyl. B of Esarhaddon, ll. 3 ff. (III R, 15): *aššu ipiš sarrûti bît abiya ana Aššur Sin Šamaš Bîl Nabû u Nirgal Istar ša Ninua Istar ša Arba'îlu kâti aššima*.

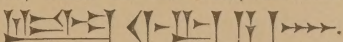
² Cf., *e. g.*, Sargon Cyl., l. 54.

³ Col. IX, ll. 45 ff.: *ana Marduk bîliya utnin kâti ašši Marduk bîlu mûdû ilâni etc.*

⁴ In some colophon-lines it is employed in the sense of "prayer", or "incantation", cf. IV R, pl. 18, no. 2, l. 15, and pl. 53 [60], Col. IV, l. 29; see also IV R, pl. 55 [92], no. 2, Rev., l. 6, where the phrase *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* is combined with the usual title of a penitential psalm.

⁵ See below, p. 13. On cylinder-seals a suppliant is frequently represented with one or both hands raised.

The five dots mark the space where the name of the god or goddess is inserted. In the case of prayers to astral deities the name of the deity is preceded by the determinative , while occasionally the suffix  takes the place of the more usual . With these exceptions, however, the form of this colophon-line is invariably the same¹ and furnishes one of the most distinctive characteristics of the present collection of texts². It may perhaps not unfairly be compared to the title ,³ which generally accompanies the "Penitential Psalms" together with a note as to whether the tablet is to be confined to the worship of a particular deity or is suitable for general use.

A further resemblance to the "Penitential Psalms" may be seen in the fact that the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" do not form a series of tablets labelled and numbered by the Assyrians themselves, such as the *Maklû*-Series, or the *Šurpu*-Series, or the series . Strictly speaking they do not form a series but merely a class of tablets, which can, however, be readily distinguished from other religious texts not only by their writing and arrangement but also by their style and the recurrence of certain fixed colophon-lines and formulae. A somewhat similar "class" of texts which is not a "series" may be seen in the "Hymns in paragraphs"⁴, the greater part of which have been published by BRÜNNOW in the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*⁵. The Assyrian prayers to the Sun-god published by KNUDTON⁶, which also form a class but not a series, can hardly be cited in this connection in view of their special scope and character.

One of the principal guides in the selection of tablets of

¹ In No. 51, l. 9 the title is not essentially different, but merely did duty for two incantations addressed to the same astral deity.

² The colophon-line is very rarely found in texts belonging to other classes; but see K 2538 etc. (cf. *infra*, p. 15); Sm. 290, obv., l. 4; Sm. 1025, l. 9; Sm. 1250, l. 3, etc.

³ See ZIMMERN, *Babylonische Busspsalmen*, pp. 1, 53, 66, 81.

⁴ Cf. BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, *passim*.

⁵ See ZA IV, pp. 1 ff., 225 ff., and ZA V, pp. 55 ff.

⁶ *Assyrische Gebete an den Sonnengott*, Leipzig, 1893.

this class is to be found in the distinctive colophon-line or title already referred to, and the fact that BEZOLD in his Catalogue of the K. Collection has given where possible the colophon-lines and titles, which occur on religious texts, has proved of material assistance. This title taken in conjunction with certain resemblances in the style of the compositions, the shape and quality of the tablets and the character of the writing renders the recognition of the class comparatively simple. It is true that in such a process of selection resemblances in style and writing are of no slight importance¹, but taken by themselves they prove unsafe guides; and, although the collection might have been largely increased if a resemblance in these two particulars had been deemed sufficient to warrant the inclusion of a tablet, yet an element of uncertainty would by this plan have been necessarily introduced². In the first five Sections therefore only those tablets are included in which the distinctive colophon-line occurs. Such has been the method of selection, and by its adoption it was found necessary to include a few tablets which had been already partly published or referred to. Of four of the texts here published in full extracts are to be found in STRASSMAIER'S *Alphabetisches Verzeichniss*³; the nearly

¹ A practical illustration of this statement may be seen in the fact that my selection of tablets on these principals has resulted in over forty "joins", and the recognition of several duplicates.

² Among the fragments thus rejected are some with additional recommendations, *e. g.* K 3310, l. 2 of which, the first line of an incantation, agrees, so far as it goes, with the catch-line of No. 11; K 13231, l. 4 of which corresponds to the catch-line of No. 16; and K 9252, the first line of which corresponds to l. 5 of K 2832 *etc.*, the catalogue of incantations published below. Since printing off I have come across a prayer on K 10695 which is probably of the class of "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand", as ll. 13 and 14 contain traces of the distinctive colophon-line and rubric; only a few signs of the prayer have been preserved, from which it would appear to have been directed against various forms of sickness; the tablet, the surface of which has suffered considerably from the action of water, must, when complete, have resembled No. 33 in size. The fragment Rm. 446 may possibly have belonged to a "Prayer of the Lifting of the Hand to *Istar*", though too little of the tablet has been preserved to admit of a certain decision; its colophon of five lines, in which Ashurbanipal names himself the son of Esarhaddon, and the grandson of Sennacherib does not occur elsewhere in prayers of this class; the fragment K 10757 probably belonged to a similar tablet.

³ Of K 140, which forms part of the text here published as No. 22, ll. 11—12

complete tablet K 163 + K 218 (No. 12) has been published in IV R¹ 64 and repeated in IV R² 57, while the reverse of K 2379, part of its duplicate which is cited as *C*, is to be found on p. 11 of the *Additions* to IV R²; finally BEZOLD in *ZA* III, p. 250 has published K 9490, which contains the conclusion of the text of No. 50¹.

Although the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" do not consist of a series of tablets numbered by the Assyrians themselves, there are not lacking indications that groups of them were arranged in some definite order or sequence. What modifications and changes their original arrangement has undergone will be apparent after a brief examination of the data. The most obvious indications of arrangement are the catch-lines which are found on all the tablets the ends of which have not been broken off. As these repeat at the end of one tablet the first line of the next, they point to some definite arrangement of the texts. The following is a list of those catch-lines which have been preserved:—

- 1, 53 *šiptu bilu muš-ti-šir kiš-šat nišî^{bi} gi-mir nab-ni-ti*
 6, 132 *šiptu ilu šú - pu - ú* [.]
 11, 46 [*šiptu*] *ši-i-ru git-ma-lu ši-tar-lu*
 12, 121 *inuma amilu kakkad-su ikkal-šu lišânu-šu ú-zak-ka-t-su*
 16, 12 [*šiptu*] *samî u iršiti*
 18, 20 *šiptu ga - aš - ru šú - pu - u i - dil* ^{ilu} *Igigi*
 19, 34 *šiptu ru - ba - tú - rabîtu(tu) i - lat ši - ma - a - ti*
 21, 93 *ilu bilu šú-pu-u git-ma-lum ilâni^{bi} ra-sub-bu*
 22, 70 *šiptu* ^{ilu} [*Na-bi-um a-ša-ri-du bu-kur*] ^{ilu} *Marduk*
 29, 3 [*šiptu*] *ti-iz-ka-ru bu-kur* ^{ilu} [.]
 30, 30 *šiptu il - ti* ^{ilu} *Igigi bu - uk - rat* [.]

and 62—66 are cited in AV, nos. 8247, 8297, 8510 and 9071; of K 155 (No. 1), ll. 1—10, 23—25 and 43—45 are given in AV, nos. 6700, 7845, 8063 and 8297; of K 2396, which contains part of the text of No. 8, ll. 22—24 are quoted in AV, no. 6043; and of K 3283, a duplicate of No. 11, ll. 6—10 are given in AV, nos. 7586 and 8483.

¹ For the quotations made by SAYCE, DELITZSCH and SCHRADER from K 2836 (a dupl. of No. 27) and K 3358 (No. 32), see BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, pp. 480, 526. Moreover DELITZSCH, in the first two parts of his *Handwörterbuch* which have at present appeared, quotes from K 155 (No. 1), and TALLQVIST in *Die assyrische Beschwörungsserie Maqlû* cites passages from K 235 (No. 11).

- 33, 47 [šiptu] šar-rat kib-ra-a-ti i-lit bi-li-i-ti
 35, 15 [šiptu] saḫ(?) ki-bit ana A.BA L. DA.RA
 36, 10 [šiptu^{ilu}] Igigi butuktu ḫa-si-[.]
 38, 5 šiptu šur - [.]
 41, 3 [šiptu] šarru ni-mi-ki ba-nu-u ta-sin-ti
 42, 26 šiptu^{ilu} Marduk bīlu rabū [.]
 47, 8 [šiptu] gaš - ru - ú - ti
 48, 17 šiptu bīlu šur-bu-u ša ina šamī-i šú-luḫ-ḫu-šu illu
 50, 29 šiptu at-ta^{kakḫabu} KAK.SI.DI^{ilu} NINIB a-ša-rid ilāni^{pl}
 rabūti^{pl}
 52, 5 šiptu šarru ilāni^{pl} gaš-ru-ú-ti ša nap-ḫar ma-a-ti šú-pu-u
^{ilu}IMINA.BI at-tu-nu-ma

Even fewer beginnings of tablets have been preserved. In the following list, however, the first line of any incantation, without regard to its position on the tablet, is included for comparison with the catch-lines given above: —

- 1, 1 šiptu^{ilu} Sin^{ilu} Nannaru ru-šú-bu ú - [.]
 1, 29 šiptu ḫá - rid - tú^{ilu} Iš - tar ka - nu - ut i - [lá - a - ti]
 2, 11 šiptu ap - lu gaš - ru bu - kur^{ilu} Bīl
 2, 43 [šiptu] kib - ra - a - ti i - lat bí - li - i - ti
 3, 10 [šiptu ap-lu gaš-ru] bu-kur^{ilu} Bīl 𐎶 šur-bu-ú git-ma-lu
 i-lit-ti I.ŠAR.RA
 4, 9 šiptu^{ilu} Dam - ki - na šar - rat kal ilāni^{pl} lá - tú
 4, 24 [šiptu^{ilu} Ba'u] bīltu šur-bu-tú a-ši-bat šamī-i [illūti^{pl}]
 5, 11 [šiptu] ḫá - rid - tum^{ilu} Iš - tar ka - nu - ut i - lá - a - [ti]
 6, 1 šiptu bīlu šur - bu - [ú]
 6, 18 šiptu^{ilu} Nusku šur - [bu - ú i - lit - ti Dūr - ilu^{KI}]
 6, 36 šiptu^{ilu} Sin na - [.]
 6, 71 šiptu^{ilu} Ba'u bīltu šur-bu-tum ummu ri-mi-[ni-tum a]-ši-
 bat šamī-i illūti^{pl}
 6, 97 šiptu šur-bu-ú git-ma-[lu a-bi-rum^{ilu} Marduk]
 7, 9 šiptu^{ilu} Bī-lit ili bīltu šur-[bu-tum ummu ri-mi-ni-tum a-
 ši-bat šamī-i illūti^{pl}]
 7, 34 šiptu^{kakḫabu} Ishara [.]
 8, 22 šiptu at-tu-nu kakḫabāni šar-ḫu-tum ša mu-[.]
 9, 1 [šiptu ga - āš - ru šú - pú - ú i - dil^{alu} Aššur]
 9, 28 [šiptu] šir-tum ŠA.TAR i-[.]
 10, 7 šiptu šur-bu-ú git-ma-lu a-bi-rum^{ilu} Marduk [.]

- 11, 1 [šiptu] karradu ^{ilu}Marduk ša i - eis - su a - bu - bu
 12, 1 inuma lumun murši DI.PAL.A ZI.TAR.RU.DA
 KA.LU.BI.DA dubbubu ana amīlu ūl itilī
 12, 17 šiptu ^{ilu}Marduk bīl mâtâtī šal-[ba-bu]-ru-bu
 12, 105 šiptu at-ta AN.ĜUL ma-šar šulmi(mī) ša ^{ilu}Ĝ-a u ^{ilu}Marduk
 13, 15 [šiptu] bī-lum ^{ilu}Marduk mu-dī-ī [.]
 14, 14 [šiptu]] - ħu
 20, 8 šiptu šur - bu - ū git - ma - lu [.]
 21, 34 [šiptu] šur - bu - ū [.]
 21, 76 [šiptu] ^{ilu}Rammānu [.]-ta-až-nu šū-pu-u
 ilu gaš-ru
 22, 1 šiptu rubū ašaridu bu - kur ^{ilu}Marduk
 22, 35 šiptu bīt nu - ru ab - kal [.] - ū
 27, 1 šiptu bī-lum gaš-ru ti-iz-ka-[ru bu-kur ^{ilu}NU.NAM.NIR]
 28, 7 [šiptu]] - ū ilu ri - mi - nu - ū
 31, 11 [šiptu]]GI.GI bu-uk-rat ^{ilu}Sin ti-lī-tū
 32, 6 [šiptu]]-na ^{ilu}Istar ká-rid-ti i-lá-a-[ti]
 33, 1 [šiptu]]-zu-zu i-lat mu-na-[.]
 37, 7 [šiptu] bīltu] šur-bu-tum ummu ri-mi-ni-
 tum a-[ši-bat šamī-ī illūti^{pl}]
 39, 6 [šiptu]] kakkabāni^{pl} i-lat šar-[.]
 46, 11 šiptu ^{ilu}Nirgal bīl [.] ^{kakkabu}Pišū ti-il šamī-ī
 u iršitim(tim)
 50, 1 [šiptu] ^{kakkabu}SIB.ZI.AN.NA]

A glance will show that not many lines in the two lists correspond. In fact, of the twenty-one catch-lines that have been preserved only one corresponds to the first line of any of the tablets, it being probable that No. 29, l. 3 should be restored from No. 27, l. 1¹; the catch-line of No. 48 may indeed refer to No. 6, l. 1, though this is far from certain as only two words of the latter have been preserved. A comparison of the catch-lines therefore with the beginnings of the tablets does not throw much light on the question of their original order. Some few of the catch-lines, however, may possibly be referred to incantations which do not occur at the beginnings of tablets; the catch-line of No. 11, for instance, may possibly correspond to

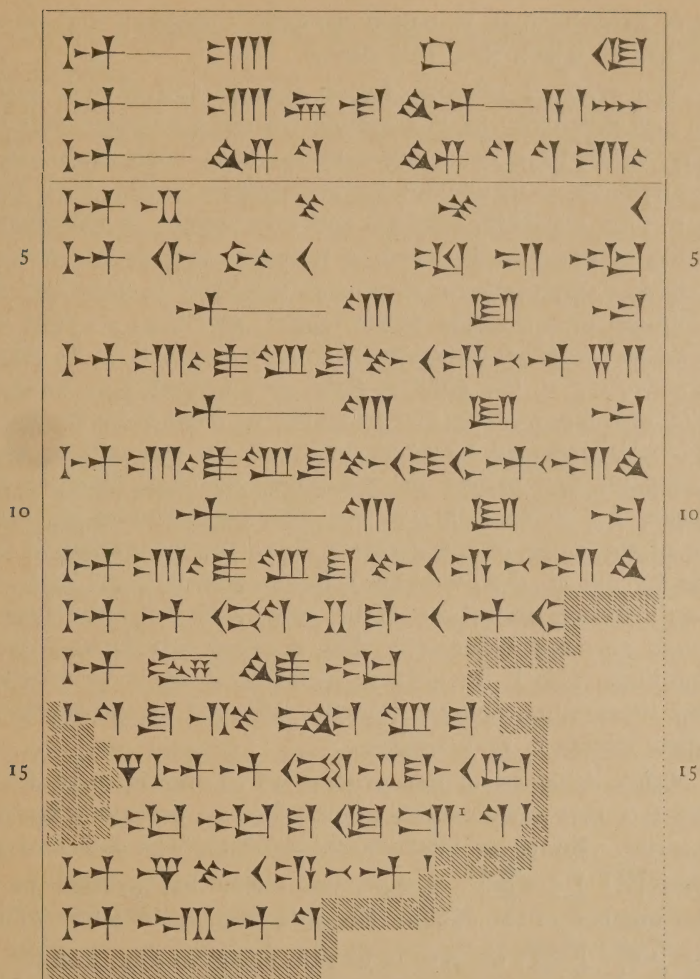
¹ Cf. *infra*, p. 92.

No. 14, l. 14, or that of No. 16¹ to No. 46, l. 11, or that of No. 30 to No. 31, l. 11. The catch-line of No. 33 may perhaps represent a variant form of No. 2, l. 43, while the catch-line of No. 38, of which only the first sign has been preserved, might equally well be referred to No. 6, l. 97, No. 10, l. 7, No. 20, l. 8, or No. 21, l. 34. But, even if these instances of correspondence were certain, they would not assist us in our inquiry, as in the case of each the context of the catch-line does not correspond to that of the incantation to which it is assumed to refer; in other words, the incantation or ceremonial section, which the catch-line in question follows, is not the same as that preceding the incantation, to the first line of which the catch-line corresponds. The only inference therefore that can be drawn from these facts is that the texts have undergone various changes and rearrangements at the hands of editors or redactors before they were copied by the scribes of Ashurbanipal.

In this connection it may be of interest to refer to an Assyrian catalogue of incantations that has been preserved on K 2832 + K 6680², as some of the first lines of compositions cited in Col. I of that tablet correspond to certain of the catch-lines and first lines of the present collection of texts. Col. II contains the beginnings of seven incantations which are addressed in the main to the Sun-god and probably have no reference to the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand"; the end of the last column, which is all that has been preserved of the reverse of the tablet is uninscribed. In Col. I, the text of which is given on the opposite page, it will be seen that l. 7 corresponds to the catch-line of No. 18, and l. 12 to the remains of the catch-line of No. 42, while l. 11 is identical with the first line of No. 9; the first line of the tablet, moreover, contains the name of the series to which No. 1, according to its colophon, belongs. It is, of course, possible that all the incantations enumerated in this column of the tablet belong to the class of texts here collected,

¹ It is possible that No. 16 and No. 42 are parts of the same tablet, as is suggested by BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 1186; in that case the catch-line so formed would not correspond to No. 46, l. 11.

² See below, p. 15. Catalogues of tablets containing forecasts, mythological legends, etc. testify to the activity of the Assyrian scribes in the collection and classification of other classes of texts.

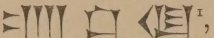
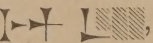
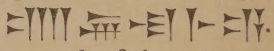


though, in that case, they have not yet been recognised, and are perhaps not preserved in the collections from Kuyunjik. It is equally possible that the incantations, apart from those already identified, have no connection with the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand". In the latter case the tablet affords striking proof of the manner in which scribes, either before or at the

¹ This character is partly effaced.

time of Ashurbanipal, re-edited the older collections and classes of tablets to which they had access.

The evidence afforded by an examination of their catch-lines and first lines leads therefore to the conclusion that the tablets, which have come down to us, have been subjected to several processes of editing, the incantations having been from time to time collected, selected and rearranged. A noteworthy instance of the way in which a favourite incantation was re-copied and employed in various connections is presented by the address to a goddess which begins: *šiptu biltu sur-bûtu ummu rimînitum âsibat šamî illûti*. In No. 6, ll. 71 ff., where it is addressed to the goddess *Ba'u*, it is preceded by a prayer to *Sin* and followed by one probably to *Šamaš*, in the duplicate *D* it is preceded by some directions for ceremonies, while it forms the first prayer on the tablet which is cited as the duplicate *E*; in No. 7, ll. 9 ff. we find the title *Bilit ili* in the place of the name of the goddess *Ba'u*, the incantation is followed by one to the astral deity *Iškara*, and it is set aside for use only during an eclipse of the moon; in No. 4 the version presents so many differences that it practically forms a fresh incantation. This is the history, so far as it can be ascertained, of one incantation, and the evidence afforded by the duplicates of other tablets is very similar.

Other evidence of this process of editing is to be found in the fact that some tablets are labelled as belonging to certain series. No. 1, for instance, is stated to be a tablet of the series ¹, though the scribe has omitted to fill in the number of the tablet; No. 30 is the 134th tablet of the series , the rest of its title being broken; and No. 48 forms the eighth part of the composition . Possibly in the first, and certainly in the second of these cases, the series was a composite one made up of various classes of texts, for it is not necessary to conclude from the evidence of No. 30 that the other 133 or more tablets missing from that series were all "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand"; more probable is the supposition that this class of tablets was merely

¹ See below, pp. 14 ff.

one of several classes laid under contribution by the compilers of the series.

A still further indication of editing may be seen in the colophons with which the tablets conclude. It is true the majority of them end with the formula which is commonly found on tablets from Ashurbanipal's library, and which may be translated as follows: "The palace of Ashurbanipal, king of the world, king of Assyria, who in *Aššur* and *Bīlīt* puts his trust, on whom *Nabû* and *Tašmītu* have bestowed broad ears, who has acquired clear eyes. The valued products of the scribe's art, such as no one among the kings who have gone before me had acquired, the wisdom of *Nabû*,, as much as exists, I have inscribed on tablets, I have arranged in groups¹, I have revised, and for the sight of my reading have set in my palace, I, the ruler, who knoweth the light of *Aššur*, the king of the gods. Whosoever carries off (this tablet), or with my name inscribes his own name, may *Aššur* and *Bīlīt* in wrath and anger cast him down, and destroy his name and seed in the land!" This colophon is by no means universal however, for we find shorter ones on Nos. 11 and 33, while Nos. 18, 35, 38 and 41 present various differences to the normal conclusion, and No. 10 merely contains the note that the tablet was copied from an older original. The reason that no colophons occur on Nos. 19, 29 and 50, the ends of which are left blank, is to be sought in the fact that these tablets contain single prayers extracted from the larger tablets for some temporary purpose². The evidence of catch-lines, duplicates, series and colophons therefore all leads to the same conclusion, that the tablets are not arranged on one plan but have undergone several redactions, and it is obvious that any attempt to restore the original order would be fruitless.

It was necessary therefore to arrange them for publication on some other principle, and the plan adopted has been to classify them according to the deities to whom the prayers and incantations are addressed. The fact that while some of

¹ See DELITZSCH, *Handwörterbuch*, p. 182.

² K 3332 (the dupl. A of No. 1), and K 2836 + K 6593 (the dupl. A of No. 27), which are also without colophons, contain similar extracts. These extracts from the longer texts are inscribed on small tablets in rather large characters.

the tablets contain prayers and incantations addressed only to one god, while the contents of others refer to several different deities in succession furnished a basis for classification, and the texts fell naturally into five divisions or sections. In the first are those tablets which contain prayers *etc.* addressed successively to each of a group of deities; in the second are tablets the contents of which refer only to one god; in the third the suppliant on each tablet addresses himself throughout to one goddess; the fourth section consists of fragmentary tablets from which the names of the deities addressed are missing, while in the fifth are collected prayers *etc.* addressed to astral deities. This method of arrangement, though convenient, is open to objection on one point. The tablets are classified according to their contents at the present moment; from many of them, however, large parts are missing, and it is possible that when complete they might have fallen under different sections to those they now occupy. This objection, however, is not confined to the present arrangement but might be urged against any alternative method; it is, in fact, a disadvantage which is inseparable from a collection of tablets comprising some that have not been preserved intact.

The uses to which the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" could be put are somewhat varied, corresponding to the scope of the petitions and incantations they contain. With the exception of the tablets set aside for use after a lunar eclipse, they appear to have been intended for somewhat general use. It is true that from the accompanying ceremonies we can sometimes gather further details as to the time and occasion suitable for their employment, but in the majority of cases we are dependent on internal evidence to ascertain the circumstances which attended their recital. In form and structure they present a general resemblance to each other, each prayer or incantation consisting of three principal divisions, which vary considerably in their comparative length and importance. The beginning of a prayer as a rule consists of an introduction in which the deity addressed is called upon by name, his power or mercy praised, and his special functions or attributes referred to or described. The suppliant then turns to his own condition of distress, and his petitions for help and deliverance form the

second main section of the prayer; the conclusion is generally in the form of a short doxology. In the invocation of a deity the most extravagant praise could be employed, the suppliant in his utterances not confining himself to strict theology; any deity, whose help he sought, however unimportant, was for him at that moment one of the greatest of the gods. It is true that the greater gods are praised for their special powers and characteristics, but the lesser deities share with them the most exalted titles — a practice which may have been the result of anxiety to secure by any means the favour of the deity addressed.

All the prayers are for the use of individuals, and in many of them a formula occurs in which the suppliant states his own name and adds those of his god and goddess. The importance to a man of the protection of his patron deities is obvious from the frequently recurring petitions for restoration to their favour, when in consequence of some act of sin they have withdrawn from him their guidance and support, and he, not relying on his own efforts to appease their anger, calls in some more powerful god or goddess to act as mediator. This fact is not sufficient, however, to explain the addition of their names to that of the suppliant, for the formula sometimes occurs in prayers, in which no other mention is made of the suppliant's god and goddess. As the prayers in most cases have not been expressly copied for any individual, the actual names are not inserted in the formula; an interesting exception, however, occurs in K 223, the duplicate of No. 2 which is cited as *D*. No. 2 is part of a large tablet containing prayers to *Tašmītu*, *Ninib*, etc., and K 223 is a small one inscribed with the prayer to *Ninib*, which has been extracted from the larger tablet for the private use of Ashurbanipal. In place of the formula which occurs in No. 2, l. 26 the duplicate *D* reads: "I, thy servant, Ashurbanipal, the son of his god, whose god is *Aššur*, whose goddess is *Aššurītu*" etc. It is probable that no one but the Assyrian king could refer to *Aššur* as his god and to *Aššurītu* as his goddess; this divine couple were the peculiar patrons of royalty, and, although they looked after the people and land of Assyria as a whole, the king was the only individual selected for their special protection. The data however

is insufficient to determine what gods the private Assyrians and Babylonians were privileged to regard as their patron deities. It is possible a solution of the question might be obtained from a study of the cylinder-seals, on which the owner, after stating his own name and that of his father frequently adds the name of the god of whom he is the servant¹; meanwhile it may be permissible to speculate whether each class or trade had not its own patron deity, who was also regarded as peculiarly the god of each member of that class.

We know that each city had its local god, who in prayers sometimes takes the place of the suppliant's patron deity², and it may be that a similar localization of deities existed with regard to the different trades and classes of society. Possibly this suggestion may serve to explain in some degree the various pairs and groups of deities whose blessings are invoked by the senders of letters on behalf of their correspondents. It is improbable that these gods were selected merely at the fancy of the writer, and it is easier to suppose that his choice was restricted either by law or custom to the deities who were connected with his own class or profession. A striking instance in point may be seen in the letters K 501, K 538, 83—1—18, 35 and 80—7—19, 23 written by *Arad-Nabû* to the king³; as the letters deal with religious matters it may be assumed that *Arad-Nabû* was a priest, and the fact that he invokes such a long list of important deities would on the above assumption be an

¹ The assumption that the god mentioned on a cylinder-seal is always the owner's patron deity is not quite certain. That amulets could be worn which were dedicated to other than patron deities is proved by the Assyrian amulet 95—4—8, 1. On this little cylinder of clay the owner *Šamaškillâni* addresses an incantation to the astral deity *Kak-si-di* in the course of which he states he is the son of his god, with whom it is evident the deity *Kak-si-di* is not to be identified.

² Cf. K 2493, l. 17 [*ana-ku pulânu apil*] *pulâni ša ilu ali-šu ilu Marduk ilu Istar ali-šu*

³ The introductory phrases on 83—1—18, 35 read as follows: *a-na šarri bîli-ya arad-ka mArad-ilu Nabû lu šulmu(mu) a-na šarri bîli-ya Aššur ilu Sin ilu Šamaš ilu Marduk ilu Zar-pa-ni-tum ilu Nabû ilu Taš-mi-tum ilu Istar ša alu Ninua ilu Istar ša alu Arba-ilu ilâni¹ an-nu-ti rabûti¹ ra²-mu-ti šarru-ti-ka C šanâti¹ a-na šarri bîli-ya lu-bal-li¹-tu šu-bu-tu lit-tu-tu a-na šarri bîli-ya lu-šab-bi-û ma-sar šul-mi u ba-la-ti [ina] libbi šarri bîli-ya lip-ki-du. K 501 has a similar introduction, while in K 538 and 80—7—19, 23 Sin is the only god omitted from the list.*

indication of his high rank and position. It may be urged against this theory that the same writer does not invariably invoke the same gods; many explanations might be offered of this fact, it being conceivable that the letters in question were written at different periods of a man's career, or that certain higher positions included the privileges and rights of those beneath them, or that a man of higher rank in addressing a subordinate would not refer to his own gods but invoke those of the latter. However this may be, it is perhaps not impossible that in prayers and incantations the naming of a suppliant's god and goddess was to his contemporaries equivalent to a declaration of his rank and position in the state.

Following the formula in which the suppliant states his own name and those of his patron deities we frequently find in "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" a statement that the occasion on which the prayer is delivered is after an eclipse of the moon, the formula usually running as follows:—

*ina lumun ^{il}atalî ^{il}Sin ša ina arhi pulâni ûmi pulâni
isakna(na) | lumun idâtî^{pl} ittâtî^{pl} limnîti^{pl} là tâbâtî^{pl} | ša
ina ikalli-ya u mâti-ya ibašâ-a¹*

The tablets on which the formula occurs can only have been intended for the use of the king, for no private individual could address a god "in the evil of an eclipse of the moon which in such and such a month on such and such a day has taken place, in the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good which are in my palace and my land". It is probable, however, that only the formula, and not the prayer or incantation itself, was composed for the eclipse. A great body of religious texts and incantations, containing general petitions for deliverance from evil influences and magical powers, would be quite suitable for use after such a calamity, and all that was needed in addition was a formula which could be inserted with

¹ See pp. 7 ff. On p. 10 it is suggested that the ideogram *ITI*, in the sense of "portent", should be rendered by *ittu* but this rendering was not adopted in the transliteration as I was unaware on what grounds DELITZSCH based his rendering *takiltu*. When the early sheets of the transliteration had been printed off the first part of the *Handwörterbuch* appeared in which *ittu* takes the place of his former rendering of the ideogram.

the necessary details of the month and day on which the eclipse had taken place. Such a formula is the one cited above, and the fact that it is found in some copies of the same prayer but omitted in others proves that it could be added or removed at pleasure. Thus in the copy of the prayer to Ninib which was made from No. 2 for the use of Ashurbanipal (*cf. supra*) the eclipse-formula has been inserted between the sixteenth and seventeenth lines of the prayer, and the same insertion has been made in K 2836 the duplicate of No. 27 which is cited as *A*. The prayer to *Ba'u* on No. 6 does not contain the formula, neither does it occur in the duplicate *D*; we find it, however, in the same prayer on No. 7, and in the duplicate *E* it occurs together with a statement of the suppliant's name *etc.* It is absent from the last prayer on No. 6, but it has been inserted in the duplicate *F* where it is also preceded by the suppliant's name and those of his god and goddess. The eclipse-formula may therefore be regarded as forming no essential part of any prayer or incantation; in fact, some of the passages in which it occurs would be improved by its omission as it interrupts the rhythm or metre of the lines on either side of it.

A word must be said on the metre in which the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" are composed. It has long been known that the poetical compositions of the Babylonians were cast in general in a rough form of verse and half-verse; GUNKEL and ZIMMERN, however, were the first to trace in detail the existence of a regular metre¹, pointing out that each verse contained a definite number of accented syllables or rhythmical beats by which it was divided, each division or foot of the verse consisting of single words, or of two or three short connected words, *e. g.* particles with the words that follow them, words joined by the construct state, *etc.* ZIMMERN further drew attention to the fact that the metre was frequently indicated by the grouping of signs on the tablet, and that in publishing a text it was consequently of great importance to reproduce the exact position and form of the characters. In the plates, therefore, I have endeavoured to give as far as possible a facsimile of the original tablets. It will be

¹ See ZIMMERN, *Ein vorläufiges Wort über babylonische Metrik*, ZA VIII pp. 121 ff.

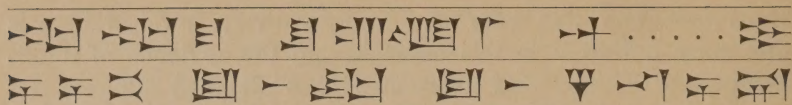
seen, however, that only in a comparatively few instances is the metre indicated in this manner, and the evidence of duplicates goes to show that different scribes attached different degrees of importance to the symmetrical arrangement of their lines. For instance, the carefully marked arrangement of No. 1, ll. 1—8, containing the invocation of *Sin*, is not reproduced in the duplicates K 3332 and Sm. 1382, nor is the form of the lines on No. 18 retained by the duplicate K 6804.

If, however, we apply to the prayers and incantations the rules which ZIMMERN has adduced from a study of Sp. II, 265a¹, we find that great sections of the various tablets fall naturally into the four-divisioned metre. This regular metre is, however, frequently interrupted by a line of only three feet or divisions; for instance four fifths of the prayer to *Ninib* on No. 2 consist of four feet, the remaining fifth of three feet. In many cases, moreover, the lines, though possessing a certain rythm cannot be regarded as composed in metre. The conclusion to which we are led, therefore, is that the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand", though occasionally running into regular metre, are not subject to the strict rules which apply to the poetry of the Babylonians. It is perhaps not improbable that this irregularity was intentional on the part of their composers. In the recital of a prayer or incantation the irregular lines would form a striking contrast or foil to those in metre, and the combination would serve to mark the suppliant's varying degrees of exaltation.

The "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" are frequently accompanied by directions for the performance of ceremonies and the observance of certain rites. The paragraphs containing these directions are separated from the incantations by lines ruled on the clay by the scribe and they generally commence with the words *ipûš annam* "Do the following"². Their length varies considerably, ranging from rubrics of one line to sections of fifteen lines. The rubric of one line which is characteristic of the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" is generally found closely following the title of the prayer, from which it is divided by a line on the clay:—

¹ Cf. ZIMMERN, *Weiteres zur babylonischen Metrik*, ZA X, pp. 1 ff.

² Cf. *infra*, p. 19.



It will be seen that after the introductory phrase the rubric refers to two alternative rites which are to be performed in connection with the recital of the prayer¹. On one occasion² we find this rubric directly following the incantation, and it is there expanded into two lines by the additional injunction that the incantation is to be recited before *Sibsziana*, an addition rendered necessary by the omission of the title.

Ceremonial sections of two lines are not uncommon. They are sometimes combined with the title which they follow without a break³, containing two or three directions to the effect that incense is to be set before the god or goddess, a libation to be offered, and the incantation to be recited so many times; or they may follow the title from which they are divided by a division-line⁴; or finally they may follow a longer section of ceremonies when they contain additional rites to be performed in connection with those that precede them⁵. Sections of three lines, which are also common, generally follow the title⁶, though they are sometimes found in combination with longer ceremonial sections⁷. Not so common are sections of four lines, which follow the title and are not found in connection with other sections⁸. The longer sections of five⁹, six¹⁰, seven¹¹, ten¹², fourteen¹³, and fifteen¹⁴ lines give directions for offerings in

¹ See below p. 71 f., where the rubric is more fully discussed and a list of the passages given where it occurs.

² No. 52, l. 3 f.

³ Nos. 2, l. 9 f.; 6, l. 95 f.; 8, l. 20 f.

⁴ Nos. 13, l. 13 f.; 14, l. 12 f.

⁵ No. 12, ll. 101 f., 103 f.

⁶ Nos. 21, ll. 73 ff.; 31, ll. 8 ff.; 32, ll. 3 ff.; 36, ll. 7 ff.; 44, ll. 3 ff.

⁷ Nos. 21, ll. 25 ff.; 33, ll. 44 ff.

⁸ Nos. 11, ll. 42 ff.; 22, ll. 31 ff.

⁹ Nos. 12, ll. 96 ff.; 33, ll. 39 ff.

¹⁰ Nos. 12, ll. 115 ff.; 15, ll. 18 ff.; 21, ll. 28 ff.

¹¹ Nos. 26, ll. 4 ff.; 51, ll. 10 ff.

¹² No. 30, ll. 20 ff.

¹³ No. 40, ll. 3 ff.

¹⁴ No. 12, ll. 2 ff.

greater detail, while some¹ cannot be classified as in each case only the beginning has been preserved.

By far the commonest injunction in these ceremonial sections is one to the effect that the recital of the incantation is to be accompanied by the burning of incense. The formula usually reads "a censer of incense before the god shalt thou set", though sometimes the kind of incense to be employed is specified, and at other times the wood is mentioned, from which, when lighted, the censers are to be kindled. Certain drink-offerings and libations are also of common occurrence. It is from the longer sections, however, that we learn in greater detail the objects suitable for offering to a god. Water, honey, and butter are frequently mentioned together in the lists of offerings; directions occur for laying before the god dates, garlic, corn and grain, while various flowers, plants and herbs play a conspicuous part both in the offerings and the ritual. Offerings of various kinds of flesh are sometimes specified, while fragments of gold, lapis-lazuli, alabaster *etc.* might be presented by the suppliant. Pure water and oil are constantly mentioned in the ceremonial sections; the former might be simply offered in a vessel before the god, or used for sprinkling a green bough in his presence; the latter might also form the subject of an offering, or be used for anointing, or be placed in an open vessel into which various objects were thrown. In No. 11, for example, the seed of the *maštakal*-plant is ordered to be cast into oil, while in No. 12 the priest is to place oil in a vessel of *urkarinnu*-wood and then cast into it fragments of plaster, gold, the *bīnu*-plant, the *maštakal*-plant, and other plants and herbs. When the rite of casting things into oil is to be performed, the amount of oil to be used is generally mentioned, and sometimes the kind of oil to be employed. The rite of the knotted cord² frequently accompanies the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand", and on one occasion the rite is followed by a magical formula; in No. 12, a tablet intended for the use of a sick man, when the priest loosens the knot he is to utter the words *Īa uma'iranni*, after which the sick man is to return

¹ Nos. 15, ll. 24 ff.; 17, ll. 6 ff.; 23, ll. 7 ff.; 24, ll. 5 ff.; 25, ll. 6 ff.

² See below, p. 71 f.

to his house without looking backward. The occasions on which the tablets might be used are sometimes specified in the ceremonial sections; Nos. 12 and 31, for instance, are to be used at night, No. 30 on a favourable day, No. 24 during a certain phase of the moon, and No. 21 at night when the wind is in a certain quarter. The use of the majority of the tablets, however, appears to have been unrestricted.

It will be seen, therefore, that the ceremonies which accompany the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" in general character resemble those which occur on other classes of ceremonial and religious texts. They were not merely symbols, but were regarded as potent in themselves, and, as the efficacy of an incantation depended on its correct recital, so their power resulted from a scrupulous performance of each detail. They are, with one exception, written after the prayer or incantation they accompany, but in most cases they describe rites which are to be performed before the recitation of the prayer. The god or goddess must be propitiated by the necessary gifts before the suppliant is in a position to make his appeal in the divine presence; the altar must be loaded with offerings and the censers lighted before the words of the incantation can take effect.

LIST OF TABLETS.

	No.
I. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO GROUPS OF DEITIES:—	
1. Sin, Ištar and Tašmîtu	1
2. Ninib, Tašmîtu and another goddess	2
3. Ninib and Damkina	3
4. Ia, Damkina and Ba'u	4
5. Di-kud and Ištar	5
6. Anu, Nusku, Sin, Ba'u and Šamaš	6
7. Bilit ili, Išhara and a god	7
8. Ištar and certain stars	8
9. Marduk and Bilit ili	9
10. Marduk and Šamaš	10
II. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO GODS:—	
1. Marduk	11—18
2. Bîl	19
3. Rammân	20—21
4. Nabû	22
5. Sin	23—26
6. Nirgal	27—28
III. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO GODDESSES:—	
1. Ša-la	29
2. Ištar	30—32
3. Tašmîtu	33
4. Mi-mi	34
5. Bilit	35
IV. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO DEITIES WHOSE NAMES HAVE NOT BEEN PRESERVED	
	36—45
V. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO ASTRAL DEITIES:—	
1. Muštabarrû-mûtânu	46
2. Mul-mul	47—48
3. Kak-si-di	49
4. Sibziana	50—52
VI. PRAYERS AGAINST THE EVILS ATTENDING AN ECLIPSE OF THE MOON	
	53—62

Transliteration Translations and Notes.

Section I.

Prayers addressed to Groups of Deities.

The plan on which the following pages have been arranged requires perhaps a word of explanation. The tablets are numbered and are here treated in the same order as they occur in the plates at the end of the volume. I have not divided the Transliteration, Translations and Notes into three separate Sections, as I believe the theoretical simplicity of such an arrangement is purchased at a great practical disadvantage, the constant reference from one part of the book to another tending rather to weary than assist the reader. To reduce this inconvenience as far as possible I have collected together all the matter referring to each tablet. A full transliteration of the text is first given which is followed by a description and translation of the prayers, incantations and ceremonies that it contains. The notes follow the translation, the numbers at the head of each paragraph referring to the line of the text with which the note in question deals.

In the Transliteration those portions of the text that have been restored are placed within square brackets, while the signs within round brackets always denote phonetic complements. Variant readings are given at the foot of the page, the duplicate tablets being cited by the capitals A, B, C etc., the registration numbers of which are in each case given in the first

footnote to the cuneiform text. In transliterating a well preserved tablet I have commenced a fresh line with each line of the text and have endeavoured to retain as far as possible the original spacing and arrangement of the words as they stand on the tablet itself. As however in the case of broken tablets such an arrangement would lead to a considerable waste of space, I have let the transliteration of those tablets run on continuously, putting between each line a space of five dots if only one character is missing and ten dots to indicate a gap of two or more characters. When the text of such a broken or badly preserved tablet is insufficient to furnish an intelligible translation I have abstained from attempting one; in every case however a transliteration of the text is given, each word of which is cited in the Vocabulary.

The texts have been divided into Sections, which are to some extent explained by their titles. The first Section, consisting of Nos. 1—10, is composed of tablets on each of which are inscribed separate prayers to two or more deities. In some cases (Nos. 3, 5 and 9) there remain prayers addressed only to one god and goddess but from No. 6 it would appear probable that originally four or five deities shared the prayers inscribed on each of these tablets. It is possible that some fragmentary texts, at present containing a single prayer or incantation and therefore classified under Sections II and III, formed part of a large tablet which when complete contained addresses to various deities, and which would accordingly fall under the present heading. The fact however that such fragments present no distinctive characteristic by which they may be detected renders hazardous any attempt at separating them from the texts addressed solely to one god or goddess. Under these circumstances the only practicable course was to ignore the possibility of their belonging to the first section and to classify them according to their present contents.¹

¹ For a fuller discussion of the classification of the texts *cf.* *Introduction*.

No. 1.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. *šiptu* ^{ilu} *Sin* ^{ilu} *Nannaru ru-šu-bu ú-*
2. ^{ilu} *Sin id-diš-šu-ú* *mu-nam-mir*
3. *šá-ki-in* *na-mir-ti* *a-na nišî^{pl}*
4. *ana nišî^{pl} šal-mat kaḫkadu* *uš-šu-ru ša-*
5. *nam-rat urru-ka* *ina šamî-i*
6. *šar-ḫat di-pa-ra-ka* *kîma* ^{ilu} *Gibil*
7. *ma-lu-ú nam-ri-ru-ka* *iršita(ta) rapašta* (. . . .)
8. *šar-ḫa nišî^{pl} uḫ-ṭa-ša-ra* *ana a-ma-ri-ka*
9. ^{ilu} *A-nim šamî-i ša la i-lam-ma-du* *mî-lik-šu ma-*
10. *šu-tu-rat urru-ka kîma* ^{ilu} *Šamaš bu-uk-ri-*
11. *kan-su pâni-ka ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} purus mâtâti šâkin(in) ina pâni-ka*
12. *ina lumun* ^{ilu} *atalî* ^{ilu} *Sin ša ina arḫi pulâni ûmi pulâni išakna(na)*
13. *lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} lâ ṭâbâti^{pl} ša ina ikalli-yà u*
mâti-yà ibašâ-a
14. *ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} i-šal-lu-ka-ma tanadin(in) mil-ka*
15. *izzizû pu-ḫur-šu-nu* *uš-ta-mu-ú ina šapli-ka*
16. ^{ilu} *Sin šû-pu-ú ša I.KUR i-šal-lu-ka-ma ta-mit ilâni^{pl} tanadin(in)*
17. *bubbulum ũ-um ta-mit-ti-ka pi-ris-ti ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}*
18. *ûmu XXX^{KAN} i-sin-na-ka ũ-um ta-šil-ti ilu-ti-[ka]*
19. ^{ilu} *Namrašit i-muk la ša-na-an ša la i-lam-ma-du mi-lik-šu*
ma-
20. *as-ruk-ka si-rik mûsi lallartu ak-ki-ka ri-iš-ta-a ši-ka-*
21. *kan-sa-ku az-za-az a-šî²-ka ka-*
22. *ka-ša dum-ki u mî-ša-ri šukun(un) ili-[ya]*
23. *ilî-yà u* ^{ilu} *istari šá iš-tu ũ-um ma-du-ti iš-bu-su*
24. *ina kit-ti u mišari lis-li-mu itti-yà* 𐎶 *ur-ḫi lid-mî-ik ḫad-iš*
ni-
25. *ú-ma²-ir-ma* ^{ilu} *ZA.GAR ilu ša šunâti^{pl}*
26. *ina šat mûsi KAB.MIŠ ár-ni-ya lu-uš-mî šir-ti lu-ta-*
27. *ana dá-ra-ti lud-lul dá-lî-lî-[ka]*

28. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* ^{ilu} *Sin.[KAN]*

29. *Šiptu ka-rið-tû¹* ^{ilu} *Iš-tar ka-nu-ut i-[lá-a-ti]*

¹ B *ka-rið-tum*.

No. 1 (K 155) consists of the upper part of a large tablet of which fully half has been broken away. The text in its present condition falls into three main sections: (a) ll. 1—27, a prayer to *Sin* on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon, (b) ll. 29—35, the opening lines of a prayer to *Istar*, and (c) ll. 36—51, the conclusion of a prayer to *Tašmîtu* which like (a) is directed against the evils resulting from a lunar eclipse. The prayer to *Sin* (a) commences with an address to the god describing his power and attributes. Ll. 12 and 13 state the occasion of the prayer: an eclipse of the moon has taken place bringing evil on the land of Assyria and the palace of the king who therefore appeals to the god of heaven and to the Moon-god himself, whose prerogative it is to give an oracle of the great gods when they so desire.

Translation.

1. O *Sin*! O *Nannar*! mighty one
2. O *Sin*, who art unique, thou that brightenest
3. That givest light unto the nations
4. That unto the black-headed race art favourable
5. Bright is thy light, in heaven
6. Brilliant is thy torch, like the Fire-god
7. Thy brightness fills the broad earth!
8. The brightness of the nation he gathers, in thy sight . . .
9. O *Anu* of the sky, whose purpose no man learns!
10. Overwhelming is thy light like the Sun-god [thy?] first-born!
11. Before thy face the great gods bow down, the fate of the
world is set before thee!
12. In the evil of an eclipse of the Moon which in such and
such a month on such and such a day has taken place,
13. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,
which are in my palace and my land,
14. The great gods beseech thee and thou givest counsel!
15. They take their stand all of them, they petition at thy feet!
16. O *Sin*, glorious one of *Īkur*! they beseech thee and thou
givest the oracle of the gods!
17. The end of the month is the day of thy oracle, the decision
of the great gods;

18. The thirtieth day is thy festival, a day of prayer to thy
divinity!
19. O God of the New Moon, in might unrivalled, whose purpose
no man learns,
20. I have poured thee a libation of the night (with) wailing,
I have offered thee (with) shouts of joy a drink offering of . .
21. I am bowed down! I have taken my stand! I have sought
for thee!
22. Do thou set favour and righteousness upon me!
23. May my god and my goddess, who for long have been angry
with me,
24. In righteousness and justice deal graciously with me! Let
my way be propitious, with joy
25. And ZA.GAR, the god of dreams hath sent,
26. In the night season my sin may I hear my
iniquity may
27. For ever may I bow myself in humility before thee!

Of (*b*) the prayer to *Istar* only a few lines have been preserved containing the invocation of the goddess. She is addressed as: "*Istar* the heroine, strong among goddesses! Lady(?) of heaven and earth, the splendour of the four quarters! the first-born of *Sin*, offspring of *Ningal*! O *Istar*, over these heavens dost thou rule." The reverse of the tablet (*c*) consists of the last fifteen lines of a prayer to *Tasmitu*, in which the goddess is petitioned to intercede with her husband the god *Nabû* and to induce him to remove the sickness and enchantments caused by the Moon's eclipse. After addressing the goddess by name her suppliant continues: —

38. I so and so, son of so and so, whose god is so and so,
whose goddess is so and so,
39. In the evil of an eclipse of the Moon, which in such and
such a month on such and such a day has taken place
40. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,
which are in my palace and my land,
41. Have turned towards thee! I have established thee! Listen
to the incantation!
42. Before *Nabû* thy spouse, the lord, the prince, the first-born
son of *Isagila*, intercede for me!

43. May he hearken to my cry at the word of thy mouth; may
he remove my sighing, may he learn my supplication!
44. At his mighty word may god and goddess deal graciously
with me!
45. May the sickness of my body be torn away; may the
groaning of my flesh be consumed!
46. May the consumption of my muscles be removed!
47. May the poisons that are upon me be loosened!
48. May the ban be torn away, may the be consumed!
49. May; at thy command may mercy be established!
50. May god and king ordain favour at thy mighty command
that is not altered
51. And thy true mercy that changes not, O lady *Tašmîtu*!

The catch-line reads: "O lord, that directest the multitude
of the peoples, the whole of creation!"

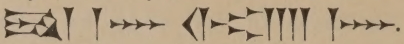
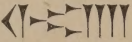
1. The word *ru-šu-bu* (= *rušûbu*), if my reading is correct, is an adj. of the form , the usual forms of the word being *rašbu* and *rašûbu*. The character, however, which I read as  is almost obliterated and might possibly be read .

6. *šarâku* is proved by JENSEN to have the meaning "to shine, be bright"; cf. *Kosmologie* p. 105 f., where the present passage is quoted from STRASSMAIER, *A.V.*, no. 8063. For the meaning of *dipâru* "torch", cf. JENSEN, *ZK*, II, p. 53, and ZIMMERN, *BPS*, p. 47.

9. *ma-[am-ma-an]* is the probable restoration of the end of this line and of l. 19. From the end of l. 10 only one character appears to be missing; *bu-uk-ri-[ka]* would therefore be a possible restoration.

11. *ina* does not occur in the text with the first *pâni-ka* as we might be led to expect from the latter half of the line: for a similar use of *pânu* without the preposition cf. IV R 59 [66], no. 2, rev. l. 18, *pâni-ka lu-kir*, "in thy sight may I be precious".

12 f. The formula contained in these two lines, stating the occasion of the prayer, is of frequent occurrence in these texts (cf. *Introduction*). The first half of the second line, which in several tablets forms a line by itself, is in apposition to *ina*

lumun ^{ilu}*atalî* ^{ilu}*Sin*, as indicated in my translation, and the whole formula, which does not represent a complete sentence in itself, acts merely as an introduction to the sentence that follows it. The only difficulty in the two lines is in connection with the phrase . These two ideograms occur together not only in the formula under discussion but are occasionally to be met with in prayers incantations etc., and whenever they so occur they are never joined by a copula but always stand in apposition to one another as in the present passage, cf. No. 12, l. 64 *ai idiâ-a lumun šu-nâti^{pl} ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ ša šamî-i u uršitim(tim)*, HAUPT's ASKT, No. 7, Rev. l. 4 f. *ina lumun ID.MIN.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ šî-kin ušurti^{pl}*, l. 7 f. *aš-šum lumun ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} ša ina bîti-yà ba-šâ^{pl}-ma pal-ḫa-ku*, and l. 9 f. *ina lumun ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ šû-ti-ka-an-ni-ma*, K 6343, l. 6 *ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} lâ ṭabâti*, K 8005 + K 8845 + K 8941, a very fragmentary prayer of Aššurbânipal formed from three pieces I have lately joined, in l. 3 of which the phrase *ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ* occurs, IV R 17, Rev. l. 15 f. *mu-pa-aš-šir NAM.BUL.BI.I ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl}*, probably IV R 60 [67], Rev. l. 34 [*ID*].*MIŠ ITI.MIŠ BAR.MIŠ ana šarri u mâti-šu bašâ^{pl}-â*, etc. More commonly however the ideogram  is found by itself, cf. No. 12, l. 65 *lumun ITI alî u mâti ai iksudanni(ni) yâ-ši*, the passages quoted from bilingual incantations in BRÜNNOW's *List*, no. 9429, IV R 56 [63], Col. II, l. 116 ^{ilu}*Sin* *mu-kal-lim ITI.MIŠ*, K 9006, l. 5 *ITI limuttu ša ina su-pu-ri-ya*, K 9594, l. 2 (published and transliterated by BRÜNNOW, *ZA* IV, pp. 233, 249), 79-7-8, 52 a corner of an incantation in ll. 3-6 of which the suppliant prays for help *ina lumun ITI* *ina lumun di-ḫu* *ina lumun ašakku* *ina lumun ḫu-us-[su²]*, the fragmentary prayer 82-3-23, 57 Rev. l. 4, K 6187, a Babylonian ceremonial text for obtaining magical results from stones (cf. BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 769), in Col. III of which the *ITI limuttu(tû)* is constantly mentioned, K 3460, Col. I (cf. *op. cit.* p. 535), 79-7-8, 115, l. 16, Bu. 91-5-9, 14, l. 10 an astrological report from *Istaršumîrîš*, K 21 (cf. R. F. HARPER, *Assyrian and Babylonian Letters*, Pt. I, p. 49) a letter from *Nabû-nâdinsum* to the king which concludes (l. 12 ff.): *â ina ilî it-ti an-ni-ti šarru bi-ili* *-šu lu-* *id-da-ab-bu-ub*

ilu Bîl û *ilu* Nabû am-mar ITI šî-tu-uk-ki ma-šu a-na šarru bîli-yá ú-šî-tu-uk-ku šarru bî-ili lu la i-pa-laḥ, K 168, Obv. 1. 16 f. (a letter, published by WINKLER, *Keilschriftt.* II, Leipzig, 1893, p. 28), etc. Though the interpretation of the ideogram ITI is entirely dependent on the context of the passages where it occurs, there is not much doubt as to its meaning. The word is generally rendered by some synonym of "sign" or "omen" (cf. LENORMANT, *Études accadiennes*, Vol. III, p. 136 f., DELITZSCH, *WB*, p. 169, SAYCE, *Hibbert Lectures*, pp. 449, 459, 512, 516, 538, JENSEN in SCHRADER'S *Keilins. Bibl.*, Vol. II, pp. 249, 253, etc.), though in ZK I, p. 303 JENSEN assigned to it the active meaning "power, might (*ops*)". That the former is the more correct rendering of the two is I think put beyond a doubt by a passage occurring in a letter (K 112), the text of which has recently been published by R. F. HARPER, *Assyrian and Babylonian Letters*, Pt. II, p. 228, London 1894. The first fifteen lines of this letter read: a-na ^{am}ikkaru bîli-ya arad-ka ^milu Nabû-zîr-îšîr lu šulmu(mu) a-na bîli-ya *ilu* Nabû u *ilu* Marduk a-na bîli-ya (5) šanâtî^{bl} ma'-da-tî lik-ru-bu ITI.MIŠ lu-u ša šamî-i lu ša iršitim(*tim*) lu-u ša 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 am-mar lim-na-ni a-sa-tar ina ba-at-ta-ta-ai ma-ḥar *ilu* Šamas u-sa-ad-bi-ib-šu-nu (10) ina karân šutû-u ina mî^{bl} rimki ina šamni^{bl} piššâtî^{bl} šu amîlûti^{bl} (?) am-mu-tî ú-sa-ab-ši-il u-sa-kil-šu-nu šar pu-u-ḥi ša ^{mât}Akkadû^{ki} ITI.MIŠ uš-taḥ-ra-an-ni i-si-si (15) ma-a mî-nu-u ITI Though the interpretation of this text is in places exceedingly obscure the general drift of the letter is clear enough. In consequence of enquiries concerning the ITI Nabû-zîrîšîr takes the necessary observations and returns his report to an official styled the *ikkaru*. After the usual salutations he states that he has observed "the ITI, whether of the sky, or of the earth, or of the 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶" (possibly an exhaustive formula), and that they are unfavourable; and probably in consequence of this he has performed certain rites and ceremonies which he proceeds to narrate. It is obvious that the only possible meaning for ITI in this passage is "sign" or "portent", a rendering that suits all other passages in which I have met the word including the one already referred to as having been somewhat differently translated by JENSEN.¹ That

¹ Prof. BEZOLD has called my attention to the use of ITI in the colophon

the word is in itself colourless taking a favourable or unfavourable meaning from its context is suggested by the qualifying phrase *limnîti^{pl} lâ tâbâtî^{pl}* inserted in the formula under discussion, and this is put beyond a doubt by Rm. 136, a fragment of an omen tablet, in ll. 13 and 16 of which we find the phrase *ITI damiktim*[(*tim?*)] as well as *ITI limuttim*(*tim*). It is natural however that in prayers for help or deliverance *ITI* should generally occur in an unfavourable sense.

But while we can assign a meaning to the ideogram with something like certainty, we do not meet with the same success when we look for its Semitic equivalent. DELITZSCH indeed in *AL*³, p. 30, no. 256 suggests a rendering *takiltu*(?) and he is followed by LEHMANN in his explanation of K 168, ll. 14 and 16 (cf. *Šamašsumukîn*, p. 76 f.), in which he transliterates *ITI* with the plural-sign as *taklâtî*, *tak-li-ta-šu-nu* occurring in close connection two lines above. But against this rendering is to be urged the fact that wherever the sign occurs in bilingual incantations it is, as far as I know, rendered not by *takiltu* but by *ittu*. As however I do not know on what grounds DELITZSCH bases his identification of the ideogram with *takiltu*, I have throughout my transliteration rendered the word by *ITI*, thus leaving the question in abeyance.

The explanation of *ID* is also conjectural. Though *ID.MIŠ* and *ITI.MIŠ* are in apposition it does not follow that they are synonymous, as they are taken by LENORMANT, *La Magie*, p. 164 and by SAYCE, *Hibbert Lectures*, pp. 173 and 538. It appears to me that DELITZSCH has given the true explanation of the word in his translation of the sentence *aš-šum lumun ID.MI ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} ša ina bîti-ya bašâ^{pl}-ma*, to which reference has already been made and which he renders: "von wegen (*aššum*) der bösen Mächte, der bösen Zeichen, die in meinem Hause sind" (cf. *WB*, p. 169). Here apparently he renders *ID* by its most common equivalent *idu*, the plural of which constantly occurs in the sense of "forces, powers", and this view is supported by the

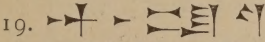
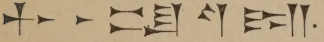
of K 8713, where the word apparently refers to and should be rendered by "astrological forecasts". I think however that the more general rendering "portent", which would of course include the special meaning attaching to the word in this tablet, is better suited to many of the other passages in which *ITI* is to be found; see especially IV R 3, Col. I, l. 29 f.

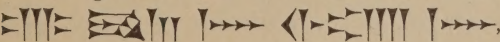
fact that in the same hymn (*cf. supra* p. 8) *ID* occurs with the dual as well as the plural-sign.¹ Moreover in No. 6, l. 114 f. *i-da-tu-u-a* occurs in parallelism with *šunât^{pl}-u-a* and must therefore have a somewhat similar meaning to that of *ID* in the present passage. The meaning of the formula may therefore be regarded as practically settled though the Semitic equivalent of *ITI* is still a matter of some uncertainty.

15. That  is equivalent to *nazâzu* is clear from BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 4893. If on the other hand we read the group phonetically, the form *du-bu* must be explained as Perm. II 1 from *dabâbu*, for *dubbubû**, *dubb-bû**; the former explanation however appears to me the more probable of the two. The verb *uš-ta-mu-û* in the second half of the line I take to be III 2 from *√מקס*, "to speak", with a causative signification, "to cause to speak", *i. e.* "petition".

16. *tâmîtu* in the technical sense of "an oracle" occurs in the regular formulae of the so-called "Downfall" tablets, in which "Izib 7" commonly consists of the phrase *izib ša i-na pî mâr^{ambâri} ardi-ka ta-mit up-tar-ri-du*, "Grant that in the mouth of the magician's son thy servant a word (*i. e.* the oracle for which we ask) may hasten", or in the 1st pers. *ta-mit ina pî-ya up(or ip)-tar-ri-du*, *cf.* KNUDTZON, *Assyrische Gebete an den Sonnengott*, Vol. II, p. 42, Leipzig 1893.

17. For the explanation of *bubbulum* as "the day of (the Moon's) disappearance" *cf.* JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, pp. 91, 106.

19.  I have taken as an abbreviation of . It might be possible to read the group *ilu ina išid ūmi* "o god! in the foundation of (that) day is a power unrivalled *etc.*", referring to the thirtieth day of

¹ The sign of the dual is also to be found with *ID* in the name of the plant , which occurs in Col. V, l. 4 of Rm. 328, a tablet in which the names of plants are enumerated in short sections probably for use as prescriptions. This plant may have been so named from its employment in warding off the evils of the *ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ*. That certain prescriptions were used against such evils is clear from K. 6432, a tablet containing prescriptions, one section of which commences (*rev.*, l. 4) *inuma ina arak Nisâni ūmi IKAN amilu ID.MIŠ-šu ITI.MIŠ-šu limuttu-[šu?]* (*cf.* BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 787).

28. This colophon line, which is characteristic of the present collection of texts (*cf. Introduction*), is with one exception written throughout in Sumero-Akkadian, thus: *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* ^{*ilu*} (or ^{*kakkab*}) *KAN* (or *KID*). The exception occurs in l. 14 of No. 35, which reads: *ni-iš ka-a-ti šá* ^{*ilu*} *Bilit*. The beginning of the line is unfortunately broken off and we are consequently left in doubt as to the Assyrian equivalent of *INIM.INIM.MA*. Our choice however appears to be restricted to *amātu* and *šiptu* (*cf. BRÜNNOW, List, nos. 588 f.*), and of these the former is to be preferred as it distinguishes the ideogram from  occurring at the commencement of almost all these incantations. In Assyrian the line should therefore in all probability run: *amât niš kâti ša* ^{*ilu*} (or ^{*kakkab*}) The expression *niš kâti*, "hand-raising", has in many passages almost lost its original meaning and been transferred to the utterance that generally accompanied the act. It is thus possible that the colophon-line in question is simply equivalent to: "The words of the prayer to such and such a god". My own opinion however is that *INIM.INIM.MA*, whether considered the equivalent of *amātu* or not, has acquired in the colophons where it occurs the definite meaning of "prayer".¹ On this assumption *niš kâti* must be regarded as retaining its original significance and we must see in the title an allusion to some act or ceremony accompanying the recitation of the prayer that precedes it. It may possibly be urged against this view that in No. 8, l. 21 *ŠU IL.LA* III *šanîtu îpuš(uš)* takes the place of the more usual *mînûtu(tú) an-ni-tu* III *šanîtu munu(nu)*², and should therefore be treated as its equivalent in meaning and translated: "the prayer three times perform". But such an inference is far from certain and it appears to me more probable that in the case of No. 8 the act of raising the hand three times is substituted for the threefold repetition of the prayer.

30. My translation of the ideogram *DI.BAR* is conjectural, for the fact that the sign-group    occurs in a

¹ It is possible that the group should be transliterated by some word with the definite meaning of prayer, such as *tišlîtu* or *ikribu*.

² For a discussion of this phrase *cf. infra, sub* No. 2, l. 10.

list of gods in II R 54 as an equivalent of *Bil* (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 9544) does not throw much light upon its meaning. Of the reading of the duplicate B, which probably gave the phonetic equivalent of the ideogram unfortunately only the ending-*tû* has been preserved.

35. In the duplicate B the sign following 𐎶 is written very clearly thus 𐎶-𐎶. This may have been a slip on the part of the scribe for 𐎶𐎶, or possibly for 𐎶𐎶, in which latter case the first part of the line should be transliterated: *MU] BA.AN.UD.DA*

41. *a-ra-ti*, for *arrati*, is clearly used here in the sense of "incantation" or "invocation", as shown by the duplicate C, which reads *ši-mi-i su-[pi-ya]*. The end of l. 42 is restored from the somewhat similar line in HAUPT's *ASKT*, No. 19, Rev. l. 5, which reads: — *ana kar-ra-di id-lum* ^{ilu} *Šamaš ha'-i-ri na-ra-mi-ki a-bu-ti šab-ti-ma*. I have adopted ZIMMERN's explanation of the phrase in *BPS*, p. 59; *abbuttu* he derives from *עבט* "to twist", explaining the word as meaning "chain, fetter", and to the phrase *abbuttu sabātu* he gives the meaning "to go bail, give security for someone, to intercede for him" (esp. of intercession to a deity). Cf. also DELITZSCH in ZIMMERN's *BPS*, p. 117 f. and *WB*, p. 75 f., where he derives the word from *עבה*.

48. *li-tā-kil* I take to be = *littakil*, IV 2 from *akālu*. If the word be read *li-da-gil*, I 1 from *dagālu*, then *li-in-ni-is-si* must be regarded as I 2, not IV 1 from *nishu*, and the line would run: "May he tear away the sickness of my body; may he behold the sighing of my flesh". But the more common form of the Pres. of *dagālu* is *idagal*, and the reading of the duplicate C seems rather to support the former view.

49. *ba-ni-ti*, a subs. from *bānu* "to shine". From the meaning "brightness" the word comes to signify "mercy", cf. ZIMMERN, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

54. The scribe has left a space after *duppu* evidently with the intention of subsequently filling in the number of the tablet. Two other tablets of the Series *Bīt rimki* are known to us, namely K 3245 *etc.* and K 3392, which are labelled respectively

of every large temple. That it actually existed in one or other of these capacities is clear from the passages where it is mentioned throughout the hymn to the Sun-god published in V R, pl. 50 f.; in Col. III, l. 20 occurs the phrase *ina bît rim-ki ina i-ri-bi-ka*, "when thou enterest the house of libation", and in l. 55 *ana bît rim-ki ina ti-ki-ka*, "when thou approachest the house of libation"; cf. also Col. III, ll. 55, 70 and Col. IV, ll. 21, 28 of the same text.

No. 2.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. da-
2. ina ilâni^{pl}
3. bîlti-yà aš-ša-ḫar
4. -ki i-šî³ bî-lut-ki
5. -man-ni-ma ki-bi-i damiktim(tim)
6. -ka ḫul-li-ki limuttim(tim)
7. ya - a - ti pa - liḫ - ki
8. [lib-bi-ki] lu-ša-pi dâ-li-lî-ki lud-lul

-
9. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu}Taš-mî-tum.KAN DU.DU BI
ŠA-NA buraši
10. [ana] pâṇ ^{ilu}Taš-mî-tum tašakan(an) KAS.SAG tanaki(ki)-ma
mînûtu(tû) an-ni-tû munu(nu)
-

11. šiptu ap-lu gaš-ru bu-kur ^{ilu}Bîl
12. šur-bu-u¹ git-ma-lu i-lit-ti I.ŠAR.RA
13. šá pu-luḫ-tû [lit]-bu-šû² ma-lu-u³ ḫar-ba-[šu]
14. ^{ilu}UT.GAL.LU [ša la im]-maḫ-ḫa-ru ka-bal-šu
15. šû-bu-u man-[za-za] ina ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}
16. ina I.KUR bît ta-[šî]-la-a-ti ša-ka-a⁴ ri-ša-a-ka
17. id-dîn-ka-ma ^{ilu}Bîl abu-ka
18. tí-rit kul-lat ilâni^{pl} ka-tuk-ka tam-ḫat
19. ta-dan di-in tí-ni-šî-i-ti⁵
20. tuš-ti-šir la šû-šû-ru i-ka-a i-ku-ti⁶

¹ A šur-bu-ú. ² A lit-bu-šu. ³ A ma-lu-ú; B [ma]-lu-ú. ⁴ B
-lá-a ⁵ B di-in tí-ni-šî-i-ti. ⁶ B i-ku-tum.

21. *ta-ṣab-bat kât [in-ši] la li²-a tu-ša-aš-ka¹*
 22. *ša a-na a-ra-al-[li]-i šu²-ru-du pa-gar-šu² tutîra(ra)*
 23. *ša ár-nu i-šú-ú ta-paṭ-tár³ ár-nu⁴*
 Rev.
 24. *ša ilu-šu itti-šu⁵ zi-nu-ú⁶ tu-sal-lam⁷ ár-hiš*
 25. *ilu^u NIN.IB a-ša-rid ilâni^{pl} ku-ra-du at-ta*
 26. *ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni ša ilu-šu pulânu ilu^u ištār-šu pu-
lânîtum(tum)⁸*
 27. *ar-kus-ka rik-sa KU.A.TIR áš-ruk-ka*
 28. *áš-ruk-ka tar-[rin]-nu⁹ i-ri-šu¹⁰ tâbu¹¹*
 29. *akki-ka du-uš-[šú]-bu ši-kar áš-na-an¹²*
 30. *itti-ka li-iz-[zi]-zu¹³ ilâni^{pl} šú-ut ilu^u Bil*
 31. *itti-ka li-iz-[zi]-zu¹³ ilâni^{pl} šú-ut I.KUR*
 32. *ki-niš nap-lis-an-ni-[ma¹⁴ ši-mi¹⁵] ka-ba-ai*
 33. *un-ni-ni-ya [li-ki-ma¹⁶ mu-ḥur] taš-lit*
 34. *zik-ri [li-ṭib] ili-ka*
 35. *si-lim itti ya-a-tu-ú pa-liḥ-ka*
 36. *[pa]-ni-ka a-ta-mar lu-šî-ra ana-ku*
 37. *[mu]-up-pal-sa-ta¹⁷ ki-niš nap-lis-an-ni¹⁸*
 38. *[an]-ni pu-tur šîr-ti¹⁹ pu-šur*
 39. *[iṭ]-ti-ik kil-la-ti-ma ḥi-ti-ti ru-um-[miṭ]*
 40. *[ili]-yà u ilu^u ištari-yà li-ša-ki-ru-in-ni-ma liḥ-bu-u damiḫtim(tim)*
 41. *[lib]-bi-ka lu-ša-pi dá-li-li-ka lud-lul*

 42. *[INIM.INIM].MA ŠU IL.LA ilu^u NIN.IB.KAN*

 43. *kib-ra-a-ti i-lat bí-li-í-ti*
 44. *ilu^u Da-gan ra-bit ilu^u I-gí-gí*
 45. *ḥ-ti ilâni^{pl} ka-nu-tú ai ak-ki*
 46. *tukulti(ti) I.ZID.DA*
 47. *mu-kin um-mat ilâni^{pl} a-pil ilu^u Marduk*
 48. *-šú nab-ni-ti*
 49. *.-ḥa-zi*
 50. *.-ra*

¹ B *tu-šak-ka-ri*. ² B *am-pagar-šu*. ³ B *tu-paṭ-tár*; D *ta-pa*

⁴ B *ár-na*. ⁵ D *ilu^u ištār-šu*. ⁶ D *zi-nu-u*. ⁷ B *[tu]-sál-lam*. ⁸ D *ana-ku arad-ka m ilu^u Aššur-bán-apli mâr ili-šu* | *ša ilu-šu Aššur ilu^u ištār-šu ilu^u Aš-šú-ri-tum*.

⁹ CD *tar-rin-na*. ¹⁰ CD *i-ri-ša*. ¹¹ D *ta-a-ba*. ¹² D *aš-na-an*. ¹³ D *li-ziz-zu*.

¹⁴ D *napliša-ni-ma*. ¹⁵ E *ši-ma-a*. ¹⁶ D *liḫi-ma*. ¹⁷ D *[mu-up]-pal-sa-at*.

¹⁸ D *napliš-an-ni*. ¹⁹ DE *šîr-tim*.

The first eight lines of No. 2 (K 2487 + K 2502 + K 2591) contain the end of a prayer to *Tašmītu*, in which the suppliant, after beseeching the goddess to confer favour and to destroy iniquity, concludes with the desire that he may extol her heart and bow in humility before her. Ll. 9 and 10 form a colophon containing directions for ceremonies, for a full discussion of which cf. p. 19 ff. These are followed by a complete prayer of thirty-one lines addressed to *Ninib* (ll. 11—41) commencing with fourteen lines in description and praise of the god; the suppliant then states the offerings that he has duly made, relying on which he concludes with the request to be cleansed from sin, comforted in sorrow, and restored to the favour of god and goddess. Ll. 20—23 are remarkable as they attribute a gentle character to *Ninib*, describing him as the guide of the wandering and the sustainer of the weak, the restorer of the dead and the cleanser of sins. It is probable that in this description the god is regarded in his solar character as the friend of mankind, a function that is not however inconsistent with his character as the god of battle.¹ The eight fragmentary lines, with which the tablet concludes, contain the beginning of a prayer to a goddess, which in its damaged condition does not admit of a connected translation.

Translation.

11. O mighty son, first-born of *Bil*!
12. Powerful, perfect, offspring of *Isara*,
13. Who art clothed with terror, who art full of fury!
14. O *Utgallu* (?), whose onslaught is unopposed!
15. Mighty is (thy) place among the great gods!
16. In *Ikur*, the house of decisions, exalted are thy heads,
17. And *Bil* thy father has granted thee
18. That the law of all the gods thy hand should hold!
19. Thou judgest the judgement of mankind!
20. Thou leadest him that is without a leader, the man that is
in need!
21. Thou holdest the hand of the weak, thou exaltest him that
is not strong!

¹ Cf. JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 475.

22. The body of the man that to the Lower World has been
brought down thou dost restore!
23. From him who sin possesses, the sin thou dost remove!
24. Thou art quick to favour the man with whom his god is
angry!
25. O *Ninib*, prince of the gods, a hero art thou!
26. I so and so, son of so and so, whose god is so and so,
whose goddess is so and so,
27. Have bound for thee a cord, have I offered
thee;
28. I have offered thee *tarrinnu*, a pleasant odour;
29. I have poured out for thee mead, a drink from corn.
30. With thee may there stand the gods of *Bill*!
31. With thee may there stand the gods of *Ikur*!
32. Truly pity me and hearken to my cries!
33. My sighing remove and accept my supplication!
34. Let my cry find acceptance before thee!
35. Deal favourably with me who fear thee!
36. Thy face have I beheld, let me have prosperity!
37. Thou art pitiful! Truly pity me!
38. Take away my sin, my iniquity remove!
39. Tear away my disgrace and my offence do thou loosen!
40. May my god and my goddess command me and may they
ordain good fortune!
41. May I praise thy heart, may I bow in humility before thee!

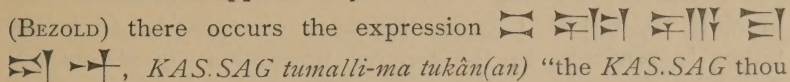
The first clause of the colophon contained in l. 9 f. has been already discussed, *cf.* p. 13 f., and in future I shall not again refer to this phrase which occurs on each of the texts published under Sections I—V. The expression  is to be found at the commencement of most directions for ceremonies interchanging with  and with  and evidently forming a sort of set introduction to the ceremonies that follow. Each of these three groups of signs is probably equivalent to *ipus annam*, "do the following", as BEZOLD has pointed out in *ZA*, V, p. 111. The three directions however that follow this introductory phrase in the present text require some explanation. The first is to the following effect: — "a *ŠA.NA* of incense before *Tasmîtu* shalt

thou set", and the question at once arises, what is a *ŠA.NA*? The phrase *ŠA.NA burâši* is of very common occurrence both in these texts and in regulations for ceremonies generally, and wherever it occurs there are only two alternatives possible as to its meaning. It must either be some measure of weight or capacity stating the exact amount of incense to be used, or else it must refer to the vessel in which the incense is contained. Which of these two meanings should be adopted is made clear from the use of *ŠA.NA* in K 3245, Col. II, l. 14b,¹ which reads, VII *ŠA.NA tašakan(an)*, and in a colophon-line that is characteristic of the present class of texts, *lû ina ŠAR lû ina ŠA.NA ipuš(us)*, cf. Nos. 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 92 etc. As in both these expressions *ŠA.NA* is used absolutely, it cannot be the name of any measure or weight. We are reduced therefore to the second of the two alternatives and must conclude that the *ŠA.NA* was a kind of vessel capable of containing incense and of being set before a god; it may have taken the form of a small brazier or tripod.²

The second injunction, *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki)-ma*, is also frequently to be met with in the ritual texts. The two signs    are not to be read phonetically as an adv. *bi-riš*, but are rather to be regarded as the name of some libation, for otherwise the verb *tanaki* would be left without an object. The *KAS.SAG* may have been the name of some drink or liquid, but it appears to me to be more probable that it was the name of the drink-offering itself. For in IV R 60 [67], 20a there occurs the injunction *KAS.SAG karâni tanaki[(ki)]*, definitely stating that the *KAS.SAG* is to be of wine. This

¹ The first eighteen lines of this column are published by BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 516.

² In texts containing directions for ceremonies and rites we meet with the phrase *ŠA.NA GIBILLA* (= *dipâru*) cf. No. 12, l. 86, K 6052, l. 5, IV R 55 [62], No. 2, Obv. l. 23, etc. If we here assign to *dipâru* its usual meaning of "torch" (cf. p. 6) it is not easy to see what meaning attaches to *ŠA.NA*. In fact the phrase appears inexplicable to me, unless we assume that *dipâru* has also the more indefinite meaning "flame" or "fire". It was apparently on such an assumption that STRONG (*Journal asiatique*, 1893, p. 382) suggests for the expression the meaning "un encensoir". In that case *ŠA.NA burâši* and *ŠA.NA dipâri* would be practically synonymous.

view is further supported by the fact that in Sm. 810, Obv. l. 8 (BEZOLD) there occurs the expression , *KAS.SAG tumalli-ma tukân(an)* "the *KAS.SAG* thou shalt fill up and offer". To "fill up a liquid" would be extremely colloquial English and in Assyrian the phrase would be meaningless; there would be nothing strange however in speaking of filling up such and such a drink-offering. The expression *KAS.SAG*  (= *satû*), "the *KAS.SAG* of drinking", *i. e.* that is drunk, which occurs in the same tablet, Obv. l. 17 and in Sm. 937, l. 4 (BEZOLD) would also seem to support this explanation. In No. 8, l. 21 *mi-ih-ha tanaki(ki)-ma* occurs in the place of the more usual *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki)-ma*. It is not possible however to argue from this passage alone that *mi-ih-ha* = *KAS.SAG*, for we have already seen (*cf.* p. 14) that the latter half of the same line contains a variation from the usual formula.

The colophon concludes with the direction -*tû an-ni-tu* -*nu*, my transliteration of which as *minûtu(tû) an-ni-tû mu-nu(nu)* requires justification. If the phrase always occurred precisely in the form in which we find it in the present text, it might with plausibility be urged that the signs should be read phonetically: *šit-tû an-ni-tû šit-nu*, *šitnû* being regarded as Imperative I 2 from *šanû* "to repeat", and *šittu* a substantive of the form  derived from the same verb. This rendering however is upset by the fact that the verb does not always occur as -*nu*. For instance in IV R 55 [62], no. 2, Obv. l. 19 f. we find the direction *šiptu an-ni-tû III šanûtu ina pân^{iu} Istar* -*ma*, and  without -*nu* is also to be found in Nos. 6, 96; 11, 45; 12, 16 and 103; 30, 27; K 3292, l. 7 *etc.* Moreover in l. 29 of K 6679 + K 8083, two fragments of a large tablet containing ceremonies and prayers to the goddess *Istar* which I have recently joined, we find the form -*û*. These facts together prove conclusively that  is an ideogram, -*nu* and -*û* being merely phonetic complements. The phonetic complement -*nu* indicates that  = *manû* in the present phrase, and this is

put beyond a doubt by the fact that ŠA.MI.NI.𒀭𒀭𒀭 occurring in V R 50, Col. II, l. 63 in the sense of repeating an incantation is rendered in the Semitic translation by *mu-nu* (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 5972). But if 𒀭𒀭𒀭-nu = *munu(nu)* the substantive 𒀭𒀭𒀭-ti must be regarded as *minûtu(tû)*, the whole phrase being equivalent to "This repetition (*i. e.* subject of repetition = incantation) repeat". The direction refers to the prayer or incantation that precedes, not to that which follows the colophon in which it occurs.

14. For a discussion of *ilu* UT.GAL.LU as a synonym of *ilu* NIN.IB cf. JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 461 f.

16. *ta-ši-la-a-ti* prob. = plur. of *tašiltu*, "decree, decision(?)", a subs. of the form تَفْعَلَات (or possibly تَفْعَلَات) from $\sqrt{\text{נשע}}$. Compare *tanittu* from $\sqrt{\text{נשע}}$.

20. The indiscriminate use of *i* and *î* in the phrase *i-ka-a-î-ku-ti* is striking. For the meaning of the words cf. DELITZSCH, *WB*, p. 370.

Ll. 27—29 recount the ceremonies and offerings which the suppliant states he has made to the god *Ninib*. After the formal statement of his name in l. 26, he continues: "I have bound for thee a cord". It is probable that this rite of binding a cord before the god belongs to the great body of sympathetic magic that plays so important a part in Babylonian sorcery. The spell was in all probability regarded as binding only so long as the cord remained knotted, its significance being somewhat similar to that of twisting the black and white threads mentioned as a spell in the sixth *šurpu* tablet, Col. III, ll. 28—31, cf. JENSEN, *ZK* II, p. 42 ff. The offering mentioned in the second half of the line is somewhat obscure; *KU.A.TIR* is indeed translated by SAYCE (*Hibbert Lectures*, p. 529) as "cones(?)" and in a footnote he gives the following three reasons for his translation: in K 4345, Col. III, l. 18 the signs *A.TIR* occur in the name of the plant *šamA-TIR-ti-a-ru*, *Tiyaru* is "the cedar" (II R 23, 23), and the determinative *KU* denotes the husk of a seed. Now *A.TIR* preceded by the determinative 𒀭 has in all probability an entirely different signification from *A.TIR* in combination with *ti-a-ru* and preceded by the de-

terminative $\Sigma||\Sigma$, and in the second place the determinative Σ (= *kîmu*) denotes not "the husk of a seed", but "field produce, grain", cf. JENSEN, *ZK* II, p. 31 and *ZA* III, p. 235. The *KU.A.TIR* is therefore probably an edible herb or serial. It is mentioned in the present passage as being offered to *Ninib* along with the sweet-smelling *tarrinnu*, and a drink-offering of mead, and forms a very common offering both in the ceremonies that accompany some of the present class of texts and in regulations for offerings generally, cf. Nos. 12, 3; 15, 20; 30, 21; 58, 26; IV R 23, no. 1, Rev. Col. III, l. 27; K 3245, Col. II, l. 12 (cf. BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 576), K 6060, l. 6, K 6068, Col. II, l. 3 (cf. *op. cit.*, p. 760), K 6207 + K 6225, l. 7, K 6679 + K 8083, l. 4, K 8932, l. 5, etc.

No. 3.

Transliteration.

1. *bi-lit*
 2. *likî-i*
 3. *ilu-šu u ilu¹istar-šu*
 4. *a-ta-mar*
 5. Δ *šamû-û hidûtu-ki apsû*
 6. [*ilâni^{pl} ša kiš-ša-ti lik-ru-bu*]-*ki* Δ *ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} libbu-ki*
li-šu-[ru-u?]
 7. [*ilu*]*î-a* *li-sar-bu-u bilu-ut-[ki]*
 8. [*ilu*]*Dam-ki-na bi-lit šamî-i u iršitim[(tim?)]*
-
9. [*INIM.INIM.MA*] *ŠU IL.LA* *ilu* *Dam-ki-na.[KAN]*
-
10. [*šiptu ap-lu gaš-ru*] *bu-kur ilu¹Bil* Δ *šur-pu-û¹ git-ma-lu i-lit-ti*
I.ŠAR.RA
 11. [*šá pu-luḫ*]-*tú lit-bu-šu² ma-lu-û³ ḫar-ba-šu*
 12. [*ilu* *UT.GAL.LU*] *ša la im-maḫ-ḫa-ru ka-bal-šu*
 13. [*šu-pu-u*] *man-za-za ina ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}*
 14. [*ina I.KUR bit ta*]-*ši-la-a-ti ša-ḫa-a ri-ša-a-ka*

¹ *A šur-pu-u.*² *A [lit]-bu-šu.*³ *A ma-lu-u.*

15. [*id-din-ka-ma* ^{ilu}*Bil abu-ka*] *tí-rit kul-lat ilàni^{pl} ka-tuk-ka*
tam-[hat]
16. [*ta-dan di-in tí-ni-ši-ti*] ^{lu}*tuš-tí-šir la šú-šú-ra¹ i-ka-a [i-ku-ti]*

No. 3 (K 8122) is a portion of what was probably a large tablet similar to No. 6. The sixteen lines that have been preserved consist of the conclusion of a prayer to the goddess *Damkina* (ll. 1—8) and the commencement of one to the god *Ninib* (ll. 10—16). The first four lines are fragmentary and give no connected text, but from the fifth line onwards the prayer reads:—“May Heaven be thy joy, may the Abyss 6. May the gods of the world be favourable to thee: may the great gods bless thy heart! 7. (May) *Īa* increase thy dominion! 8. O *Damkina*, lady of heaven and earth!” This conclusion, which has been restored from that of the prayer to the goddess *Istar* in No. 8, is not an uncommon one; for somewhat similar endings *cf.* No. 6, ll. 127—129, No. 9, ll. 19—21, *etc.* In the latter of these two tablets the gods *Anu* and *Īa* are substituted for “the Heaven” and “the Abyss” invoked in l. 5 of the present text. The prayer to *Ninib* is duplicate of No. 2, ll. 11—20, for the translation of which *see* p. 18.

No. 4.

Transliteration.

1.
2. -šu
3. u šîpu(?)
4. *li-piš* *a-mi-ri*.
5. *ina pî nišî^{pl}* *liš-ša-kin*
6. -ni *taš-mi-ti u sa-li-mu* -šut
7. [^{ilu}]*Ī-a* *ina lib-bi-ka damikti(ti) ši*.
-
8. *INIM.INIM.MA* *ŠU IL.LA* ^{ilu}*Īa.KAN*
-
9. *šiptu* ^{ilu}*Dam-ki-na šar-rat kâl ilàni^{pl} lá-tú*

¹ A *šú-šú-ru*.

10. *al-ti* ^{*ilu*}*ĭ-a* *ka-rid-tù* *at-ti*
11. ^{*ilu*}*IR.NI.NA* *šar-rat kâl ilâni^{pl}* *lâ-tù* *al-ti* ^{*ilu*}*ĭ-a* *ka-rid-tù at-ti*
12. *šur-ba-ti ina ilâni^{pl}* *lâ-û* *par-šu-[ki?]*
13. *-mî-at* ^{*ilu*}*Anunnaki* *mu-da-at* ^{*ilu*}*[gigi]*
14. *[bî]-lit I.TUR.RA* *ka-nu-ut I.A*
15. *-ti* *-pi-* ^{*ilu*}*ĭ-a a-ši-bat apsû*
bt-lit šamî u [iršiti]
16. *[ana-ku pulânu]* *apil pulâni an-ĥu šû-ût-lu-*
17. *[ina lumun* ^{*ilu*}*atalî]* ^{*ilu*}*Sîn* *ša ina arĥi pulâni ūmi [pulâni*
išakna(na)]
18. *[lumun idâti^{pl}* *ITI.MIŠ* *limnîti^{pl}* *lâ tâbâti^{pl}*
19. *[ša ina ikalli-yâ u mâti]-yâ* *ibašâ-a muršu dan-nu*
20. *lišâni-*
21. *im-*
22.

Rev.

23. [INIM.INIM.MA] ŠU IL.LA
24. [šiptu ^{ilu}Ba'u] biltu sur-bu-tú a-ši-bat šamî-i [illûti^{pl}]
25. rim-ni-tum ka-i-sat
26. [nap[?]]-lu-us-sa taš-mu-ú ki-bit-sa šul-[mu[?]]
27. [al]-si-ki biltu i-giz-zi-ma ši-mî-i ka-ba-[ai]
28. di-ni da-ni purus parâsi(si) dug-gun di-
29. [ašhur]-ki a-šî'-ki ulinnu-ki aš-bat kîma ulinnu ili-yà u
^{ilu}[istari-yà]
30. [di]-ni di-ni purussa-ai purusi(si) a-lak-ti ši-
31. [âš-šum] i-ṭi-ra ga-ma-la šú-zu-ba ti-di-[i]
32. [âš-šum] bul-lu-ṭu šul-lu-mu ba-šú-ú it-ti-[ki]
33. [biltu] bikîtu(?) ad-dan-ki šumu-ki aš-
34. [ip-ša]-ki uzna^{du}-ai iṭ-ri-nè-in-ni-ma ilu-ut-ki lut-
35. [niš] kâti-yà muḫ-ri-ma likê-i un-ni-ni-[yà]
36. [lu-uš]-pur-ki ana ili-yà zi-ni-i ^{ilu}istari-yà zi-ni-[ti]
37. [ana ilu] ali-yà ša šab-su gàm-lu libbu-šu it-ti-[yà]
38. [ina] šutti u bi-ri ša ša-
39. [ina] lumun ^{ilu}atalî ^{ilu}Šin ša ina arḫi pulâni ûmi pulâni
išakna[(na)]
40. [lumun] idâtî^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} lâ ṭâbâtî^{pl}]
41. [ša ina] ikalli-yà u mâtî-yà ibašâ-[a]
42. pal-ḫa-ku ad-ra-ku u šú-ta-du-ra-[ku]

43. ina a-mat ki-bi-ti-ki šir-ti ša ina I.KUR
44. u an-ni-ki ki-nim ša úl inû-[û]
45. ili šab-su litûra(ra) ^{ilu}istari-yà zi-ni-tû
46. ilu ali-yà ^{ilu}Marduk ša i-gu-ga
47. -zi-zu ^{ilu}Bau biltu šur-bu-tû ummu
.
48. ^{ilu}Marduk mârî ris-ti-i ša
49. ki-bi-i
50.

The Obverse of No. 4 (K8105) commences with a few broken lines from a prayer to the god *Īa*, which is followed by the beginning of an address to the goddess *Damkina*, the wife of *Īa* and queen of the Abyss. The first line of the Reverse consists of a colophon-line referring to a preceding incantation, of which however no trace remains, and the name of the god or goddess to whom the incantation was addressed, which originally stood in the second half of the line, has also perished. The rest of the Reverse contains a prayer to the goddess *Ba'u*, from which in all probability not very much is missing. Like the prayers to *Sin* and *Tašmītu* in No. 1 these two addresses to *Damkina* and *Ba'u* are intended for recitation on the occasion of an eclipse of the Moon (*cf.* ll. 17—19 and 39—41). To judge from its shape it would appear probable that the tablet when complete contained five or six incantations, of which the remains of these three only have been preserved. Of the prayer to *Īa* too little remains for translation, and that to *Damkina*, though better preserved, is somewhat fragmentary. After invoking the goddess in the first seven lines, her suppliant is apparently going on to entreat the removal of a great disease that has resulted from the eclipse, when the tablet ends abruptly.

Translation.

9. O *Damkina*, mighty queen of all the gods,
10. O wife of *Īa*, valiant art thou!
11. O *IR.NI.NA*, mighty queen of all the gods; O wife of *Īa*
valiant art thou!
12. Thou art great among the gods, mighty is thy command!

13. O thou that the *Anunnaki*, that knowest the *Igigi*,
 14. O lady of the Abyss, strong one of ,
 15. Thou that *Ía*, thou that dwellest in the
 Abyss, O lady of heaven and earth!
 16. I so and so, son of so and so, am weak ,
 17. In the evil of an eclipse of the Moon, which in such and
 such a month on such and such a day has taken place,
 18. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,
 19. Which are in my palace and my land, a terrible
 disease

In his petition to the goddess *Ba'u* the suppliant implores help in his extremity: he has had a vision at the time of an eclipse of the Moon, in consequence of which he feels that his god and goddess and Marduk the god of his city are angry and have deserted him; let *Ba'u* therefore in mercy use her influence to ensure their return and a renewal of their favour. The following is a translation of the prayer: —

24. O *Ba'u*, mighty lady that dwellest in the bright heavens,
 25. O merciful goddess, the bestower of ,
 26. Whose regard is prosperity, whose word is peace!
 27. I beseech thee, O lady, stand and hearken to my cries!
 28. give judgement, make a decision !
 29. I have turned to thee, I have sought thee, thy *ulinnu* have
 I grasped like the *ulinnu* of my god and my goddess!
 30. Give my judgement, make my decisions, my path,
 31. Since thou knowest to protect, to benefit, to save,
 32. Since to raise to life, to give prosperity rests with thee!
 33. O lady tears have I given thee, thy name have
 I
 34. my ears, do thou protect me and let me . .
 . . . thy divinity!
 35. The raising of my hand accept and take away my sighing!
 36. Let me send thee unto my angry god, unto my goddess
 who is angry,
 37. Unto *Marduk*, the god of my city who is incensed, whose
 heart is enraged(?) with me!
 38. In the dream and the vision which ,
 39. In the evil of an eclipse of the Moon which in such and
 such a month on such and such a day has taken place,

40. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,
 41. Which are in my palace and my land,
 42. I am afraid, I tremble and I am cast down in fear!
 43. At the word of thy exalted command which in *Īkur*,
 44. And thy sure mercy which changeth not,
 45. Let my wrathful god return, let my angry goddess,
 46. Let *Marduk* the god of my city who is enraged,
 47. O *Ba'u*, mighty lady, mother!

9. 𐎶-tū , which occurs in ll. 9 and 11, and 𐎶-ū in l. 12 I have transliterated *lā-tū* and *lā-ū* respectively. The adj. is probably a 𐎶𐎠 formation of the $\sqrt{\text{𐎶𐎠}}$, “to be strong”, though the more usual form of the word is *lī'u*.

25. The beginning of this line is probably to be restored [*il-tum*] *rim-ni-tum*, cf. No. 7, l. 35, etc.

26. For *tašmû*, “prosperity” cf. 82—9—18, 3737, l. 34 (BUDGE, *PSBA*, Vol. X, p. 86 ff.) *ū-ru-ūh šū-ul-mu u taš-mī-ī*, JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, pp. 280, 332, etc.

28. One sign only appears to be missing from the beginning of this line, which may possibly be restored: [*ana*] *dī-ni da-ni purus parāsi(si)* etc. In this case the sentence forms an introduction to the one that follows it, giving the suppliant's motive in seeking out the goddess. The end of the line contains a phrase similar to *dī-ni da-ni* and *purus parāsi(si)*, the subs. *dug-gun* standing in parallelism with *dī-ni* and *purus*, while *dī-* forms the first syllable of the corresponding verb.

29. Besides the corresponding passages in the parallel text No. 6, ll. 71 ff. and its duplicates, phrases similar to those in ll. 29—32 are to be found in K 2587, Obv. ll. 34—38 (IV R 60 [67]). The *ulinnu* mentioned in l. 29 was probably a woven scarf or garment in which the figure of the god was draped, for, from IV R 21, no. 1 (B), Obv. l. 3 f. it is clear that the *ulinnu* was capable of being dyed and could be swathed around the hands, while the present passage shows that a god or goddess might possess one, which a suppliant could hold when making his appeal. Cf. also K 6034, l. 5 f. *ilū Šamaš imid-ka ilū Šamaš ulinnu-ka aš-bat* [*ulinnu-ka kîma ulinnu*] *ilī-ya ilū istari-ya aš-bat*, No. 6, l. 73, No. 7, l. 11, etc.

30. For the restoration of the beginning of this line cf. K 2612, l. 5, etc.

37. -lu also occurs in the somewhat parallel text No. 7, l. 19, while in No. 6, l. 82 we find the word written -lu. There is no doubt therefore that the word should be transliterated *gam-lu* or *kam-lu* from $\sqrt{\text{𒄀}(\text{𒄀})}$. The verb is used in parallelism with *šabâru* and is followed by the prep. *itti* (see especially No. 6, l. 82 *ša šab-su-ma gām-lu itti-ya*), so that in meaning it must be very similar to, if not synonymous with, *šabâsu*.

No. 5.

Transliteration.

1. *ina ilâni^{pl} ri-ša-a ri-î*
 2. *ulinnu-ka ti-ki*
 3. *-bi šû-mi šu-ri-ka ûmî^{pl}-ya*
 4. *-bu-ri ru-up-piṣ li-im-id lil-li-ki*
 5. *-ur murṣi-yà ki-bi ba-lâ-ti*
 6. *-ni lip-pa-tir lit-ta-bil a-di*
 7. *-ma-ši kil-la-ti su-pu-uh ta-ni-[hi?]*
 8. *[lu]-ša-pi lib-bi-ka lut-ta-id zi-kir-ka*
 9. *DA GAN la pa-da-a ku-ru-ud-ka lud-lul*
-
10. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ilu^uDI.KUD.[KAN]*
-
11. *[šiptu] kâ-riḏ-tum^x ilu^uIs-tar ka-nu-ut i-lâ-a-[tî]*
 12. *-tû² šamî-î u irṣitim(tim)³ ša-ru-ur kib-ra-a-tî⁴*
 13. *-in-nin-ni⁵ bu-uk-rat ilu^uSin i-lit-ti ilu^uNIN.GAL*
 14. *-am-ti⁶ dar-ri šû-mî-î ku-ra-du⁷ ilu^uŠamaš*
 15. *[ilu^u]Is-tar a-na-ti-ma⁸ šamî-î ta-bi-il-li⁹*
 16. *ilu^uBil ma-li-ki ta-di-im-mî da-*
 17. *-mu ba-an-tû[?] u*
 18. *-tum ilu^uI-a ina apsi*
 19. *-pur[?]-ru-û*

¹ *A kâ-riḏ-tû.* ² *A DI.BAR.* ³ *A irṣiti(ti).* ⁴ *A ša-ru-ru kib-râti[pl].*

⁵ *A -in-nin-na.* ⁶ *A -mat.* ⁷ *A ku-ra-di.* ⁸ *A a-nu-[ti-ma].*

⁹ *A ti-bi-il-[û].*

The upper portion of No. 5 (K 6019) contains the conclusion of a prayer to the god *DIKUD*. Though most of the lines are imperfect the general sense of the various petitions is clear. After asking for the increase of his name and for length of days, the suppliant prays for life and the removal of his sickness: let his sin and his sighing be taken away that he may praise the heart of the god and glorify his name. Ll. 11—19 give the beginning of a prayer to *Ištar*, which is duplicate of No. 1, ll. 29 ff., for a translation of which cf. p. 5.

No. 6.

Transliteration.

1. *šiptu bîlu šur-bu-[ú]* 2. *ilu A-nim šur-bu-[ú]*
 3. *ilu šamî-ti* 4. *ilu A-nim ilu*
šamî-[t] 5. *pa-šir ũ-mi* 6. *ilu A-*
nim pa-[šir ũ-mi] 7. *pa-šir šunâti^[p^l]*
 8. *šî-it-ti* 9. *ds-ti-ti* 10. *šal-mu*
 11. *libbu ili-* 12. *ag-gu* . . .
 13. *lip-pa-aš-* 14. *lu-ṭah-ḫi*
 15. *da-lil* 16. *nir-bi ilu-*
 17. *INIM.INIM.MA* [*ŠU IL.LA*]
 18. *šiptu ilu Nuzku šur-[bu-ú il-lit-ti Dûr-ilu^{KI}]* 19. *na-ram*
ilu Bîl [ma-li-ki mu-šim] 20. *suk-kal-lu¹ ši-[i-ru*
mu-ut-la²-ir] 21. *ina šamî-ti illûti^[p^l] ki-bit-ka]*
 22. *ina I.ŠAR.RA [šur-ru-ḫal]*
 23. *a-na a-[ši-ka² ũ-paḫ-ku]-* 24. *ina ba-li-ka*
[ilu A-nim a-bi]- 25. *ũ ilu Bîl ma-[li-ku IŠ]* . . .
 26. *ina ba-li-ka³ ul [uš-ti]-* 27. *ana-*
ku pulânu apil pulâni ša [ilu-šu pulânu ilu ištâr-šu pulânitum(tum)]
 28. *as-ḫur-ka iš-ti-[ka]* 29. *[ri]-ša-a⁴ ri-ti*
ak-[kil²] 30. -ḫar *ilu Bîl*
-kid- 31. -ya
-ṭir 32. *ilu* u *ilu šîdu*
 33. *pu-ú u li-ša-[nu²]* 34. *ana pâni-ka al-*

¹ *A sukkallu.* ² *A ana ašî-ka.* ³ *A ina bali-ka.* ⁴ *A ša-*

35. INIM.INIM.MA [ŠU IL.LA]

36. *šiptu*^{ilu} Sin na- 37. ga-šir ina
 38. šar kib-ra-[a-ti] 39. 'a-ša-rid ilâni^[p^l]
 40. ša nap-ḥar gi- 41. ina
 ba-li-ka 42. ba-ra-a- 43. a-šir
 at-ta 44. ma-aḫ-tum ša 45. di-
 in kit-ti 46. ša-ap-la 47. la
 a-lit-tum ina 48. sá is-ti-ni²
 49. ša ka-a-ša 50. 51.
 -li³- -ti 52. ša is-saḫ-ru -t-ma
 53. ša sa-ap-ḫi -nun-su 54. ša ár-na tuk-
 -nam 55. ša ilu-šu iz- itti-
 -sal-lam 56. i-nu-ma -mu -ya
 57. *ilu* ištār -sa pî-ya 58. ul-tu
 -at ni-ir-tú ilî-ya 59. ši-i-ti ḫu-
 -ú bu-tuḫ-[ku⁴] -ša-nu-nim-ma
 60. i-ta-šu-uš- -bi napīštim(tim) 61. al-
 si-ka bi-lum ^{p^l} 62. ki-niś nap-lis-an-ni-ma
 63. ta-ai-ra-ta *ilu* Sin 64. i-ti-ra-ta
ilu Sin 65. gam-ma-la-ta *ilu* Sin ina ilâni^{p^l}
 66. ša la ma-šî-i *ilu* Sin la 67. ilî
 u is-ta-ri zi-nu-ti 68. i-lut-ka rabīta(ta) ki-i-
 -ma-am-ma 69. lib-bi-ka lu-ša-pi [dâ-lî-lî]-ka lud-lul

70. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA *ilu* Sin.KAN

71. *šiptu*^{ilu} Ba'u² biltu šur-bu-tum ummu ri-mî-[ni-tum³ a]-ši-bat
 šamî-î illûti^{p^l}
 72. al-si-ki bilti-yà i-ziz-zi-[im-ma ši-mî]-i⁴ ya-a-ti
 73. is-î-ki as-ḫur-ki⁵ kîma ulinnu [ilî-yà u *ilu* ištari]-yà ulinnu-ki
 aš-bat
 74. aš-šum di-in⁶ da-a-[ni] purus parâsi(si)⁷
 75. aš-šum bul-lu-tu u šul-[lu-mu] ba-šû-û⁸ itti-ki
 76. aš-šum i-ti-ra ga-ma-[la u] šû-zu-ba ti-di-i⁹

¹ Possibly *im*. ² BE *ilu* Bi-lit ilî. ³ CE ri-mi-ni-tum. ⁴ CE ši-mi-i.

⁵ B ašḫur-ki. ⁶ B di-ni. ⁷ D [pa]-ra-su. ⁸ CE bašû-u. ⁹ For l. 76 B reads
 aš-šum itîra gamâla, C [gamâla] ti-
 E [gamâla] ti-di-i.

104. -bi-ti
 105.
 106. [balâtu-li]
 107. [šamî-i tu-pat-ti]
 108. -na-di-[. ta-šak-kan nu-û-ru]
 109. -ar-ma [. -ta-a ta-ša-as-si]
 110. -lîp immiru ta-[ša-tar šîru]
 111. daiân ilâni^{pl} bîl [. ^{ilu}Igigi]
 112. ^{ilu}Šamaš bîl šî-mat mâti¹ [. ^{isu}ušurâti^{pl} at-ta-ma]
 113. ²šim-ti šî-im a-lak-[ti du-um-mi-ik]
 114. li-ši-ra i-da-[tu-û-a]
 115. lid-mî-ka šunât^{pl}-[û-a]
 116. šuttu at-tu-la ana damikṭi(ti) [šuk-na]
 117. i-ša-riš lul-lik tap-pi-i [. šû-tû]
 118. ša ū-mi-ya lu-u [damikṭi(ti)³]
 119. šû-ut-li-ma-am-ma ka-
 120. ina šil-lu u ma-gir
 121. ⁴[ilu ul-ši] u ri-ša-a-ti lu-
 122. [ilu ša la sâlimu li-iz]-ziz ina imni-yà ^{ilu}atalû
 123. lit-tal- ili-yà sal-li-
 124. ai ip-[par-ki] râbišu šul-[mu]
 125. li-ta-mi-ka ^{ilu}BU
 126. ^{ilu}Ai hi-ir-tu na-[ram]-
 127. ^{ilu}Šamaš a-ša-rid ilâni^{pl}
 128. šamû-û ḥidûtu-ka [iršitim(tim) li-]
 129. ilâni^{pl} ša kiš-ša-ti [lik-ru-bu-ka]
 130. ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} lib-[ba-ka li-ṭib-bu]

 131. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.[LA]

 132. šiptu ilu šû-pu-û
 133. ikal ^{milu}Aššur-bân-apli etc.

It will be seen from the registration number (K 2106 + K 2384 + K 3605 + K 3393 + K 6340 + K 8983 + K 9576

¹ F bîl šimâti^{pl}. ² After l. 112 F inserts ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni ša ilu-šu pulânu ^{ilu}uštar-šu pulânitum(tum), which is followed by the eclipse-formula ina lumun ^{ilu}atalû etc. in three lines. ³ The word damikṭi has been restored from No. 10, l. 19. ⁴ The bracketed portions of ll. 121f, 124, 126, 128 have been restored from No. 10, ll. 20-24.

+ K 9688 + K 11589 + K 12911 + K 13792 + K 13800) that No. 6 is built up of twelve comparatively small fragments of the K. Collection. Guided by the style of the composition and the character of the writing I have gradually collected and joined together these fragments to form the present text. Restorations also have been made from duplicates, so that even in its present somewhat imperfect state, the text furnishes a good idea of the original size of most of the tablets that are here published (*cf. Introduction*). The tablet contains five prayers addressed respectively to *Anu*, *Nuzku*, *Sin*, *Ba'u* and probably *Šamaš*, though in the first, second and fifth prayer the name of the god is missing from the colophon-line with which each concludes. Of the prayer to *Anu* (*a*) only the beginnings of the lines remain, from ll. 1—7 of which we gather that the god was invoked as: "Mighty lord, O *Anu*, mighty lord, God of the sky, O *Anu*, god of the sky, Loosener of the day, O *Anu*, loosener of the day, Interpreter of dreams!" The second prayer (*b*) to the god *Nuzku* commences: "O *Nuzku*, mighty one, offspring of *Dûrilu*, The darling of *Bil* the prince, the director of, The exalted messenger, who ruleth, In the bright heavens is thy command, In *Isara* thou makest bright!" The remainder of this prayer and the greater part of that to *Sin*, the Moon-god (*c*) which follows it, are too broken for translation; in the latter however ll. 61—65 read: "I have called upon thee, O lord, Truly pity me and, Thou art pitiful, O *Sin*, Thou art a protector, O *Sin*, Thou art a benefactor, O *Sin*, among the gods!" The prayer to *Ba'u* (*d*), which stands fourth on the tablet and is to some extent complete, is a parallel text, though not a duplicate, to the prayer addressed to the same goddess on the Reverse of No. 4, as will be seen from the following translation.

Translation.

71. O *Ba'u*, mighty lady, merciful mother, that dwellest in the
bright heavens,
72. I beseech thee, O lady, stand and hearken unto me!
73. I have sought thee, I have turned to thee, like the *ulinnu*
of my god and of my goddess thy *ulinnu* have I grasped,

74. Since to give judgement, to make a decision,
75. To raise to life and to give prosperity rests with thee,
76. Since thou knowest to protect, to benefit and save!
77. O *Ba'u*, mighty lady, merciful mother,
78. Among the multitude of the stars of heaven,
79. [O lady,] I have turned to thee,
80. The *upuntu*-plant accept and take away my sighing!
81. Let me send thee unto my angry god, unto my goddess
who is angry,
82. Unto the god of my city who is wroth and is enraged
with me!
83. 84.
85. O *Ba'u*, mighty lady at the word of thy exalted command
which in *Ikur*,
86. And thy sure mercy which changeth not,
87. Let my wrathful god return, let my angry goddess
88. Let the god of my city (return) who is wroth and whose
heart is enraged with me!
89. Let him that is incensed be pacified, let him that is enraged
.!
90. O *Ba'u*, mighty lady, that dost hold,
91. Unto *Marduk*, king of the gods, my merciful lord
92. Broad is thy protection, mighty is thy compassion!
93. The gift of favour and life upon [me bestow],
94. That I may praise thy greatness, that I may bow in humility
before thee!

After a colophon of two lines in which the *KAS.SAG* (cf. *supra*, p. 20 f.) is appointed to be offered and the incantation to be recited three times, there follows (*e*) the last prayer on the tablet. This is in all probability addressed to the Sun-god, though the prayer appears to commence with an invocation to *Marduk* beginning: "O mighty, perfect, powerful *Marduk* . . . ! Who art unique, who openest, The ruler of the dead and of the living, the Light of heaven and earth!" The next ten lines are very broken, after which the tablet continues: —

111. O judge of the gods, lord of the *Igigi*,
112. O *Šamaš*, lord of the land's destiny, the of charms
art thou!

113. Decree my destiny, make pleasant my path!

114. Let my powers be propitious!

115. Let my dreams be favourable!

116. The dream I have beheld do thou establish favourably!

In these lines the occasion of the prayer is stated to have been a dream, the significance of which was evidently ambiguous, for the suppliant prays that its result may be favourable. The conclusion of the prayer, which has been already referred to (*cf. supra*, p. 24) as one that is not uncommon, runs: "O Šamaš, prince of the gods! May heaven be thy joy, may the earth! May the gods of the world bless thee! May the mighty gods benefit thy heart!" The catch-line commences: "O mighty god!"

18. For the city *Dûrilu* *cf.* DELITZSCH, *Paradies*, p. 230. The sign-group *DUR.AN.KI* is, however, also explained by JENSEN (*Kosmologie*, p. 485, n. 1) as a cosmic locality, "the place of the junction of heaven and earth".

23. The restoration *a-na a-[ši-ka]* may be regarded as almost certain, supported as it is both by the traces on the tablet and by the variant reading *ana*   *-ka* of the duplicate A.

71. Before the incantation commencing with this line the duplicate D appears to have contained some directions for ceremonies, of which however only traces of three characters remain. *Cf.* pl. 12, n. 1.

73. In line 74 we should have expected some expression similar to *bašû ittiki* or *tîdî* for the two infinitives to depend on. Taking the text as it stands we must assume that the second *aššum* does not commence a fresh clause, but is merely a repetition of the first, the infinitives in l. 74 depending, like those in the following line, on *bašû ittika*. These three lines, describing the judicial but at the same time compassionate character of the goddess, give the reason for the appeal made in l. 73.

79. On the probable restoration of the beginning of this line *cf. infra sub* No. 7, l. 16. For *as-hur-ki* the duplicate E evidently reads some other verb, the traces of which may be taken to represent either *-kid-ki*, or possibly *-dan-ki*; the reading of D, so far as it goes, agrees with that of E.

80. Though the meaning is clear the construction of *upuntu muḥ-ri-in-ni-ma* is unusual. While the suffix forms the direct object, *upuntu* must also be regarded as governed by the verb: "Accept me in respect of the *upuntu*", *i. e.* "accept my offering of the *upuntu*-plant". For a discussion of the meaning of *upuntu* cf. JENSEN, *ZK.* II, p. 31 f., where he shows that it is a plant capable of being used for food, that it is not very tall, that it is often employed in religious ceremonies and that its seeds are planted and not merely sown. HALÉVY's comparison of the word with the Talmudic יָעַן "pea" he thinks not unlikely.

97. The bracketed portions of ll. 97—102, 121 f., 124, 126, 128 and of the word [*damikṭi*](*ti*) in l. 118 have been restored from No. 10, ll. 7—24. I have not throughout attempted a restoration of each of these incantations from the other, as they are too broken to admit of such a course, but in plates 13, 14 and 21 I have given each text as it occurs on the tablet and in my transliteration have restored those passages only about which there appears to be no doubt.

No. 7.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *nar-bi-ka* 3. *I.SAG.ILA*
ḥidūtu 4. *I.ZID.DA* 5. *ilāni¹*
ša šamī-i 6. *ilāni¹ rabūti¹*
7. *ilu A-nim ilu Bīl*
-
8. *INIM.INIM.MA* *ŠU [IL.LA]*
-
9. *šiptu ilu Bī-lit ili¹ biltu šur-[bu-tum ummu ri-mi-ni-tum² a-ši-*
bat šamī-i illūti¹]
10. *al-si-ki bilti-yà i-ziz-zi-[im-ma ši-mi-i³ ya-a-ti]*
11. *ts-i-ki ašhur-ki⁴ kīma ulinnu [ili-yà u ilu ištari-yà ulinnu-ki*
aš-bat]
12. *āš-šum di-ni⁵ da-a-ni [purus parāsi(si)⁶]*

¹ *A ilu Bā u.* ² *A ri-mi-[ni-tum].* ³ *A [ši-mi]-i.* ⁴ *A aš-hur-ki.* ⁵ *A di-in.*
⁶ *D [pa]-ra-su.*

37. *ka-i-šat* *napišti[(ti)]*
38. *ina ũ-mi an-ni-i*
39. *^{ilu}I.ŠUM*
40. *mu-ki-lu ad-mt-ki*
41. *i-zi-za-ma da-*
42. *li-iz-zi-zu*
43. *^{ilu}ištarāti^{pl}*
44. *ina ki-bit-ti-*
45. *ši-mu-ú ik-ri-bi*
46. *ũ at-tu-nu ki-niš naplisũ-nin-ni*
47. *ma³-du ar-nu ya*
48. *ma-ḥar-ku-nu ar-ni lip-pa-ṭir*
49. *di-ni di-na purussa-ai [purusi(ši)]*
50. *šá a-na ya-ši kiš-pi*
51. *up-ša-št-í limutti(ti) ša amílûti^{pl} ša*
52. *ũ mimma šum-šu šá a-na ma-ka-li-í*
53. *ša mursu lâ ṭābtu(tú) DI.PAL.A KA.LU.BI.[DA*
54. *ZI.TAR.RU.DA kálu ša is-ḥu-ra*
55. *šá mimma šumšu u-št-*
56. *ina ki-bit-[ku?-nu] kit-ti ša*
57. *up-ša-šú [ai] iṭiḥũ-ni ai ik-ru-bu-ni*
58. *ana ili i-[pi-ši?] i-piš-ti li-*
59. *^{ilu}Is-ḥa-ra ummu rím-ni-tum šá nišī^{pl}*
60. *ina lumun ^{ilu}atali ^{ilu}Sin ša ina arḫi pulāni ũmi pulāni*
[išakna(na)]
61. *lumun idāti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limnīti^{pl} lâ ṭābātī^{pl} ša ina ikalli-yà*
u [māti-yà ibašâ-a]
62. *[a]-na šú-[a]-ti ašḥur-ki al-si-ki*
63. *-ša²*

Parts of three incantations have been preserved by No. 7 (K 3330 + Sm. 394 + 81-2-4, 244). Of the first incantation only the beginning of the last few lines remain. The second has been restored from duplicates, so that it presents a text from which very little is now missing. It is addressed to a goddess whom it hails under the title of *Bilit ili*, and is intended not for general recitation but for use only after a lunar eclipse, the usual eclipse-formula being introduced before l. 23. With these two exceptions the composition closely follows the hymn

to the goddess *Ba'u*, in No. 6, for a translation of which *cf. supra*, p. 35 f. On the Reverse is a prayer to the astral deity *Ishara* (in l. 34 she is addressed by her title of ^{*hakkab*} *Akrabu*, *cf. JENSEN, Kosmologie* p. 71), which like the second prayer on the tablet, contains the eclipse-formula (*cf.* l. 60 f.). The incantation commences: "O *Akrabu*, Merciful goddess, Who heareth supplication, Who bestoweth life!" The god *Isum* is next invoked, and he also is described as "the hearer of supplication". In ll. 46—48 both deities are addressed in a petition for mercy and the removal of sin ("Truly pity me! Great is my sin! Before you let my sin be loosened!") From l. 49 onwards the suppliant addresses himself solely to the goddess. After petitioning for judgement he comes to the main object of his prayer, which is to seek deliverance from sorcery and the spells which men may weave against him.

14. In both the duplicates C and E before *tîdî*, the last word in the line, there is a blank space preceded by traces of the character . The third sign in the line is also , which = *itîra* (*cf. the dupl. A, and BRÜNNOW, List, no. 7739*). Since it is improbable that  would be used by itself twice in the same line as an ideogram for different words, the two following signs   must be regarded as a compound ideogram; and, unless the text of C and E is wholly different from that of A (an unlikely supposition in view of their close resemblance in the preceding lines), we must conclude that   = the inf. *gamâla* of A, while the inf. *sûzubu* is omitted altogether. It is already known that   (= *ŠU.GAR*) = *gamâlu* (*cf. BRÜNNOW, List, no. 7250*), so that   (= *ŠU.KAR*) would represent a difference in writing the same word.

16. The second half of this line, commencing *bîltu ka*, is probably to be restored *bîltu ka-[a-si]* The verb that follows in A is *as-hur-ki*, so that the line in that duplicate runs: "O lady! to thee have I turned etc." The text however is probably to be restored according to E, which it follows in many places in preference to the text of A (*cf. ll. 9, 15 f., 19—22*). For the reading of E *cf. supra* p. 36.

19. [ina[?] bi]-ri u šutti it-ta-na-aš-ka-nam-ma may possibly have been expanded to form l. 83 f. of A.

26. gám-lu has been restored from A, the only duplicate that covers that portion of the text. It is possible that the tablet read gām-lu as in l. 19.

53 f. For a discussion of the phrases occurring in these two lines, cf. *infra sub* No. 12, l. 1.

62. This line has been restored from K 9909, a fragment of a prayer, which is also addressed to the goddess Iškara and from l. 59 onwards forms a closely parallel text (*see* below).

No. 8.

Transliteration.

1. ta-a-bu su-up-pu-ú-ki ki-i ki-ru-ub niš šumi-ki
2. [naṣ]-lu-us-ki taš-mu-ú ki-bit-ki nu-ú-ra
3. rîmi-nin-ni-ma ^{ilu}Iš-tar ki-bi-i na-ḥa-ši
4. ki-niš nap-li-si-in-ni-ma li-ki-i un-ni-ni-ya
5. ir-di UZ-ki iṣ-di-ḥu li-.
6. šar[?]-ta-a-ki a-ḥu-zu lu-bi-il tu-ub libbi-.
7. ú-bil ap-ša-na-ki pa-ša-ḥa suk-.
8. ú-ki² kaḫḫadu-ki li-ši-ra sa-li-mu
9. aš-šur ša-ru-ra-ki lu-ú taš-mu-ú ñ ma-ga-ru
10. iṣ-ti²-ú nam-[ri]-ir-ri-ki lim-mi-ru zi-mu-ú-a
11. as-ḥur bí-lut-ki [lu]-ú balātu ñ šul-mu
12. lu tas-lim ^{ilu}šidu damiḫtu ša pa-ni-ki ⚡ ša ár-ki-ki a-li-kāt
^{ilu}lamassu lu tas-lim
13. ša im-nu-uk-ki miš-ra-a lu-uš-šip dum-ḫa lu-uk-šú-da ša
šú-mi-lu-[uk-ki]
14. ki - bi - ma liš - ši - mi zik - ri
15. a-mat a-kab-bu-ú ki-ma a-kab-bu-ú lu-ú ma-ag-rat
16. ina tu-ub šîri u ḥu-ud lib-bi i-tar-ri-in-ni ũ-mi-šam
17. ũmî^{pl}-ya ur-ri-ki ba-la-ṭa šur-ki ⚡ lu-úb-lut lu-uš-lim-ma lu-
uš-tam-mar ilu-[ut-ki]
18. i-ma ú-ša-am-ma-ru lu-uk-šú-ud ⚡ šamû-ú ḫidûtu-ki apsû li-
riš-[ki]

7. I have borne thy yoke: do thou give consolation!
8. I have thy head: let me enjoy success and favour!
9. I have protected thy splendour: let there be good fortune
and prosperity!
10. I have sought thy light: let my brightness shine!
11. I have turned towards thy power: let there be life and
peace!
12. Propitious be the favourable *šidu* who is before thee: may
the *lamassu* that goeth behind thee be propitious!
13. That which is on thy right hand increase good fortune: that
which is on thy left hand attain favour!
14. Speak and let the word be heard!
15. Let the word I speak, when I speak, be propitious!
16. Let health of body and joy of heart be my daily portion!
17. My days prolong, life bestow: let me live, let me be per-
fect, let me behold thy divinity!
18. When I plan, let me attain (my purpose): Heaven be thy
joy, may the Abyss hail thee!
19. May the gods of the world be favourable to thee: may the
great gods delight thy heart!

After the colophon in l. 20 f., prescribing an offering of incense and a drink-offering to be set before *Ištar* and the ceremony of raising the hand to be three times performed (*cf. supra* p. 13 f.), there follows the commencement of a hymn to certain stars, beginning: "Ye brilliant stars, who! 2. Ye bright ones, whom the great gods! 3. To destroy evil did *Anu* create you!"

* 17 f. The ends of these lines have been restored according to No. 9, ll. 11, 24, *etc.*

21. In this line *mi-iḫ-ḫa* takes the place of the common ideogram *KAS.SAG* (*cf. supra* p. 21). The *miḫḫu* itself is not of uncommon occurrence in directions for ceremonies, *cf.* K 6209, l. 9 where an offering of the *mi-iḫ-ḫa* is prescribed, the phrase [*KAS*].*SAG tanaki(ki)-ma* occurring four lines above, K 6230 Col. IV, l. 3 [*mi*]-*iḫ-ḫa illa*, l. 7 *mi-iḫ-ḫi kun-ni*, *etc.*

No. 9.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. [sīptu ga - dš - ru šú - pú - ú i - ziz ^{alu} Aššur]
2. [rubû ti-iz-ká-ru bu-kur ^{ilu} NU.DIM.MUD]
3. [^{ilu} Marduk šal - ba - bu mu - riš I. TUR.RA]
4. [bîl I.SAG.ILA tukulti(ti) Bâbili^{KI} ra - im I.ZID.DA]
5. [mu-šal-lim napīsti(ti) a-ša-rid I.MAH.TIL.LA mu-diš-su-u
balātu]
6. šu - [lul¹ ma - a - ti ga - mil ni - si rap - ša - a - ti]
7. ušumgal [ka - liš parakkâni^{p1}]
8. šumu - ka ka - [liš ina pî nišî^{p1} ta - a - ab]
9. ^{2ilu} Marduk bîlu rabû-ú
10. ina ki - bi - ti - ka šir - ti [lu - úb - luṭ lu - uš - lim - ma]
11. lu - uš - tam - mar [ilu - ut - ka]
12. i - ma ú - ša - am - ma - ru [lu - uk - šú - ud]
13. šú - uš - kin kit - tu [ina pî - yà]³
14. šup - ši - ka damiḫtim(tim) [ina libbi - yà]⁴
15. ti - i - ru⁵ u na - an - za - zu lik - bu - [u damiḫtim(tim)]⁶
16. ili - yà li - iz - ziz ina imni - [yà]⁷
17. ^{ilu} ištari - yà li - iz - ziz ina šumîli - [yà]⁸
18. ili - yà šal - li - mu ina idi - yà⁹ lu - u - ka - [ai - an]
19. šur - gám - ma¹⁰ ka - ba - a šî - ma - a u ma - ga - [ra]
20. a - mat a - kab - bu - ú ki - ma¹¹ a - kab - bu - ú lu - u ma - ag - [ra]
21. ^{ilu} Marduk bîlu rabû-ú napīstim(tim) ki - [bi]¹²
22. ba - laṭ napīsti(ti) - ya¹³ ki - [bi]
23. ma - ḥar - ka nam - riš a - dál - lu - ka¹⁴ lu - uš - [bi]
24. ^{ilu} Bîl urru-ka ^{ilu} i - a li - riš - [ka]
25. [ilâni]^{p1} ša kiš - ša - ti lik - ru - bu - [ka]
26. [ilâni]^{p1} rabûti^{p1} lib - ba - ka¹⁵ li - ṭib - [bu]
27. [INIM.INIM].MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu} [Marduk.KAN]

¹ B zu-lul. ² B ^{ilu} Marduk bîlu rabû-ú ina kibit-ka ka-bit-ti lu-úb-lut.³ B kit-tú ina pi-ya. ⁴ B damiḫti(ti) ina libbi-ya. ⁵ B ti-ru. ⁶ B damiḫti(ti).⁷ B ina im-ni-ya. ⁸ B ina šú-mi-li-ya. ⁹ B i-da-ai. ¹⁰ B šur-gám-ma.¹¹ B i-ma. ¹² B rabû napīsti(ti) [lu]-u. ¹³ B napīsti-ya. ¹⁴ B a-dal-lu-ka.¹⁵ B libba-ka.

- Rev.
 28. *šir-tum ŠA.TAR i-*
 29. [*iluistarâti*]^{pl} *ra-bit ilâni*[^{pl}]
 30. -*tum i-til-lit ilâni*^{pl} *ka-nu-ut I.*
 31. [*šar*]-*rat* ^{ilu}*TUR.DUL.KU* *šal-ba-bu a-pil* ^{ilu}*NIN.*
 32. *šar-rat I.SAG.ILA* *ikal ilâni*^{pl} *ša-du-[-ú]*
 33. *bi-lit Bâbili*^{KI} *šu-lul ma-[-ta-a-ti]*
 34. ^{ilu}*Bî-lit ili* *šá búl-lu-ta*¹ *i-[-ram-mu]*
 35. *i-[-ti-rat ina pušši u [dānnati]*
 36. -*ma-li-tu* *ša-bi-ta kâtâ*^{du2} *na-[-aš-ki]*
 37. [*i*]-*pi-rat in-ši* *ša-pi-kât [zîru]*
 38. *na-ši-rat napîšti(ti) nadnat(at) [aplu u zîru]*
 39. [*ka*]-*i-šat balâtu li-kaṭ un-ni-ni ma-[-hi-rat taš-lii]*
 40. [*ba?*]-*na-at niššâ*^{pl} *gi-mir [nab-ni-ta]*
 41. *ši-ta-aš u ši-la-an ba-i-[-lat*³ *ilu Bîl]*
 42. *hi-[-i-[-ti UD.DA.GAN ta-bar-ri-[-i sa-an-dak?*
 43. -*pal-ki kû-mu-sa [mûši u im-ma]*
 44. -*ki iš-tú ma-[-. -ut-ki dal-la]*
 45. [*-at a-bu-ti in-ši]*
 46. [*ki-bi-i damikṭi(ti)*
 47. -[*kir da-ba-bi]*
 48. [*lu-uk-šû-ud]*
 49. -[*bil pi-ya]*
 50. [*damkûti*^{pl}
 51. [^{pl} *ba-ni-ti]*
 52. [*tî-ni-šî-ti]*
 53. [*damikṭi(ti)*
 54. [*kil-la-a-ti]*
 55. [*-ki šuk-....]*
 56. [-*tum-....]*

The two fragments K 2558 + K 9152, which I have joined and which form the basis of the text of No. 9, contain portions of two incantations, the first of which has been completed from Col. III, ll. 1—21 of K 2538 *etc.*, part of a composite and chiefly bilingual text (*cf.* IV R², pl. 21*). Ll. 1—12 have been restored from this tablet, which is cited as B, without alteration, but in ll. 13—17 several restorations have been made in accordance

¹ *A* *ša bul-lu-tu.* ² *A* *ša-bi-ta-at kât.* ³ *B* *ba²-lat.*

with other portions of the text (*cf.* also No. 22, ll. 14 ff.) in preference to the corresponding readings of B. The incantation is addressed to *Marduk* and reads as follows.

Translation.

1. O mighty, powerful, strong one of *Aššur*!
2. O noble, exalted, first-born of *Īa*!
3. O *Marduk*, the mighty, who causeth *Ītura* to rejoice!
4. Lord of *Īsagila*, Help of Babylon, Lover of *Īzida*!
5. Preserver of life, Prince of *I.MAH.TIL.LA*, Renewer of life!
6. Shadow of the land, Protector of distant peoples!
7. For ever the Sovereign of shrines!
8. For ever is thy name good in the mouth of the peoples!
9. O *Marduk*, mighty lord,
10. At thy exalted command let me live, let me be perfect and
11. let me behold thy divinity!
12. When I plan, let me attain (my purpose)!
13. Cause righteousness to dwell in my mouth!
14. mercy in my heart!
15. Return and be established! May they command mercy!
16. May my god stand at my right hand!
17. May my goddess stand at my left hand!
18. May my god, who is favourable, stand firmly at my side,
19. To give utterance, to command, to hearken and show favour!
20. Let the word I speak, when I speak, be propitious!
21. O *Marduk*, mighty lord, command life!
22. The life of my life do thou command!
23. Before thee brightly have I bowed(?) myself, let me be satisfied!
24. May *Bil* be thy light, may *Īa* shout with joy unto thee!
25. May the gods of the world be favourable to thee!
26. May the great gods delight thy heart!

The second incantation commences the Reverse of the tablet, and is addressed to a goddess to whom the following titles are ascribed:—

32. Queen of *Isagila* the palace of the gods, the mountain!
33. Lady of Babylon, the Shadow of lands!
34. Lady of the gods, who loveth to give life,
35. Who giveth succour in sorrow and distress!

No. 10.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. 2. ^û
 3. -ri-šu-nu lim-nu-tù li-paṭ-tir rubû ilâni^{pl}
^{ilu} Marduk 4. mîš-ri-tu-û-a ili-ya li-ti-ba samû-û
 ḫidûtu-ka 5. ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}
 -li-ša(?) li-tib-ka

6. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu} Marduk.[KAN?]

7. šiptu šur-bu-û git-ma-lu a-bì-rum ^{ilu} Marduk

8. muš-ti-šir ^{am}mîtu u ^{am}balṭu 9.

. šamî-î u iršitîm[(tim[?])] 10.

. ^{ilu} Marduk bîlu 11.

rapšâti^{pl} ni-. 12. -riš a-tu-.

. 13. -tu šik-nat

14. 15. [daiân]¹ ilâni^{pl} bîl [^{ilu}Igigi ^{ilu}Šamaš

bîl ši-mat mâti ^{isu}uṣurâti^{pl} al-ta-ma] 16. [šim]-ti ši-i-mi

[a-lak-ti du-um-mi-ik] 17. [lid]-mi-ka [šunât^{pl}-û-a li-ši-ra i-da-

tu-û-a] 18. MI.MÎ aṭ-tu-la [ana damikṭi(ti) šuk-na

i-ša-riš lul-lik tap-pi-î šû-tù] 19. ša ū-mi-yà

lu-u damikṭi[(ti) šu-ut-li-ma-am-ma ka-.] 20. ilu

ul-ši ū ri-ša-a-[ti lu-.] 21. ilu ša la sâlimu li-

iz-ziz ina [imni-yà ^{ilu}atalû lit-tal-. ili-yà

sal-li] 22. ai ip-par-ki râbišu šulmu(mu) [.

. li-ta-mi-ka ^{ilu}BU] 23. ^{ilu}Malik ḫir-tù

na-ram [. ^{ilu}Šamaš a-ša-rid ilâni^{pl}]

24. samû-û ḫidûtu-ka iršitîm(tim) li-.

25. ^{ilu}A-nim ^{ilu}Bîl u ^{ilu}ī-a li-.

26. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu}Šamaš.[KAN?]

27. [šiptu[?]] ilu nam-ri(?) šî-mu u ka-la-ma

Rev.

28. -ka 29. ši-

bît-ti-ka 30. ^{ilu}Šamaš šâ(?) ib-ba-nu u nap-ti-

. 31. pulânu apil pulâni -tu

¹ The bracketed portions of ll. 15—23 have been restored from No. 6, ll. 111—127.

lim-ku-ri 32. -*la i-di-a šá ilu-šu*
 33. *ana pânu-ka RA ZIB.BA MÍ*
 34. *INIM.INIM.MA* *A*
 35. *ki-i pí isu[li²-um ša*]

No. 10 (K 5980 + K 8746) is, according to l. 35, a copy of an older tablet. Unlike the other texts in this volume it is written in the Babylonian character, and, though in ll. 6 and 26 it contains the distinctive colophon-line, in l. 34 it presents a different one to that usually found in this class of texts. It contains parts of three incantations, the first being addressed to *Marduk*, the second to *Šamaš*, and the third to a god whose name has not been preserved. The second of these three incantations is a duplicate of No. 6, ll. 97 ff. and has been partly restored from that text; in many places however the tablets are too broken to admit of restoration from one another (*cf.* p. 37).

7. It is possible that the horizontal wedge which follows  (*cf.* plate 21) is merely a slip made in writing the sign ; in this case read *a-pil* ^{ilu} *Marduk*.

17. The phrases in this line appear to have stood in the reverse order to that in which they occur in No. 6, for it is improbable that *li-ši-ra i-da-tu-ú-a* was included in l. 16, leaving *lid-mi-ka šunâti^{pl}-ú-a* as a line by itself.

18. The traces of the character before  suggest the Bab. form of , in which case the line would read: *šunâti^{pl} at-tu-la etc.*

20. This line possibly contained l. 120 f. of No. 6 in the reverse order.

27. Only one sign is missing from the beginning of l. 27. In the transliteration I have restored this as , regarding the line as the beginning of the incantation which is continued on the Reverse. If however the line contained directions for ceremonies,  should be restored, giving as the commencement of the line the common ceremonial formula *ipuš an-nam*. The signs  should possibly be read as one character .

31. Possibly for   read  , *ar-ri*

Section II.

Prayers addressed to Gods.

This Section, as its title indicates, is composed of tablets containing prayers addressed only to one god. They may indeed take the form of large tablets, each including several incantations interspersed with ceremonies, and resembling in arrangement those published under Section I; they differ from these, however, in that, instead of being addressed to various gods and goddesses, the prayers and ceremonies on each tablet are all addressed to the same god. Nos. 12, 21 and 22 are good examples of this class of text. A second subdivision might be made of smaller tablets such as Nos. 11, 18 and 19, which contain but one prayer in some cases accompanied by a few directions for ceremonies. In addition to their difference in size they are further distinguished from the former class by being inscribed on a somewhat coarser clay. They are moreover written in a slightly larger character and a few have the appearance of being extracts from the larger tablets made possibly for some temporary purpose.

Some of the Nos. included in this Section are merely fragments, of which so little has been preserved that it is impossible to say with certainty to what form of text they originally belonged. It is indeed probable that No. 13 was originally a large tablet similar to No. 12, and that No. 29 is a fragment of one of the smaller extracts, but in many cases there is insufficient data for a final classification. As however each contains a prayer to one god, and there is no definite indication that they included prayers to other deities, they have

been classified under the present Section. The tablets containing prayers to the same deity have been placed together; the order in which the groups occur, however, has not been dictated by the relative importance of the deities addressed, but is that which was found most convenient for the arrangement of the plates.

No. 11.

Transliteration.

1. [šiptu] karrâdu¹ ilu Marduk ša i-zis-su² a-bu-bu
2. [nap]-šur-šû a-bu ri-mi-nu-û³
3. [ka]-bu-û u la šî-mu-û it-tal-pan-ni⁴
4. [šâ]-su-û u la a-pa-lu⁵ id-da-ša-an-ni
5. [am]-ma-ti-ya⁶ ina lib-bi-ya⁷ uš-ti-ši-[ma]
6. [kima] šî-bi⁸ uk-ta-ad-di-da-an-ni⁹
7. [bîlu]¹⁰ rabû-û ilu Marduk ilu ri-mi-nu-û¹¹
8. [a-mî-lu]-tum¹² ma-la šû-ma na-bat¹³
9. [a-na ra]-ma-ni-ša¹⁴ man-nu i-lam-mad
10. [man-nu la i-ši-it ya]-û la ú-kál-lil
11. [a-lak-ti ilu [man-nu?]] i-lam-mad
12. [lu-ut-ta-id-ma] [za?]-lip-tû la a-ra-aš-ši¹⁵
13. [dš-rat ba-la]-ti lu-uš-ti¹⁶-ma
14. [. ar-ra]-. pu-šû ina ilâni¹⁷ ka-bat
15. ilu ana amîlu ba-ba-lu
16. ¹⁷. -ka ana-ku šit-tu-tû lu i-pu-uš¹⁸
17. -a ša ilu lu i-ti-ik
18. miš-šár-riš mudû u lâ mudû u mi-lim-ma¹⁹
19. -ka ai ik-tar an-ni pu-ṭur-ma²⁰ šîr-ti pu-šur
20. ²¹[i]-ša-ti-ya nu-um-mî-ir²²

¹ A šiptu bît nu-ru kar-ra-du. ² A i-zi-su. ³ A ri-mi-nu-û-um. ⁴ A it-tal-pu-nin-ni. ⁵ A a-pa-lum. ⁶ A am-ma-ti-ya. ⁷ A ina libbi-ya. ⁸ A ki-ma šî-bi-im. ⁹ A uk-ta-ad-di-da-ni. ¹⁰ A bî-lum. ¹¹ A ri-mi-nu-u. ¹² A a-mî-lu-tu. ¹³ A na-bi-at. ¹⁴ A [a]-na ra-ma-ni-ša-ma. ¹⁵ A [a]-ra-ši. ¹⁶ A -i(?) -ma. ¹⁷ The fragment K 6537, which exhibits a very similar text to ll. 16 ff., in the Transliteration is cited as C. ¹⁸ C [šit]-tu-tû-um . ¹⁹ C [mudû]-û u lâ mudû-û mi-lim-[ma]. ²⁰ C pu-ṭur. ²¹ Ll. 20 and 21 form one line in C. ²² C nu-um-mîr.

suppliant commences with an invocation of the god as "the hero *Marduk*, whose anger is the storm-flood", and whose word the disobedient and rebellious cannot disregard. In l. 5 f. he complains that, though *Marduk* has granted him eloquence, he has also afflicted him ("My words in my heart he bringeth forth! Like an old man hath he bowed me down!"). Therefore, after praising the righteous among mankind and stating his own aspirations ("whoever hath learnt the way of god let me praise, wickedness I have not possessed; the sanctuaries of life let me seek!"), he asks in ll. 19 ff. to be purified from his sin and delivered into the favourable hands of his god. Then follows a sort of litany for the removal of his sin, in which he successively addresses *Irûa*, *Nabû*, *Tašmîtu*, *Nirgal*, *Anu* etc. In the last three lines he returns to the god *Marduk*, for the renewal of whose favour he prays in the following terms: "Let thy heart like my father my begetter and the mother who bore me return into its place! O hero *Marduk*, let me bow in humility before thee!"

After the incantation there follow four lines of directions for ceremonies intended to accompany its recitation. "Do the following. Before *Marduk* a *ŠA.NA* of incense shalt thou set, a *ŠA* of oil, a drink-offering, water, honey (and) butter shalt thou offer, the seed of the *maštakal*-plant in the middle of the oil cast,, recite the incantation and anoint with oil." The catch-line commences a prayer to a god whom it hails as "the exalted, the perfect, the powerful!"

1. The duplicate A commences the text with the words *šiptu bit nu-ru* "incantation of the house of light", a title that is omitted in the text itself. For other incantations with this heading cf. No. 22, l. 35, K 2587, Obv. l. 30 (IV R 60 [67]), K 54 (BEZOLD, *Catalogue* p. 14 and Vol. II p. XXIII), K. 157, l. 9 (*ibid.* p. 41), K 2425, l. 1 (*ibid.* p. 442), K 7866, l. 1 (*ibid.* p. 880), K 9004, l. 10, Rm. 581, l. 5, etc.

i-zis-su (var. *i-zi-su*) for *izzit-su*, *izzitu* being prob. a synonym of *uzzu* and *uzzatu* "anger".

20 f. These lines have been restored from K 3927, Rev. l. 3 f.

27. It is possible that *-ku* in *lu-ziz-ku* = 2 s. m. suffix, cf. DELITZSCH, *Grammar*, § 56, *Addenda*.

44. The plant *šam*IN.NU.UŠ is rendered in IV R² 26 l. 36 b by $\text{𒌦} \text{𒍪} \text{𒍪} \text{𒍪} \text{𒍪}$ i. e. *maš-ta-kal* (not $\text{𒌦} \text{𒍪} \text{𒍪} \text{𒍪}$ as IV R¹ and BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 6049).

46. *ši-tar-ḫu* by metathesis for *šitrahū*.

No. 12.

Transliteration.

1. *inuma lumun murši* DI.PAL.A ZI.TAR.RU.DA KALU.BI.DA
dubbubu ana amīlu ūl itīḫi

2. *DU.DU.BI ina mīši gušuru arḫu mū illu tasalah ana pân*
ilu Marduk GI.GAB tukân(an)
3. *suluppu KU.A.TIR tašapak(ak) ŠA šamni nikū mū dišpu ḫi-*
mitu tašakan(an)
4. *karpatu a-da-gūr tukân(an) ši-am na-aḫ-la tašapak ŠA.NA burâši*
tašakan(an)
5. *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki) ana pân KIŠDA arî^{pl} isu* 𒀭 *arî^{pl}*
isu MA arî^{pl} isu ŠID mât-kan-na
6. *tanadi(di) subâtuhūššû ina ili SIR.AD arka KIŠDA šam GIŠ.ŠAR*
tanadi(di)
7. *immiru nikî tanaki širu ZAG širu MI.ĦI u širu KA.IZI tašakan(an)*
8. *šamnu ina isu napšaštu isu urkarinnu talaki(ki)-ma ana libbi*
šamnu šû-a-tu
9. *gašsu ḫurâšu isu bīnu šammaštakal šam IL burâšu*
10. *isu NIM isu ašâgu šam KUD.SIR šam ŠI.ŠI šam ŠI.MAN ARA(rad)*
11. *ana libbi šamnu¹ tanadi(di) ina DA.ŠAR tašakan(an) ša*
AN.ĦUL.MIŠ I ša abnu parîtu
12. *I ša² ḫurâšu I ša abnu uknû I ša isukunukku tîpuš(uš) abnu pa-*
rîtu abnu ḫurâšu
13. *abnu uknû abnu kunukku ina bi-rit AN.ĦUL.MIŠ ina GU.GAD*
tašakak(?) (ak)
14. *ina DA.ŠAR ina karpatu bur-zi-gal tašakan(an) KU ša*
AN.ĦUL.MIŠ ša-šu-nu

¹ *A šamnu šû-a-[tu]*. ² *A šâ*.

15. *ina šamni išu šurminu tubbal ina išu napsaštu [išu urkarinnu ina DA]. ŠAR tašakan(an)*

16. *kât amīlu marši šubut-ma šiptu ilu Marduk III*
šanītu munu-šu

17. *šiptu ilu Marduk bīl mâtâtī šal-[ba-bu] -ru-bu*

18. *šar-ḥu id-diš-šú-u¹ git-ma-[lu] -ú-um*

19. *tiz-ka-ru šīru šá úl² uttakkaru(ru) -šar-šu*

20. *lī³-ú šarru ša³ uz-nu šil-. -lum*

21. *ilu Marduk⁴ kab-tu šú-tu-ru šá ša-. -su*

22. *gaš-ru b(p)u-un-gu-lu a-[li]-. kabtu*

23. *a-bu-ub išu kakku ka-bal la -iz-zu*

24. *ilu DU.KIRRU.D.KU git-mal-. ^{pl}*

25. *ilu LUGAL.KIRRU.D rabûti^{pl}*

26. *ilu Marduk bīlu -ik*

27. *ilu Marduk bīl mu-di-i(?) -nin nuḥšu*

28. *bīl šamī^{pl} šá-di-i u tāmâtī^{pl} ḥa-i-du ḥur-sa-a-ni*

29. *bīl ḥ-g(k)up-pi u bī-ra-a-ti muš-tī-š-ru nârī^{pl}*

30. *ḥa-ai-ād ilu aš-na-an u ilu la-ḥar(?) ba-nu-u šī-am u ki-i mu-*
diš-šú-u šam urkītu

31. *ta-ba-an-na ša ilu u ilu iš-tar ba-nu-u ki-rib*
-mī(?) -šu-nu at-ta

32. *ušumgal ilu A-nun-na-ki a-ši-ru ilu Igigi^{pl}*

33. *ir-šú bu-kur ilu Īa ba-nu-u tī-[ni]-šīt gim-ri*

34. *bīlu at-ta-ma kīma a-bi u um-mī ina ^{pl} ta-ba-āš-ši*

35. *at-ta-ma kīma ilu Šamaš ik-lit-si-[na?] tuš-nam-mar*

36. *ku-la u riš-ša -šīr-ši-na*
ilu UD.DA.GAN

37. *tuš-tī-šīr i-ku-tu -tum -ri-bu*

38. *bi-rit uzna^{du}-ši-na*

39. *mâtâtī u nišī^{pl} rapšâtī^{pl}*

40. *ri-mi-na-ta*

41. *-rum an-ḥa šú-nu*

42. *nam-ta-ru*

43. *-bat kât-su ša*

44. *u bīt ši-.*

¹ *A id-di-šú-ú.* ² *A [ti]-iz-ka-ru ši-ru ša la.* ³ *A [li]-ú rap-šu.* ⁴ *A here inserts bīlu.*

45. [ana-ku arad]-ka pulânu apil [pulâni ša ilu-su pulânu ^{ilu}istaru-
šu pulânitum(tum)]
46. AKA kâtâ^{du}-šu ib-
47. ú-ma-
48. ana nîš kâti-[yà]
49. maruštu
50. ú-ban-ni kîma
51. alû di-ku u ta-ni-ku la²-bu ta-
52. muršu lâ tâbu ni-šú ma-mit ú-šaḫ-
53. šuk-lul balât pag-ri-ya la²-bu-ma lit-bu ša ku-
54. il-ku-u¹ šalmân^{pl}-ú-a šú-
55. ipir šîpî^{du}-yà šab-su man-da-ti-yà li - ka-
56. ba-áš-ti tab-la-tú ina ip-ši limnîti^{pl} ša amîlûti^{pl2} lu-ub-ba-ku
u lu-ub-bu-ta-ku-[ma]
57. mî-lat ili u amîlûti(ti)³ ibašâ-a ili-yà BAR.DA šuttu-ú-a lim-
na ḫa-da-a
58. idât^{pl}-ú-a širutirtu-ú-a ri-ḫa-ma ul i-ša-a purus kit-ti
59. bî-lî ina ū-mi an-ni-í iziz-ma šî-mî⁴ ka-ba-ai di-ni di-in
purussa-ai purus(us)⁵
60. ⁶muruš SAG NA nu-uk-kir-ma nu-us-si di-ku ša zumri-yà
61. ⁷ili-yà ^{ilu}istari-[yà?] amîlûtu dînû-ma aḫuzû(?)ni
62. ina ki-bit pi-i-ka ai iṭiḫa-a mimma lim-nu ú-piṣ kaš-ša-pi u
kaš-šap-ti⁸
63. ai iṭiḫu-ni imti imti imti aršašî^{pl9} limnûti^{pl} ša amîlûti^{pl10}
64. ai iṭiḫa - a lumun šunâti^{pl} idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ ša šamî - í u
iršitim(tim)
65. lumun ITI ali u mâti ai iksuda-ni yâ-ši
66. ina pî limni lišâni limnîti ša amîlûti^{pl} pâni-ka lu-uš-lim-ma¹¹
67. šammu AN.ḪUL ša ina kišâdi-yà šaknu(nu) mimma limnu
ai ú-šis-ni-ka
68. arrat limuttim(tim) pû ša lâ damku ana a-ḫi-ti li-is-kip
69. kîma ^{abnu}parûtu nu-ri lim-mir i-dir-tú ai ar-ši¹²

¹ A gloss reads iš-[ku-u]. ² B ša a- ³ B ili ilu istari u amîlûtum(tum). ⁴ B šî-mî. ⁵ B pu-ru-us. ⁶ L. 60 is expanded in B and forms two lines which read -ya nu-us-si, and -us-su di-ku ša zumri-yà; C, which reads -šî, and -yâ, apparently had the same reading as B. ⁷ In place of l. 61 B reads -ma li-ir-šû-ni liš-ku-nu-ni ri-í-ma, C -í-ma. ⁸ B kaš-šap-tum, C -tum. ⁹ B -ú ar-ša-šu-ú. ¹⁰ BC amîlûtum(tum). ¹¹ C -us-lim. ¹² C probably read ár-ši.

92. *ili-yà* *lu-uš-tam-mar* *kur-di-[ka]*
 93. *ilu ištari-yà* *nar-bi-ka* *lik-[bi]*
 94. *ū ana-ku maš-maš arad-ka dā-lī-lī-ka lud-lul*

 95. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ilu Marduk.KAN*

 96. *KIŠDA it-tu-ḫu-. -pat-su BI-u¹ kaḫḫad*
immiri KI ŠA NU la² uttakkar(?) (ār)
 97. *-bu-ti-šu tanasaḫ(?) -ma lu ana ili šammu-ka lu³ ana*
ili šá⁴ iš-šub-ba-a
 98. *u tanadi(di) gim-ru-ū ma-am-ma ina pân*
ilu Marduk iš-pur-an-ni
 99. [*ilu*] *ī-a ū-ma⁵ -ir-an-ni III šanītu kibi-ma riksu tapatar(ār)*
 100. *amilu maršu ana bitī-šu lišir-ma ana arki-šu ūl limur*

 101. *DUR.DUR šammu AN.ḪUL.MIŠ ša ištu-su-nu šam NI.KUL.LA*
šam UGU.KUL.LA
 102. *ARA ina šamni išu šurmīnu tubbal ina TI.ŠAR tašakan(an)*
pušuš zumru

 103. *ipuš an-nam III šanītu munu u ša AN.ḪUL.MIŠ niši-ma*
 104. *abni⁶ šū-nu-ti itti šammu AN.ḪUL.MIŠ muḫur(?) ana ili*
ḪUR ki⁷ am kibi

 105. *šiptu at-ta AN.ḪUL ma-šar šulmī(mi) ša ilu ī-a u ilu Marduk*
 106. *ī-tam-mur kiš-pi ru-ḫi-ī zi-ru-ti*
 107. *mī-lat ilu u ilu ištār a-mī-lu-ti⁵*
 108. ⁶. *ḪUR ZI.TAR.RU.DA DIPALA KALU.BI.DA*
 109. *ū-piš kiš-pi lim-. -[ī]-tū ša-*
as-ni-ka yā-si⁷
 110. *ilu šīdu damḫu ilu lamassu damiḫtu[(tū)] šukna(na)⁸*
 111. *ilu zi-na-a ilu[ištār zi-ni-ti(?)] ū a-mī-lu-ta*
 112. *šul-li-ma-am-ma [ki-niš li-ta]-mu-u⁹ itti-yà*
 113. *ina ma-šar šul-mī u kâl luṭ-ṭul¹⁰*
 114. *ina ki-bit ilu Marduk abkal [ilāni⁶ rabūti⁶] ilu Marduk*

 115. *ipuš an-nam ana ili šammu AN.ḪUL.MIŠ tak-ta-bu-u¹¹*

¹ *D -ū.* ² *D lā.* ³ *D lū-u.* ⁴ *D ša.* ⁵ *E u amilūtu.* ⁶ *L. 108*
 forms two lines in *E* which read: *paris(iš) napīštim(tim) |*, and
 *KALU.BI.DA |*. ⁷ *E -ī-tu ša-as-ni-ka a-na ya-*
a-ši. ⁸ *E šuk-na.* ⁹ *E li-tam-mu-ū.* ¹⁰ For 113 *E* reads: *šutta*
damikta(ta) lu-mur 𐎶 *luṭ-ṭul.* ¹¹ *E -ū.*

116. *ina kišâdi-su tašakan(an) ana libbi šamni ša ina isunapšaštu*
isurkarinnu šaknu(nu)
117. *šiptu iz-zi-tu III šanitu munu(nu)-ma ka-ai-an dumum*
118. *ina ū-mi-su-ma* ^{karpatu} *a-gûb-ba ŠA.NA¹ dipâri tuš-ba²-šu-ma*
119. *šamû-û šal-la-tû mimma in-šû mimma lim-nu ūl itîhi-šu*
120. *šum-šu ana damikti(ti) tazakar(dr)*
-
121. *inuma amîlu kakkadu zumru akil-šu karši-šu ū-zak-ka-t-su*
122. *ikal* ^{m ilu} *Aššur-bân-apli etc.*

The text of No. 12 (K 163 + K 218) has been published in IV R¹, pl. 64 and revised in IV R², pl. 57, the Reverse of K 2379, which is duplicate of ll. 76—96, being given on p. 11 of the *Additions* to the latter volume. It is here republished with restorations and variant readings from five duplicates.² The text as given in IV R¹ has been transliterated into Hebrew characters by HALÉVY, *Documents religieux*, p. 179 ff. and a translation of ll. 76—82 is given by LENORMANT, *La divination*, p. 212 f. and of ll. 1—24, 30—35, 61—95, 101—107 by SAYCE, *Hibbert Lectures*, p. 536 ff. (cf. BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 42). The tablet is concerned entirely with the worship of the god *Marduk*, the object of its petitions and ceremonies being the cure of the suppliant who is suffering from sickness. The greater part of the tablet is occupied by the prayer or incantation addressed to the god, which is, however, preceded and followed by directions for ceremonies. The incantation is to be recited by the *mašmašu* or priest who also carries out the ceremonies that accompany it, for l. 16 contains a definite injunction to this effect, while in the last line of the prayer (l. 94) the *mašmašu* speaks in his own name. The prayer is, however, composed from the point of view of the sick man, on whose behalf the priest recites it.

¹ *ŠA.NA* is apparently omitted by *E*.

² After the plates had been lithographed the duplicate cited as *C* was increased by the addition of a fresh fragment, K 3289, Prof. ZIMMERN having last summer (1894) recognised it as a duplicate of K. 163, ll. 73—90. The variant readings of *C* therefore, which are given on pll. 29 f., though correct as far as they go, are not exhaustive. In the footnotes to the transliteration of the tablet however the fresh variants of *C* have been incorporated, and in all cases where the transliteration would leave the exact reading doubtful the cuneiform has been added in brackets.

The first line of the tablet forms a sort of heading or introduction, and, while stating the occasion of the prayer, contains a general direction to the effect that when the sickness has fallen on the man nothing evil or inauspicious is to be allowed to approach him. Then follows the first section on the tablet, containing 14 ll. of directions for ceremonies, which commence as follows: — "Perform the following. In the night sprinkle a green bough with pure water. Before *Marduk* the drink-offering shalt thou set. Dates (and) shalt thou heap up. A *ŠA* of oil, a drink-offering, water, honey (and) butter shalt thou offer; thou shalt set there an incense-burner, corn shalt thou heap up; a *ŠANA* of incense shalt thou offer. The-drink shalt thou pour out." The rites in the next line and a half are obscure; at l. 7 offerings of flesh are prescribed, three preparations of flesh being specified. In l. 8 the command is given to take the oil of certain woods, and the next two lines contain a list of substances that are to be cast into the oil, including gold, fragments of various kinds of wood and plants, and incense. In ll. 11 ff. certain offerings are specified in honour of the *AN.ĤUL.MIŠ*, the offerings consisting of one piece of alabaster, one piece of gold, one piece of lapis-lazuli and one seal. In the principal prayer of the tablet reference is made to each of these four offerings (cf. ll. 69—73), and, as the prayer is addressed throughout to *Marduk*, it is obvious that *AN.ĤUL.MIŠ* is merely a title of the god *Marduk*.¹ The ceremonies conclude with an injunction to the officiating priest to hold the hand of the sick man and recite the incantation. This incantation, which occupies ll. 17—94, reads as follows.

Translation.

17. O *Marduk*, lord of lands, the mighty
18. Powerful, unique, perfect
19. The exalted hero, who suffers no change
20. The strong one, the king who
21. O *Marduk* the illustrious, the great one who

¹ The group is prob. a compound ideogram and is not to be transliterated *ilu hidûti*!; the rendering "the god of joys" is therefore tentative.

22. The mighty the illustrations!
 23. The storm of the weapon, the battle
 24. O! the perfect! 25. the
 great! 26. *Marduk*, the lord 27. O *Mar-*
duk, the lord
 28. Lord of the heavens, of mountains and of oceans, who . .
 . . . the hills!
 29. Lord of and fortresses, whe guideth the rivers!
 30. Who bestoweth corn and grain(?), who createth wheat and
 barley, who reneweth the green herb!
 31. Who createth the handiwork of god and goddess; in the
 midst of their art thou!
 32. The ruler of the *Anunnaki*, the director of the *Igigi*!
 33. The wise, the first-born of *Īa*, the creator of the whole of
 mankind!
 34. Thou art lord, and like my father and my mother among
 the art thou!
 35. Thou art like the Sun-god also: their darkness thou dost
 lighten!
 36. A cry and a shout of joy 37. Thou guidest him
 that is in need 38. Their wisdom
 39. Lands and distant peoples
 40. Thou art compassionate 41. I am weak
 42. 43. Thou holdest his hand 44.

At l. 45 the suppliant makes a formal statement of his own name along with that of his father, after which the tablet continues broken for several lines, only disconnected words having been preserved. When the lines once more become connected we find the suppliant imploring that the life of his body may be restored, the disease from which he is suffering being put down to the influence of magic. He concludes a description of his symptoms with the words: "My powers and my soul are bewitched and there is no righteous decision!" He therefore makes a direct appeal to the god in the following words:—

59. O lord, at this time stand beside me and hearken to my
 cries, give my judgment, make my decision!
 60. The sickness do thou destroy, and take thou away
 the disease of my body!

84. May the *binu*-wood purify me, may the-plant deliver
me, may the *ukuru*-wood remove my sin!
85. May *Marduk's* vessel of purification bestow favour!
86. May the flaming censer(?) of the god make me
bright!
87. At the command of *Īa*, king of the Abyss, father of the
gods, the Lord of wisdom,
88. At the raising of my hand may thy heart have rest, O
Marduk, the priest of the great gods, the arbiter of the *Igigi*!
89. The word of *Īa* let me glorify, and, O queen *Damkina*, let
me have dominion!
90. May I thy servant so and so, the son of so and so, live,
let me be perfect,
91. Let me revere thy divinity, and let me bow in humility
before thee!
92. O my god, let me revere thy power!
93. O my goddess, let me tell of thy greatness!
94. And may I the priest, thy servant, bow in humility be-
fore thee!

On the conclusion of the prayer there follow three short sections of ceremonies, an incantation of ten lines, and a final section of ceremonial directions. After the first of these sections the sick man himself ceases to take part in the ritual, for the section concludes with the injunction that he shall go straight to his house without looking behind him. The remainder of the tablet deals with the due disposal of some of the offerings and objects, that have been used in the ceremonies at the commencement of the Obverse and in the course of the incantation.

Ll. 101—104 form two sections of two lines each which contain directions concerning the stones and the plant of "the god of joy" mentioned in ll. 11 ff., 66 ff. Then follows a short incantation addressed to "the god of joy" himself, in which he is besought to make the *šidu* and *lamassu* propitious and restore by his command the favour of the angry god and goddess. The last section on the tablet contains directions concerning the plant of "the god of joy", the recital of the incantation and the offering of a vessel of purification and a censer. L. 121 gives the catch-line for the next tablet which probably contained

similar prayers and ceremonies to be recited and performed for the relief of some other form of sickness.

1. In K 2513, a tablet containing directions for ceremonies, the first section of Col. IV commences: *inuma amîlu lumun murši ZI.TAR.RU.DA DIPAL.A | KA.LU.BI.DA ú-pi-šu lim-niti²¹* (cf. BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 449), while the second section contains ceremonies for a similar occasion; it is therefore probable that the ceremonies attached to the incantation in No. 12 form an extract from some larger work devoted entirely to ceremonial observances. The disease itself, with which the tablet deals, would appear to be of the nature of possession or bewitchment, cf. K 2572,¹ 1.8 *inuma a-na amîlu ZI.TAR.RU.DA ša^{ilu} NIN.KILITI i-pu-us-su*, and 1.13 f. *amîlu ša ZI.TAR.RU.DA ip-šu-šu | ana pân^{kakkab} MAR.BU.DA likmisu(su)*, and the somewhat similar texts K 3278, ll. 1 ff., 8 ff., and K 6172, ll. 1 ff., 11 (cf. *op. cit.* pp. 519 and 768); see also K 9612 + K 10760, ll. 10 ff., etc.

3. For a discussion of the *KU.A.TIR* cf. *supra* p. 22 f.

4 f. For *ŠA.NA burâši* and *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki)* cf. *supra* p. 20 f.

5. That  = *aru* (BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 5570) = the flower (of a palm) cf. JENSEN, ZK II, p. 26. The tablet clearly reads , not  as in IV R¹, nor  as in IV R². The   is possibly to be identified with the plant *šam*  , which occurs in Sm. 8, Col. I, 1. 14 f., where it is rendered by *ha-aš-hu-ra-ku*, and *ha-aš-hu-ur* (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 4193).

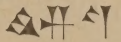
6. According to BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 8613 *ruššu* is also a possible rendering of the group *KU.ĤUŠ.A*.

7. The three forms of flesh here enumerated may represent the flesh of three different beasts, or flesh in general prepared in three different ways. The *širi* *KA.IZI* was poss. so named from its appearance, *KA.IZI* being = *hamâtu*, *ša išâti* (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 651).

¹ For the text of this tablet cf. BOISSIER, *Documents assyriens*, Paris, 1894, p. 42. For   at the beginning of l. 6 read, according to the tablet,   *i. e. ina mûši šu-a-tum* etc.

8.  is to be here taken as = *šamnu* (cf. LATRILLE, ZK II, p. 356 f.). In ritual texts *šamnu* "oil" is rendered by ,  and  almost indiscriminately. No clear distinction in their use can be observed, though perhaps  is more often used for "oil" in general,  or  when the oil of some particular tree is specified.

That  should be read, not  as IV R², cf. l. 116.

9. That  is a material used in building is clear from the *East India House inscription*, Col. II, l. 45 (cf. SCHRADER'S *Keilins. Bibl.*, Bd. III, Hft. II, p. 14 and DELITZSCH, *Wörterbuch*, p. 110, note 1). The ideogram is transliterated in the text as *gaššu*, in accordance with a communication from Dr. BEZOLD, who has come across the group in K 4864, l. 16 f. rendered by  , and who compares the Arabic جَصَّ. Cf. also BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 8470.

10.   cannot here = *šitaš*, but is prob. the name of a plant or tree,  being the determinative; cf. the plant  , which occurs in Sm. 8, Col. II, l. 5 and possibly in K 4354, Col. II, l. 12 (II R, pl. 43, no. 2), etc.

11 ff. The sign  in the phrases   *abnu parûtu*,   *hurâšu*, etc. is to be taken as the relative, not as a numeral, the duplicate A giving the variant reading  . In ll. 12 and 73 *kunukku* is written with the determinative , in l. 13 with , while in l. 73 the duplicate C writes the word with both determinatives.

16. The end of this line should probably be restored *šiptu ilu Marduk [bîl mâtâtî] III šanîtu munu-šu* from l. 17, the incantation being cited by the words with which it commences. In this common rubric the suffix is not generally appended to the verb *munu*, so that it is possible the second  is merely an error, through ditography on the part of the scribe, for  the phonetic complement that is commonly found with the ideogram .

20. For   *šarru ša* of the text A gives the variant

reading   *rap-šu*, which has probably arisen from the misreading of a badly written .

27. The characters in this line are rubbed; if    the reading of IV R¹ and ² be adopted, the phrase should be transliterated *mudahhidi(di) nuḥṣu* (*i. e.*     ), "who giveth great abundance".

30.   *-nu-u* should be read with IV R¹, not  *-nu-u* as in IV R².

32. The title *uṣumgallu* in this passage is clearly not used in the sense of "dragon". The parallelism of *a-si-ru* in the second half of the line suggests some general term implying authority.

50. The first sign in this line should probably be read  as in IV R², although  is all that is at present visible.

52. The signs   which occur frequently in a formula on the 6th tablet of the *šurpu*-series (*cf.* IV R, pl. 7, Col. II, ll. 2, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52; pl. 8, Col. III, ll. 3, 16), are explained by JENSEN (ZK II, p. 20) as a verb (*i. e.* *nišû* III 1) with the 3 m. s. suffix, and as instances of the occurrence of the phrase he quotes the present passage and    in 1. 79 (*see* below). It is more probable that the signs   should be transliterated phonetically *ni-šû*, a word that is not, however, to be identified with the *nišu* "spirit(?)", which occurs in the phrase *ma-mit niš* (=     *šamî-î . . . niš iršitim(tim)* (*ibid.* Col. I, l. 50; *see* also BRÜNNOW, *List* no. 2326). In the passages cited above, as in the present line, *ni-šû* is followed, not preceded, by *ma-mit*, and is to be regarded as I 1, Inf. from *našû*, the two words being probably taken together in the sense of an "oath" or "curse" (lit. "the raising of an oath or curse"). *ni-šu*, however, sometimes occurs by itself (*cf.* No. I, l. 48: *li-in-ni-is-si ma-mit li-tâ-kil ni-[šu(?)]*, *etc.*) so that in the phrase *ni-šû ma-mit* the two words are perhaps to be taken as separate synonymous phrases in apposition.

67.   *i. e.* *šâkinu(nu)* is to be read for   of IV R.

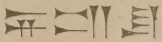
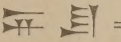
71 f. It is possible that these two lines should be taken together without a break.

73. The application of the metaphor in this line is not at first sight apparent. The *kunukku* may, however, refer to the seal-impression, and as seal-impressions have been found on small clay cones, which were originally attached to the documents they attested by means of a strip of reed (*cf.* BUDGE, ZA III, p. 214), it is probable that the tearing off or removal of such a seal-impression is the basis of the metaphor in the text.

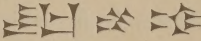
77 ff. The division of ll. 77—79, as given in the translation is based on the duplicate C, which reads as follows:—

Rev. 5. Never may there approach me any thing evil, neither the wrath nor anger of the god, misery, disgrace and sin!

6. From the curse may the raising of my two hands, the invocation of the great gods, give release!

Here the general phrase *mimma limnu* is introduced and defined by the substantives that follow.  has been explained by JENSEN (ZK II, p. 20) as =  = *lušišišu* or *lišišišu* (*cf. supra sub* l. 52). The reading of C, however, proves that the phrase is to be transliterated *ni-iš kâti*, in apposition to *zi-kir ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}*.

98.  is written over an erasure; the scribe had probably begun to write  omitting , but corrected his mistake.

99. On the rendering of  by *riksu tapa-tar(ar)* *cf. supra* p. 22 and *infra sub* No. 16, l. 11.

No. 13.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *lil*-. 3. *ša-ká-a í*-. . . .
 4. *a-lik tap-pu-ti la li³*-. 5. *ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni ša ilu-su pulânu* [*ilu^{lu}istar-su pulânîtum(tum)*]
 6. *azzaz(az) ina pân ilu-ti-ka rabîti(tî)* 7. *ina bikî^t nišî^{pl} ša la ma*-. 8. *mimma šumšu ka-ba-a u ma-ga-[ra]* 9. *lul-lik ruḫ-ka(?) a-mi-ri*

- 10. *lu taš-lim ina šil-li-ka ni-mi-ki*
 11. *ina pi-ka sa la na-kar li-*
 12. *INIM.INIM.MA* *ŠU IL.[LA* *ilu Marduk.KAN]*
 13. *DU.DU BI* *ana pân* *ilu Marduk*
 14. *[ŠA].NA* *burâši tašakan(an)* *nîš kâti*
 15. *[šiptu]* *bt-lum* *ilu Marduk* *mu-di-i*
 16. *-la-at nîš^{il} a-pa-[a-ti]*
 17. *-ba šit-ka-*
 Rev.
 18. *-šap balâtu iš-šak-na*
 19. *šâ iš-šak-nam-[ma]* 20. *[šâ?]*
a-na ya-ši kîma šamî-i ana-ku a-na ša-a-šu
 21. *[ilu]šidu damku ú-šî-is-sa* 22. *ú-šab-bit šap-*
ti-ya lib-bi ú- 23. *ú-ka-as-si a-ki-ya*
 24. *bir-ki-ya ú-mal-li tâbti-* 25. *gám-ma-*
al mâti-ya 26. *šú-mi ú-šat-bi ina úmi*
[an-ni-i(î)] 27. *bî-lî ak-ri-dak-ka ši-mi*
 28. *šur-ši di-ni purus* 29. *bi-*
il-la-an-ni 30. *ki-i la in-*
 31. *ilu Marduk* 32. *ina pi-i-*
 33. *maḥ-*

No. 13 (K 3229) forms the bottom left corner of a large tablet similar to No. 12. The Obverse contains the conclusion of a prayer to *Marduk*, in which, after giving his own names and those of his god and goddess in the usual formula, the suppliant states that he stands before the god whom he adjures by the tears of the people; he prays that he may enjoy the god's favour, remaining in his deep shadow (*i. e.* protection) through his mighty command that does not change. This prayer is followed by two lines of directions for ceremonies, and at l. 15 a fresh prayer commences, which is continued on the Reverse of the tablet. The second prayer begins with an invocation of *Marduk*, who at l. 20 is described as "like the heavens" in his relation to the suppliant. In l. 21 the *šidu* or divine colossus is addressed, probably as the minister who carries out the will of the greater god; at l. 27 the suppliant turns once more to *Marduk*, petitioning him for judgment. As

both hymns are addressed to *Marduk*, it may be inferred that the tablet was somewhat similar in its arrangement to No. 12, and that it contained prayers and ceremonies in honour of this god only.

No. 14.

Transliteration.

1.	<i>ili-yà</i>	2.	<i>-lim-man-ni</i>	3.	
.	<i>taš-li-ti</i>	4.	<i>gi-mil napišti(ti)</i>	5.	
.	<i>-tum ina kâti-yà li-kin</i>	6.	<i>hi-ti-ti</i>		
7.	<i>si-lim itti-yà</i>	8.	<i>I.SAG.ILA</i>		
9.	<i>bîlu-ut-ka</i>	10.	<i>pa-nu-uk-ka li-sa-lik(?)</i>		
11. [INIM.INIM.MA		ŠU IL.LA	^{ilu}]	Marduk.KAN	
12.		[^{ilu}]	Marduk	tašakan(an)	
13.		- lit - su		magrat(at)	
14.	<i>-šu</i>	15.	<i>kar-du</i>	16.	
.	<i>ra-šub-bu</i>	17.	<i>ul ib-ši</i>	18.	
.	^{pl} -šu				

No. 14 (K 2793) is a fragment of a large tablet and preserves the ends of a few lines only. It contains the conclusion of a prayer to *Marduk* (ll. 1—10), followed by two lines of directions for ceremonies and the commencement of a second prayer or incantation.

10. The last 3 characters in the line (*li-sa-lik* = *lištalik*?) may poss. be read *li-ir-ur*.

No. 15.

Transliteration.

1.	<i>-yà</i>	2.	<i>-tum</i>	3.	
.	<i>-ku</i>	4.	<i>ar-ši</i>	5.	<i>ar-ši</i>
6.	<i>-tuk</i>	7.	<i>ki-i-nu</i>	8.	
.	<i>arki-yà</i>	9.	<i>linuttu ai a-mur</i>	10.	

..... yá-ši	11. šîmâtî ^{pl}	12.
-šut-ka	13. -mu šî-mat-ka	14.
-bu-ka	15. ina šû-bat ta-ni-ih-ti-yá	16.
..... damikîti(ti)-yá lik-bi-ka		
17. [INIM.INIM.MA	ŠU IL.LA]	^{ilu} Marduk.KAN
18. mû a-gûb-ba tukân(an)	19.	
GI.GAB tukân(an)	20. [KU.A].TIR tašapak(ak)	
21. -bu-ku	22. tukân(an)	23.
..... šiptu III šanîtu munu(nu)		
24. [burâši] tašakan(an)	25. -az	
26. -ku-nu	27. tanaki(ki)	
28.		

Like the preceding fragment, No. 15 (K 2586 + K 7185) preserves a portion of the right side of what was originally a large tablet. The conclusion of a prayer to *Marduk*, a section of six lines giving directions for ceremonies, and the beginning of a second ceremonial section represent its present contents.

No. 16.

Transliteration.

Obv.

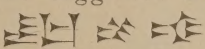
1.	2. šîpat-	3.
..... šî-pîr-	4. -nam-ru	5.
..... -tû	6.	

Rev.

7. [lu] -û -ša -pi	8.	
..... -ka I.SAG.ILA	9. si-lim lik-bi-ka	
10. [INIM.INIM.MA	ŠU IL].LA	^{ilu} Marduk.KAN
11. [DU.DU BI lu ina KIŠDA lu ina ŠA].NA		ipuš(uš)
12.	 samî u iršiti	
13. [ikal ^{m ilu} Aššur-bân-apli] etc.		

Of the Obverse of No. 16 (K 11681) a few characters only have been preserved, while the Reverse contains the conclud-

ing phrases of a prayer to *Marduk*, the last one on the tablet. The colophon-line that gives the title of the prayer (l. 10) is here accompanied by a rubric or direction contained in a single line (l. 11), which occurs frequently in the present class of texts. For other instances of its occurrence, *cf.* No. 18, l. 19; No. 21, l. 92; No. 22, l. 69; No. 28, l. 6; No. 34, l. 6; No. 38, l. 4; No. 39, l. 5; No. 41, l. 2; No. 46, l. 10; No. 47, l. 7. It will be seen that the line is never found by itself, but, when it occurs, always follows the colophon-line *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* etc. It commences with the phrase *DU.DU BI i. e. ipuš annam*, "do the following", which generally precedes any directions for ceremonies or ritual (*cf. supra* p. 19). The direction itself consists of the words *lû ina KIŠDA lû ina ŠA.NA ipuš*, a set formula that rarely varies.¹ No substantive is mentioned for the imperative *ipuš* to govern; hence it may be inferred that the object of the verb is to be supplied from the previous line, *i. e.* that the rubric refers to the manner in which the preceding prayer or incantation is to be recited. Two methods of recitation are in fact given as alternatives, the line reading: "Perform (the incantation) either *ina KIŠDA* or *ina ŠA.NA*.

In the course of a prayer to *Ninib* contained by No. 2, l. 27 reads: *ar-kus-ka rik-sa KU.A.TIR áš-ruk-ka*, "I have bound for thee a cord, the *KU.A.TIR* have I offered thee!" (*cf. supra* p. 17). The *KU.A.TIR* is of common occurrence among the offerings that are prescribed in the ceremonial directions that accompany the present class of incantations (*cf. supra* p. 22 f.). It would not therefore be surprising if the *riksu* mentioned in the first half of the line should also be found in the directions for ceremonies. It was suggested above (p. 58) that in l. 99 of No. 12 the phrase  should be transliterated *riksu tapatar(ar)*, "the knot thou shalt loosen", and it is not improbable that in the phrase *ina*  in the rubric under discussion we may see a further reference to the rite of the knotted cord (*riksu*). The second ideogram *ŠA.NA* has been already discussed on p. 19 f., where the suggestion was made that the word denoted a vessel for containing incense. The

¹ See below, *sub* No. 42, l. 25, and No. 52, l. 4.

rubric therefore is to the effect that the incantation must be accompanied either with the rite of the knotted cord, or with the offering of incense.

No. 17.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *balâtu*
 3. *ri-ša-a-ti u GUR.UD* 4.
 *ka-a-ša pa-li-ḫi-ka lu-*

 5. *[INIM.INIM.MA ŠU] IL.LA* ^{*ilu*}*[Marduk(?)].KAN]*
 6. -*mi ašar(?) šîpâ^{du} TAR(at)*
 7. -*za tanadi(di) ina ili* 8.
 *ina ili ša* 9.

The fragment No. 17 (K 5668) contains a few words of a prayer followed by some directions for ceremonies. The name of the god to whom the prayer is addressed, though broken, is in all probability *Marduk*; hence the fragment is included under the prayers addressed to that god.

No. 18.

Transliteration.

1.
 2. *i - na - ta - lu* *pa - nu - uk - [ka]*¹
 3. *a-na gi-biš ta-ma-a-ti pa-nu-ka ma-a-*
 4. *ša - ḫá - ta* *ina* *ša - ma - mi*
 5. *kul - lat nišî^{pl}* *ta - bar - ri*
 6. *šur - ba - ta - ma* *ina iršitim(tim)*
 7. *šîruḫirti^{pl} - šu - nu* *[ta - bar - ri]*²
 8. *ša ḫi - tu iḫ - tu - ú* *ta - ga - mil - šu at - ta*
 9. *šab - ta - ku - ma* *ki - i ti - i - ri*
 10. *ina*³ *ka - an - ni - ka*

¹ Ll. 1 and 2 probably formed one line in *A*, which gives traces of two preceding lines, of which the second reads: -*ku-[ti?]*. ² For l. 7 *A* reads: *šîri^{pl}.šû-nu ta-na-[tal]*. ³ *A i-na*.

11.	<i>ki - z</i>	<i>izakara(va) - ni</i>	<i>ilu</i>	<i>Marduk</i>
12.	<i>a - la - su - um</i>		<i>ur - ki - [ka]</i>	
Rev.				
13.	<i>na - ša - ku</i>	<i>nindabû</i>	<i>a - sa - raḫ</i>	.....
14.	<i>pu - tur</i>	<i>maruṣti</i> ¹	<i>li - ki un - ni - [ni - ya]</i> ²	
15.	<i>šâru - ka</i>	<i>tâbu</i>	<i>li - zi - ḫa - am - [ma]</i> ³	
16.	<i>napištim(tim)</i> ⁴		<i>li - ri - ik</i>	
17.	<i>la-ta-am</i>	<i>nar-bi-ka</i>	<i>ana</i> ⁵	<i>nišî</i> ⁶ <i>rapšâti</i> ⁶
18.	<i>INIM.INIM.MA</i>	<i>ŠU IL.LA</i>	<i>ilu</i>	<i>Marduk.GI</i> ⁶
19.	<i>DU.DU BI</i>	<i>lu ina KIŠDA</i>	<i>lu ina ŠA.NA</i>	<i>ipuš(uš)</i>
20.	<i>šiptu</i>	<i>ga-aš-ru</i>	<i>šu-pu-u</i>	<i>i-dil</i> <i>ilu</i> <i>Igigi</i>

No. 18 (K 8009) is the lower portion of a comparatively small tablet, of which about one third has been preserved. It probably contained only one prayer, the end of which is represented by ll. 1—17. L. 20 gives the catch-line to the next tablet, while l. 21 evidently marks the commencement of a colophon. The prayer is carefully written and several of the longer lines have been split up into two halves, each of which occupies one line of the tablet (*cf.* ll. 1 f., 4 f., 6 f., 9 f., 11 f., 15 f.), ll. 3—8, for instance, reading:—

Unto the ocean-flood thy face is !

Thou art exalted in heaven:

All nations thou dost behold!

Thou art mighty upon earth:

Their spirits thou dost behold!

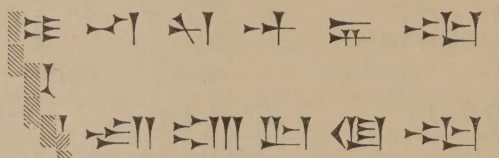
The man that hath sinned thou requitest!

This metrical arrangement of the lines is not to be found, however, in the duplicates A and B. On the Reverse of the tablet the suppliant states that he has offered a present and poured out a libation, and he therefore prays for the removal of his sorrow and sighing and for length of days, concluding

¹ *B maruṣti-ya.* ² *A [un-ni]-ni-ya.* ³ *A [li]-zi-ḫam-ma.* ⁴ *B [napiṣti](ti).*
⁵ *A [a]-na.* ⁶ *ilu Marduk.KAN.* ⁷ After l. 18 *A* ceases to be a duplicate giving three lines of directions for ceremonies, which read: [*ana pân ilu*] *Marduk ŠA.NA burâši* | *tašakan(an)* | III *ša-ni-tu munu(nu)* |.

with the desire that he may declare the greatness of the god unto distant peoples.

10 ff. Between 11. 8 and 9 of A an insertion or a gloss is written in smaller characters of which only  has been preserved, the tablet reading: —



19. The duplicate A in place of 1. 19 gives a ceremonial section of three lines prescribing the offering of incense and the repetition of the incantation three times.

20. This catch-line which gives the first line of the next tablet is to be found in the list of incantations, K 2832 + K 6680, col. I, 1. 7 (*see above* p. 15).

No. 19.

Transliteration.

1.
2. -šú
3. *ilu* *ma*
4. *bîlu* *bîlu* *bîlu*
5. *a* - *bu* *rabûti*^{p1}
6. *bîl* *šimâti*^{p1} *isu ušurâti*^{p1}
7. *mu* - *ma* - ' - *ir* *šamî* - *i* *u* *iršiti*(*ti*) *bîl* *mâtâti*
8. [*ga*] - *mir* *dî* - *ni* *ša* *ûl* *inû* - *û* *ki* - *bit* - *su*
9. [*mu*] - *šim* *šimâti* *kala*(?)*ma*
10. [*ina*] *lumun* *ilu* *atalî* *ilu* *Sin* *ša* *ina* *arhi* *ûmi* *išakna*(*na*)
11. [*lumun*] *idâti*^{p1} *ITI.MIŠ* *limnîti*^{p1} *lâ* *îabâti*^{p1}
12. [*ša*] *ina* *ikalli* - *yâ* *u* *mâti* - *yâ* *ibašâ* - *a*
13. [*ina* *ki*] - *bi* - *ka* - *ma* *û* - *tal* - *la* - *da* *tî* - *nî* - *šî* - *î* - *ti*
14. [*a-na*?] *šarru* *šagganakku* *šû-mi-šû-nu* *ta-za-kar*
15. *âš-šum* *ba-ni-i* *ilu* *û* *šarru*
16. *ba* - *šû* - *û* *itti* - *ka*

17.	î	bîlu	šamTU	šamRIG	šamGA	dan - ni
18.	ina	ma - ' - du - ti		kakkab		ša - ma - mi
19.				bî - lî		ad - dan - ka
20.					ip-ša-ku	uznâ ^{du} -ai
Rev.						
21.	šim - ti			ba - la - ti - ya		ši - im
22.	ba - ni - i			šu - mi - ya		ki - bi
23.	mi - ni - ta		FAL - ma	dumku		šur - ka
24.	šû - kun - ma	ili - yâ		ba - dš - ta - ka		rabîtu(tu)
25.	[ilu]	u	šarru		li - ša - ki - ru - in - ni	
26.		u	rubû		kâr - bu - ni - ya	li - pu - šu
27.					li - ba - ša - an - ni	
28.	ina	puhri	lu	šî - mat		ki - bi balâtu
29.	it ^u šîdu		likbi	magâra	u	magâra
30.			î - mi - šam	lit - tal - lak		itti - yâ
31.	[ina]	ki - bit - ka		šîr - ti	ša	ûl uttakkaru(ru)
32.	î	an - ni - ka		ki - nim	ša	ûl inû - ú
33.	INIM.INIM.MA			ŠU IL.LA		it ^u Bil.KAN
34.	šiptu	ru - ba - tû		rabîtu(tu)	i - lat	ši - ma - a - ti

As is the case in the preceding tablet, some of the longer lines in No. 19 (K 34) are divided into halves, which together occupy two lines on the tablet (*cf.* ll. 4 f., 15 f., 18 f., 29 f.). No. 19 contains only one prayer and this is addressed to the god *Bîl* and was intended for use after an eclipse of the moon (*cf.* ll. 10 ff.). The beginning of the prayer, with which the Obverse commenced, has been broken off; it probably contained, however, an invocation of the god, of which the conclusion, describing his power as ruler and creator, has been preserved.

4. O Lord! O Lord! O Lord!
5. Father of the great [gods?]
6. The lord of destinies, the [god?] of charms!
7. The ruler of heaven and earth, the lord of lands!
8. Perfect in judgment, whose word is not altered!
9. Director of destinies
10. In the evil of the eclipse of the moon which in the month (*space*) on the day (*space*) has taken place,
11. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,

12. Which are in my palace and my land!
 13. At thy command created was mankind!
 14. Unto king and noble their names thou didst name!
 15. Since to create god and king
 16. Rests with thee!

In ll. 17 ff. the suppliant states he has made an offering to the god consisting apparently of three plants, and he therefore seeks the god's protection for himself and for his posterity ("The destiny of my life decree! The making of my name do thou command!"). The prayer concludes with the desire that the god will confer blessings through his attendant minister, the *šidu*.

29. May the *šidu* command favour upon favour,
 30. Daily may he go with me,
 31. Through thy exalted command which is not altered,
 32. And thy sure mercy which changeth not!

No. 20.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. - *ka* 2.
 3. 4. - *tim*
 5. -*riš-ka* -*da ši*.
 6. *MIN.NA DAGAL MA SUR*

7. [*INIM*].*INIM.MA* *ŠU IL.LA*

8. [*šiptu*] *šur - bu - ú* *git - ma - lu*

9. [*ū*]-*mu* *la a-ni-ku* *mut-tab-bil*

Rev.

10. *ilu* *Rammānu* *šur-bu-ú* *git-ma-lu*

11. *ū-mu* *la a-ni-ku* *mut-tab-bil*

12. *ša - kīn* *ú - mī - í*

13. [*mu*] - *šab - rik* *birku* *AN.ZA*

14. [*kaš*] - *ka - šú* *git - ma - lu*

15. [*la?*] *pa-du-ú* *a-ša-[rid?]*

16. [*ilu*] *Rammānu* *kaš-ka-šú* *git-ma-[lu]*

17. [*la?*] *pa-du-ú* *a-[ša-rid?]*

18. - *kip* *ik - du*
 19. - *nî - bu la - ' -*
 20. - *zu šar -* 21.

The Obverse of No. 20 (K 10406) contains the end of one prayer and the beginning of another. The name of the god to whom the first is addressed has not been preserved, but the second, which is continued on the Reverse of the tablet, is addressed to *Rammân* and is somewhat similar to the commencement of the prayer to the same god in No. 21, ll. 34 ff. In ll. 12 ff. the god is described as "the establisser of days, who causeth the lightning to shine, the strong one, the perfect, the unconquerable, the prince!"

No. 21.

Transliteration.

Obv.

- [1.] ¹. [2.] *i-tar-ra-*
 1. *bi-* - *ru-šu ú-nam-ma-* 2. *ga-*
 *ša úl inû-ú* 3. *tik-* - *tim*
mu-ša-as- 4. *pa-* *mu-diš-šu-[u]* . . .
 5. *ša* *ahî^{pl}-šu šur-*
 6. *na-* - *tî ša ina samî-i* 7. *ša* . . .
 - *tî-yà nir-bi ana nap-* 8.
 . . . *ša i-mu-ku* 9. *mu-* - *nu ù-mu*
la [a-ni-ku[?]] 10. *al-* *ina ki-rib samî-i*
 11. *ana-ku* *[ana ma]-har-ka*
az-ziz a-šî'-ka ša- 12. *ilu* *šî-mat*
nišî^{pl} i- 13. *ilu šalmu da-* . . .
 14. *tu-ur-dam-ma ina ali-ya ta-* . . .
 15. - *ka* *šamî-i tu-ur-*
[dam-ma] 16. *GAR* - *lu*

¹ Since the plates have been lithographed I have joined to No. 21 two small fragments K 6612 and K 6588. The former, while giving additions to ll. 1—12, adds two lines to the text which in the *Transliteration* are numbered [1] and [2]; the latter completes portions of ll. 37—47. For the present text of ll. [1]—12 and 37—47 cf. *Additions to the plates*.

sa-mid dūru ru-	17.	di-bi-
.-an u abnî ^{pl} birku	18.	ilu ali-ya
.-am-ma u-kal-lu	19.	^{ilu} Rammānu
bīlu-ka a-ta-ta-ma	20.	[a-na [?]]
ya-a-šia-ta-ta-ma	21.	
.an-ni-í ma-ḥar-		li-ki un-ni-ni-ya mu-gu-ur
su-[pi-ya] 22.	pî-ka lu la itihâ-a	
i-pis ri-ba lu la iksud-an-ni ya-[a-ši [?]] 23. [nar]-bi-ka lu-ša-pi		
[dalili-ka] ana nišî ^{pl} rapšâtî ^{pl} lud-[lul]		
24. [INIM].INIM.MA	ŠU [IL.LA]	^{ilu} Rammānu.[KAN]
25.	^{ilu} Rammānu pû-šu ittanandû	
alu lu bīt ilu ali uš-tál-pi [?]	26.	
libit bīt ili lu	lu sa-mí-id dūru ru-	
27.-iḫ	-in-na-	
28. [DU].DU BI ina mûši gušûru [arku mû illu tasalah GI].GAL		
ana pân ^{ilu} Rammānu tukân(an) 29. suluppu KU.[A.TIR taša-		
pak(ak) ŠA samni nikû mû dišpu ḥimîtu tasakan(an) 30. ^{immiru} nikû		
tanaki[(ki)]-taḫ-ḫa-ma 31. ŠIT		
-í-ri- 32. ki-	^{ilu} Rammānu	33.
.-ni		
34. [šiptu] šur-bu-ú	35. [û]-mu la a-ni-ḫu	
. 36. [^{ilu}]Rammānu šur-bu-ú	37. û-mu	
la a-ni-ḫu 38. ša-kin ú-mì-í	-bu-	
. 39. kaš-kaš-šú git-ma-[lu]	-a-lá-	
. 40. šam-ru la lí ² -	tam-ḫa-	
. 41. ^{ilu} Rammānu kaš-kaš-šú git-ma-[lu šam]-ru la lí ² -[[?]]-		
. 42. la-id muk-tap-lu	-ri aš-tu-	
43. šá-giš ^(?) ga-aš-ru	-i-di muš-tar-	
44. mu-ur-ši in-ni-	-pal-lu-u šal-	
45. ší-	du-	-iz ta-šib-
46. ni-	í-dan-ni ḫar-da mí-	47. ^{ilu}
.-ší ^(?)	48. ina	
49. tu-	50.	
Rev.		
51.	^{pl} bír-tum ab-	52.
. [kul]-lat ilāni ^{pl} ša	53.	
-taḫ-ḫu-ú	54.	ya-ú aš-rat ta-
.	55. ilû u šaplû ib-ni-	56.

- a-bi ilâni^{pl} 57. apsû
 ni-mi-ki 58. ^{ilu} Bilit banat(at) ilâni^{pl} ša-lum-ma-
 ta 59. ^{ilu} Marduk tu-šir uš-mal-la kat-ta-ka na-
 mur-ra-ta 60. ina I.KUR bît šimâti^{pl} ša-ka-a
 [ri-sa-a-ka?] 61. bilu ri-mi-nu-ú ina ilâni^{pl}
 62. ip-sa-ku uznâ^{du}-ai ma-ḡar-ka ut-nin ša bal-.
 63. ri-man-ni-ma bilu si-mi taš-[li-ti?] 64. [ḡul]-liḡ ai-bi-ya tu-ru-ud
 lim-. 65. [ai] iṭḡû-ni imti imti imti aršašî^{pl} . . .
 66. naplisa-ni-ma ki-bi dum-ki-.
 67. [ili-yà] u ^{ilu} ištari-yà šulma(ma) itti-ya 68.
 [lîb]-ba-ka li-nu-ḡa lippašra(ra) ka-bit-ta-ka šulma(ma) šuk-[na]
 69. li-ri-man-ni -yà lišâ-a rîmu
 70. nikî an-ni-ma lû-ta-id ilu-ut-ka
 71. [nar - bi] - ka lu - [ša] - pi dalili - ka lud - lul
 72. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu} Rammânu.KAN
 73. [DU DU] BI i-nu-ma ^{ilu} Rammânu ina ki-rib šamî-i pû-šu
 it-ta-na-an-du-ú
 74. -ta ša illu tasalaḡ ŠA.NA
 burâši ina ištâti ^{isu} ašâgi ta-šâr-raḡ
 75. [ŠU?] IL.LA -raš-ši-ma šî-ma-a-at
 76. [šiptu] ^{ilu} Rammânu -ta-az-nu šû-pu-u ilu gaš-ru
 77. -ḡi-. -ul-ḡu da-pi-nu ku-ra-du
 78. -pi-i-ti mu-šal-lil ū-mi
 79. -tu-. áš-li-i-ti nu-uk-ka gam-ra-a-ti
 80. [ba?] -šû-ú bir-ki bil a-bu-bi
 81. [mu] - ut - tab - bil šamî - i šadî^{pl} ta - ma - a - ti
 82. - mu - ka šî - mu - ú zi - kir - ka
 83. - šim - mî - du - ú ḡur-sa-a-ni
 84. -bi-i da-a-ri-šû u-ga-ru
 85. -ḡi it-bu-. i-dal-la-la ḡur-di-ka
 86. -ša-am iz-. -ti-ma mûši u ū-mi
 87. U.A ur-ki-tû(?) tu-sal-lam šab-sa
 88. [ana] ya-a-ši arad-ka ana tu-ub-ba-ti si-dî-ir-ma
 89. [mimma] šumšu ri-i-ma dá-lî-lî-ka lud-lul
 90. -ka ṭâbu lul-tam-ma-ra ana nišî^{pl} rapšâti^{pl}
 91. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu} Rammânu.KAN
 92. [DU].DU BI lu ina [ŠAR] lu ina ŠA.NA ipuš(uš)

93. *ilu bîlu šû-pu-u git-ma-lum ilâni²¹ ra-šub-bu*
 94. *ikal^{m ilu} Aššur-bân-apli etc.*

Like No. 6 (*cf. supra* p. 33 f.) No. 21 has been built up of several fragments of the K. Collection (K 2741 + K 3180 + K 3208 + K 5043 + K 6588 + K 6612 + K 6672 + K 6908 + K 7047 + K 8498 + K 9157 + K 10219 + K 10497 + K 13431 + K 13793). The tablet at present contains traces of ninety-five lines; about six or seven lines however are missing from the beginning, and eight or nine from the end of the Obverse. It will be seen therefore that the tablet is somewhat similar in size to Nos. 6 and 12. The text commences with a prayer or incantation which is followed by two ceremonial sections, the first of three lines, the second being six lines in length. Then follows a second long prayer, which is in all probability continued without a break on the Reverse of the tablet. This is in turn followed by a section of three lines of ceremonies and a third incantation of fifteen lines. All the prayers and ceremonies are to be recited and performed in honour of the god *Rammân*.

The first prayer is much broken; it concludes with the desire that *Rammân* will accept his suppliant's sighing and receive his supplication: let no evil approach or possess him and he will proclaim the greatness of the god unto distant nations. The rubric in ll. 25—27 contains the statement that the prayer is to be repeated during a certain state of the wind, while ll. 28—33 recount the ceremonies that are to accompany its recitation. The commencement of this latter section is identical with that of the first ceremonial section in No. 12, for a translation of which *cf. supra* p. 60.

The beginning of the second prayer is very similar to No. 20, ll. 8 ff. (*see above* p. 76). At l. 58 the goddess *Bilit* is addressed, and in the following line the god *Marduk*. After allusions to his power and mercy the suppliant states that he is petitioning before him, and the prayer concludes (ll. 61 ff.): "Have mercy on me, and, O Lord, hear my prayer! Destroy my foes and drive away the wicked! Never let there approach me the poisons, the enchantments . . . : ! pity me and command favour! O my god and my goddess, may peace

be my portion! may thy heart have rest, may thine anger be loosened, and do thou establish prosperity! Thy greatness let me praise, let me bow in humility before thee!" The directions for ceremonies that follow this prayer enjoin that "when the Storm-god has set his mouth (*i. e.* has spoken) in the midst of heaven", among other offerings "a vessel of incense with fire of the *ašâgu*-wood" shall be presented.

The last prayer on the tablet commences with the following invocation of the Storm-god: "O *Rammân* powerful one, O mighty god! strong one, O hero! who darkenest the day! Possessor of the lightning, Lord of the storm-flood! Who destroyest the heavens, the mountains, and the seas!" The prayer concludes with general petitions for mercy and blessings. The colophon-line in l. 91 is followed by the rubric which has been already discussed on p. 71 f.

25. That  is probably to be transliterated *ittanandû*, cf. l. 73.

67. As *-ma* is evidently the phonetic complement,  cannot = *lislimû* (cf. No. 1, l. 23 f. *etc.*); it should rather be transliterated by the subs. *šulmu* as in l. 68.

89. *lul-tam-ma-ra* for *luštammar*, cf. *lu-uš-tam-mar ilu-ut-ka* (or *-kî*), No. 8, l. 17, No. 9, l. 11, *etc.*

No. 22.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. <i>šiptu</i>	<i>rubû</i>	<i>ašaridu</i>	<i>bu-kur</i>	<i>ilu</i> <i>Marduk</i>
2. <i>massû-u¹</i>	<i>i-ti-ip-šu</i>	<i>i-lit-ti</i>		<i>ilu</i> <i>Zarpanîtu</i>
3. <i>ilu</i> <i>Nabû</i>	<i>na-aš</i>	<i>duppu</i>	<i>ši-mat</i>	<i>ilâni²</i> <i>a-šir</i> <i>I.SAG.ILA</i>
4. <i>bi-l</i> <i>I.ZID.DA</i>		<i>šu-lul</i>		<i>dûru</i> <i>Borsippa^{KI}</i>
5. <i>na - ram</i>		<i>ilu</i> <i>Îa</i>	<i>ka - i - šu</i>	<i>balâtu</i>
6. <i>ašarid</i>	<i>Bâbili</i>	<i>na - ši - ru</i>	<i>na - piš - ti</i>	

¹ *A* [*massû*]-û.

7. *ilu du-ul da-ád-mi kar nišⁱ bil iš-ri-ti*
 8. *zi - kir - ka ina pî nišⁱ ŠU.DUB.BA ilu sîdu*
 9. *mâr rubî(?) rabî(?) ilu Marduk ina pî - ka kit - ti*
 10. *ina sí-ik-ri-ka¹ kabti ina ki-bit ilu-ti-ka rabîti(ti)*
 11. *ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni mar-šu šum-ru-šu arad-ka*
 12. *ša kât utukki-ma imat BUR.RU.DA nam-kil-lu-ni-ma nak-
 šušu(?) - ni*
 13. *lu-úb-luṭ lu-uš-lim-ma GUB.BU.DU lukšud(?) (ud)*
 14. *šú - uš - kin kit - [ti] ina pî - ya²*
 15. *šup - ši - ka [damiḫti(ti)] ina libbi - ya*
 16. *tî - i - ru u³ man - za - [za liḫ - bu - u] damiḫti(ti)*
 17. *li-iḫ-ziz [ili-ya] ina imni-ya*
 18. *li-iḫ-ziz [ilu ištari-ya] ina šumili-ya*
 19. *ilu sîdu damiḫtu ilu [lamassu damiḫtu] -kiš itti-ya*
 20. *šú-ut-li-ma-am-[ma] u ma - ga - [ra]*
 21. *sí - kir⁴ a - ta - - ti liš -*
 22. *mâr rubî(?) rabî-i⁵ [ilu] la ki-*
 23. *pânu - ka ki - niš lu - uš - bi(?)*
 24. *ilu Marduk KAN KAN.SIR - [ka?]*
 25. *ilu lik - ru - bu - ka*
 26. *ilu - ka*
 27. *ilâni¹*
 28. *ilu Nabû*
 29. *ina I.*

 30. *INIM.INIM.[MA ŠU IL.LA ilu Nabû].KAN*

 31. *DU.DU BI II KA kîmi*
 32. *išu tanitti itti kîmu ARA*
 33. *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki) tubbal-ma šiptu*
 34. *kurmat-su tašakan-ma maḫ-rat -i*

 35. *šiptu bît nu-ru ab-kal -ú*
 36. *ilu šîru [a] - pîl ilu Marduk*
 37. *ilu Nabû abkallu ašaridu ir - šú mudû - u*
 38. *ilu šîru a - pîl ilu Marduk*
 39. *. -mar-raš šamî-í u iršitim(tim)*
 40. *. -tu-ú ša I.SAG.ILA*

¹ B ina zik-ri-ka. ² B ina pî-ya. ³ Omitted by B. ⁴ B zi-kir. ⁵ B mâr rubî(?) rabî(?).

41. *ilu* Marduk sar ilâni^{pl}
 42. hur-ša-nu illûti^{pl} tamâti^{pl} rapsâti^{pl}
 43. ū-lâk-ku
 44.

Rev.

45.
 46. ki-di-
 47. -a-tu sak-
 48. - na ik - ša - ana DI.DI(iš)
 49. UGU-ma ki-i ta-ša-kan *ilu* šalmu
 50. šá in - ši kil - lim - ta - da - an
 51. ana - ku pulânu apil pulâni - ka
 52. maruštu im - mur - - sa - ku
 53. ina ku - u - ru u - a - ni
 54. ina lu - mun - ti
 55. pû u lišânu ka - - yâ
 56. ina ū-mi an-ni-i -šid
 57. az-ziz ma-ḥar-ka -ka
 58. [šu]-lul-ka tâbu ta-ai(?) -a ili-yâ
 59. [ur]-ḫi lid-mi-ik li-šir
 60. [kib] - sa i - ša - ra šú - kun ina šîpî^{du} - yâ
 61. bîlu ili - yâ si - lim it - ti - yâ
 62. *ilu* Nabû bîlu ili - yâ si - lim it - ti - yâ
 63. i - na šat mu - si lid - mi - ka šunât^{pl} - u - a
 64. ri - i - ma un - ni - na bal - ta *ilu* šîdu
 65. ka - ba - a šî - ma - a šuk - na ya - ši
 66. ina ki-bit ilu-ti-ka rabîti[(ti)] lu-úb-luṭ lu-di-ma
 67. dalîli^{pl} - ka ana nisî^{pl} rapsâti^{pl} lud - lul
 68. INIM.INIM.MA [ŠU IL.LA] *ilu* Nabû.KAN
 69. DU.DU BI [lu ina ŠAR lu ina ŠA].NA ipuš(uš)
 70. šiptu *ilu* [Na-bi-um a-ša-ri-du bu-kur] *ilu* Marduk
 71. ikal [^m *ilu* Aššur-bân-apli etc.

No. 22 (K 140 + K 3352 + K 8751 + K 10285) forms the upper portion of a large tablet, from which about a quarter is at present missing. The tablet contains portions of three prayers and of one ceremonial section, all of which are composed in honour of the god Nabû. The first prayer on the

tablet contains petitions for life and prosperity, and was intended for the relief of a man suffering from sickness and demoniacal possession. The end of the prayer is broken; the first 20 ll., however, read as follows.

Translation.

1. O hero, prince, first-born of *Marduk*!
2. O prudent ruler, offspring of *Zarpanitu*!
3. O *Nabû*, Bearer of the tablet of the destiny of the gods,
Director of *Îsagila*!
4. Lord of *Îzida*, Shadow of Borsippa!
5. Darling of *Îa*, Giver of life!
6. Prince of Babylon, Protector of the living!
7. God of the hill of dwelling, the fortress of the nations, the
Lord of temples!
8. Thy name is in the mouth of the peoples, O *šidu*!
9. O son of the mighty prince *Marduk*, in thy mouth is justice!
10. In thy illustrious name, at the command of thy mighty
godhead,
11. I so and so, the son of so and so, who am smitten with
disease, thy servant,
12. Whom the hand of the demon and the breath of the
13. May I live, may I be perfect
14. Set justice in my mouth!
15. mercy in my heart!
16. Return and be established! May they command mercy!
17. May my god stand at my right hand!
18. May my goddess stand at my left hand!
19. May the favourable *šidu*, the favourable *lamassu*
with me!

On the conclusion of the prayer there follows a section of four lines containing directions for the making of certain offerings, and the commencement of an incantation, both of which are much broken. On the Reverse of the tablet is inscribed the conclusion of a prayer, which may possibly be the continuation of that which commences at the end of the Obverse. The sick man, after making a formal statement in l. 51 of his own name and of that of his father, concludes the prayer with the following petitions.

56. At this time 57. I stand before thee !
58. Good is thy shadow !
59. May my way be propitious !
60. Set a pleasant path for my feet!
61. O lord, my god, deal graciously with me!
62. O lord *Nabu*, my god, deal graciously with me!
63. In the night season may my dreams be propitious!
64. Mercy, compassion, (and) life, O *šēdu*,
65. Command, grant my petition and establish me!
66. At the command of thy mighty godhead let me live, let me
have knowledge!
67. In the sight of(?) wide-spread peoples may I bow in hum-
ility before thee!

The catch-line for the next tablet reads: "O *Nabû*, the prince, the first-born of *Marduk*!"

2. *i-tt-ip-su* probably for *itpîsu* an adj. of the form فَعَال from √ṭṣṣ.

9. That the beginning of this line is not to be read *mâr abgalli* ^{iu}*Marduk* appears from l. 22, in which -i is added to the sign ; *mâr rubî rabî* ^{iu}*Marduk* seems therefore to be the only reading admissible.

12. 𐎧 𐎢 here poss. = *bušû*, i. e. "prey of the demon", but the transliteration *ša kât* appears to me better, as it balances *imat* in the following phrase.

14. For this and the following petitions *cf.* No. 9, ll. 13 ff. The present prayer is composed throughout on somewhat similar lines to the first prayer of No. 9.

No. 23.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *li-šít-rib*
3. *li-ki un-ni-[ni-yà]* 4. *-da-ar-tu*
. 5. *[nar] - bi - ka lu - [ša - pi]*

6. *[INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ilu]Sin.KAN*

7. *niš* 8.

[*ilu*] *Sin* 9. *šl ša*
10. 11.

No. 23 (K 13277) contains a few phrases from the end of a prayer to *Sin* and from the beginning of a section of ceremonies to be performed in honour of the same god.

No. 24.

Transliteration.

1. -*id* 2. -*bit*
ik- 3. *šar-ra-ti ra-*
4. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU IL.[LA *ilu Sin.KAN*]
5. [AG].AG BI *i-nu-ma* *ilu Sin* 6.
. *tanaki(ki) ana pân* *ilu Sin* 7.
. *munu(nu)*

The name of the god to whom the prayer on No. 24 (K 13922) is addressed has not been preserved in the colophon-line. As, however, the ceremonies that follow it are to be observed in honour of *Sin* during a certain phase or position of the moon (*cf.* l. 5), it is clear that the preceding prayer is also addressed the Moon-god.

No. 25.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *dir -*
3. *a-ti-ra-* 4.
ma-ḡar-ka lu-
5. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA] *ilu Sin.[KAN]*
6. -*ki-im aburriš nârî^{pl}(?)* 7. -*ti*
III *šanîtu munu[(nu)]* 8. ŠA *šamni hurâšu VII*
. 9.

Like the two preceding fragments No. 25 (K 13296) contains the conclusion of a prayer to *Sin* and the commencement of a ceremonial section.

No. 26.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. 2. - *bil*3. [INIM.INIM.MA ŠU] IL.LA ^{ilu}Sin.KAN4. ana ^{ilu}Sin

5. - ši ina ūmi magâri gušuru ta - ša - bit

Rev.

6. -šal-tú 7. kîmu tubbal-ma

8. - an - ma 9. rabû

10. -hur

11. -tim 12.

No. 26 (K 10550) preserves portions of a prayer to *Sin* and a ceremonial section of seven lines, which runs over onto the Reverse of the tablet, and was probably followed by a second prayer or incantation.

No. 27.

Transliteration.

1. šiptu bí-lum gaš-ru ti-is-ka-[ru bu-kur ^{ilu}NU.NAM.NIR]2. a-ša-rid ^{ilu}A-nun-na-[ki bil tam-ša-ri]3. ¹i-lit-ti ^{ilu}KU.TU.ŠAR [šar-ra-tum² rabitum(tum)]4. ^{ilu}Nirgal kaš-kaš ilâni^{pl} [na-ram ^{ilu}NIN.MIN.NA]5. šú-pa(?) - ta ina šamî-i illûti^{pl} šá-ku³ man-za-az-ka]

6. ra-ba-ta ina arallî-[ma âšira(ra) LA.TI-šu]

7. it-ti ^{ilu}Ī-a ina puhur⁴ [ilâni^{pl} mi-lik-ka⁵ šú-tur]8. it-ti ^{ilu}Sin ina šamî-i [ta-št⁶ gim-ri]9. id-din-ka-ma⁷ ^{ilu}Bil abu-[ka šat-mat kaḫḫadu pu-hur napîšti(ti)]10. bu-ul ^{ilu}Nirgal nam-maš-[št-i ka-tuk-ka ip-ḫid]

¹ Sm. 398, cited as C, is duplicate of ll. 3—16. ² C [šar]-ra-ti. ³ C [šá]-ku-ú. ⁴ A [ina pu]-hur. ⁵ mi-lik-ka has been restored from C. ⁶ C it-št². ⁷ A iddin-ka-ma.

11. ¹ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni [arad-ka]
 12. mi-lat ili u ^{ilu}ištari [iš - šak - nu - nim - ma]
 13. nasâḫu u ḫu-lu-uk-ḫu-[u² bašû-u³ ina bîti-yà]
 14. ka-bu-u⁴ la šti-mu-[ú it - tal - pu - nin - ni]
 15. āš-šum gam-ma-la-ta bî-lî⁵ [as-sa-ḫar ilu-ut-ka]
 16. āš-šum ta-ai-ra-ta⁶ [iš - ti - ' - ú - ka(?)]
 17. āš-šum mu-up-pal-sa-ta [a - ta - mar]
 18. āš-šum ri-mi-ni-ta⁷ [at - ta - ziz pâni - ka(?)]
 19. ki-niš naplis-an-ni-ma [ši - mi ka - ba - ai]
 20. ag-gu lib-ba-ka⁸ [li - nu - ḫa]
 21. [pu]-ṭur an-ni ḫi-[ti-ti⁹]
 22. -šir lib-bi ilu-ti-ka
 23. ilu u ^{ilu}ištaru zi-nu-ti šab-
 24. nir-bi-ka lu-uk-bi [dâ-lî-lî-ka lud-lul]
 25. [INIM.INIM.MA] ŠU [IL.LA ^{ilu}Nirgal.KAN]
 26. ¹⁰

No. 27 (K 2371 + K 13791) contains the first prayer of what was originally a large tablet. It has been restored chiefly from the duplicate which is cited as A. This tablet is a comparatively small one and contains nothing more than the prayer in ll. 1—25 of the text, followed by a catch-line, its Obv. giving ll. 1—15 in 22 lines, its Rev. ll. 16—25 in 10 or 11 lines, while the end of the Reverse is left blank. It is inscribed in rather coarse characters, and was copied from one of the larger texts for Ashurbanipal, who substituted his own name in place of the general formula in l. 11. Moreover the insertion of the eclipse-formula in A changes the general character of its petitions and proves that the copy was required for use during or after an eclipse of the moon. Thus restored, not much is missing from the prayer. Ll. 1—10 contain the invocation of the god, at l. 11 the suppliant states his name and goes on to

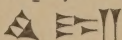
¹ For l. 11 A reads ana-ku ^mAssur-bân-apli arad-ka, which is followed by the formula ina lumun ^{ilu}atali etc. in three lines; ll. 11 and 12 form one line in B and C. ² A ḫul-ḫu-u. ³ C bašû-ú. ⁴ A ḫâ-bu-ú u, B kâ-bu-
⁵ A [ilu]Nirgal. ⁶ A [ia]-ai-rat. ⁷ A [ri-mi]-na-ta. ⁸ A libba-ka. ⁹ A ḫi-ti-ti.
¹⁰ Of the catch line, with which the text of B concludes, only the end has been preserved: IN.DUL-ki.

describe his cause of complaint, and the conclusion of the prayer contains his various petitions.

Translation.

1. O mighty lord, hero, first-born of *NU.NAM.NIR*!
2. Prince of the *Anunnaki*, lord of the battle!
3. Offspring of *KU.TU.ŠAR* the mighty queen!
4. O *Nirgal*, strong one of the gods, the darling of *NIN.MIN.NA*!
5. Thou treadest in the bright heavens, lofty is thy place!
6. Thou art exalted in the Under-world and art the benefactor of its
7. With *Īa* among the multitude of the gods inscribe thy counsel!
8. With *Sin* in the heavens thou seekest all things!
9. And *Bil* thy father has granted thee that the black-headed race, all living creatures,
10. The cattle of *Nirgal*, created things, thy hand should rule!
11. I so and so, the son of so and so am thy servant!
12. The of god and goddess are laid upon me!
13. Uprooting and destruction are in my house! 14.
15. Since thou art beneficent, I have turned to thy divinity!
16. Since thou art compassionate, I have sought for thee!
17. Since thou art pitiful, I have beheld!
18. Since thou art merciful, I have taken my stand before thee!
19. Truly pity me and hearken to my cries!
20. May thine angry heart have rest!
21. Loosen my sin, my offence 22.
23. O god and angry goddess
24. Let me talk of thy greatness, let me bow in humility before thee!

4. The title *ilu*NIN.MIN.NA, *i. e.* "Lady of the crown", is evidently an abbreviated form of *ilu*NIN.MIN.AN.NA, *i. e.* "Lady of the crown of heaven", since the former occurs as a variant of the latter in l. 48 of the Cylinder-inscription of Sargon, cf. LYON, *Sargon*, p. 8, n. 2 and p. 71.

6. For the rendering of  by the Part. of *ašâru* cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 8211 and No. 12, l. 32, *a-ši-ru* *ilu**Igi-gi*!."   is apparently a compound ideogram.   

i. e. ina ma-ti-šu cannot be read, as the duplicate A clearly reads .

7. *šu-tur* might poss. be read for *šu-tur i. e.* "mighty is thy counsel".

19 f. L. 19 has been restored from No. 2, l. 32, *etc.*, though poss. some other synonym for "prayer" or "cry" may have been employed. L. 20 is restored from No. 21, l. 68, No. 46, l. 5, *etc.*

No. 28.

Transliteration.

1.	2.	- <i>har-ra</i>	3.
<i>lislimu(mu)</i>	<i>itti-ya</i>	4.	[<i>dá-lí-lí-ka</i>] <i>lud-lul</i>
5. [<i>INIM.INIM.MA</i>	<i>ŠU IL.LA</i>]		<i>ilu</i> <i>Nirgal.KAN</i>
6. [<i>DU.DU BI</i>	<i>lu ina ŠAR</i>	<i>lu ina</i>]	<i>ŠA.NA ipuš(uš)</i>
7.	- <i>ú ilu ri-mi-nu-ú</i>	8.	<i>mu-bal-lit</i>
<i>amitu</i> <i>mitu</i>	9.	- <i>gu-ú iḫ-tu-ú</i>	10.
- <i>liḫ a-du-ur-ma</i>	11.	- <i>ub-la</i>	12.
- <i>ka li-nu-ḫa</i>	13.		

No. 28 (K 3355) is a small fragment from the right side of a large tablet. It preserves a few phrases from the end of a prayer to Nirgal and from the beginning of a prayer to a god who is addressed as "a merciful god, the quickener of the dead!

Section III.

Prayers addressed to Goddesses.

Like the preceding division, Section III is made up of tablets containing prayers addressed only to one deity. While the prayers in Section II, however, are composed in honour of gods, those in the present Section are addressed to goddesses. Nos. 30 and 33, and possibly Nos. 29 and 35, contain but one prayer, which is accompanied, in the case of the two former, by directions for ceremonies. The tablets are comparatively small and are inscribed in a somewhat large and coarse character, and, like others in Section II, may perhaps be regarded as forming extracts from the larger compositions. The question whether any large tablet existed, containing a series of prayers and ceremonies addressed only to one goddess, and in its arrangement corresponding to Nos. 12, 21, and 22, is one that cannot be answered with certainty. It is true that Nos. 31, 32, and 34 are fragmentary portions of large tablets, and, as their present contents refer only to one goddess, they have been classified under the present Section. It is not impossible, however, that the tablets of which they are fragments originally contained prayers addressed to other deities. Their inclusion, therefore, under this Section must be regarded as provisional.

No. 29.

Transliteration.

1. [du?] - um - mu - ku ku - um - ma
 2. [INIM.INIM.MA] ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu} Ša - la. [KAN]
 3. ti - iz - ka - ru bu - kur ^{ilu}

No. 29 (K 13907) has preserved three lines from the Reverse of a small tablet, which represent the last line of a prayer followed by its colophon-line, and apparently the catch-line for the next tablet. The latter should possibly be restored from No. 27, l. 1: [šiptu bī-lum gaš-ru] ti-iz-ka-rubu-kur^{ilu} [NU.NAM.NIR]. If this is so, the sign  must have been written over an erasure.

No. 30.

Transliteration.

1.
 2. ^{karpatu} GU.ZI karâni ib - bi(?)
 3. as-ruk-ki si-riḫ
 4. in-na-.
 5. a-ku-. -a-ba ši-.
 6. linuḫ(uḫ) libbu - ki ka - bit - ta -
 7. ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni ša maruštu
 8. da - ya - na - ti di - ni di -
 9. muš - ti - ši - ra - a - ti a - lak - ti ki-.
 10. li - saḫ - ra ili ša iz - nu - ú itti - [ya?]
 11. in - nin - ti ḫab - ri ka - si - ti li -
 12. linasiḫ(iḫ) muršu ša zumri-ya linasi(si) MUN.GU ša da-

 13. lip - ta - ti - ru a - di - ra - tū ša lib - bi - ya
 14. šur-dim-ma šumu u zîru lu rîmu si-li-ti  lu-ša-pa zi-kir-ki
 15. lubluḫ(uḫ) lu - uš - lim - ma nîr - bi - ki lu - ša - pi
 16. da - li - li - ki lud - lul
 17. a - mi - ru - ú - a nîr - bi - ki li - ša - pu - ú
 18. a - na nišâti^{pl} rapšâti^{pl}

Rev.

19. *[INIM].INIM.MA* *ŠU IL.LA* *iu[Ištar.KAN]*

20. AG.AG BI ina ûmi magâri URU TI ana pân^{il}u Istar ummu

21. *mû illu tasalah GI.GAB tukân(an) suluppu KU.A.TIR [ta-
šapak(ak)]*

22. ŠA šamni nikû mû dišpu qimîtu tašakan[(an)]

23. *karpatu* *a - da - gür* *tukân(an)* *KAS.SAG* *tanaki(ki)*

7.	INIM.INIM.MA	ŠU IL.LA	<i>ilu</i>	.....	šamî-î
8.	ina mûši ana pân	<i>ilu</i> Istar gušuru arku mû illu tasalaḫ			
9.	GI.GAB tukân(an)	VII ^{TA.A.AN} kurmatî ^{pl}			tar-bi(?)
10.	.....	burâši ta-šâr-raḫ i-tî-ra u gi-mil-tû kun-ni			
11.	.....	GI.GI bu-uk-rat	<i>ilu</i>	Sin	tî-li-tû

No. 31 (K 7207 + K 9675 + K 13274) represents the end of the Obverse of a tablet containing prayers and ceremonies addressed to the goddess *Istar*. Ll. 1—6 give the concluding phrases of a prayer, in the last three lines of which the suppliant states his own name, and, after probably referring to the offerings he has made to the goddess, concludes with a petition for deliverance "in misery and distress". The prayer is succeeded by three lines of ceremonies to the following effect: "In the night before *Istar* thou shalt sprinkle a green bough with pure water. The drink-offering shalt thou present. Seven times the food shalt thou A of incense shalt thou offer. Place thou there a garment and a gift." L. 11 commences an incantation that was continued on the Reverse of the tablet.

No. 32.

Transliteration.

1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	-bu
2.	[INIM.INIM.MA	ŠU] IL.LA	<i>ilu</i>	Istar.KAN	
3.	[DU.DUBI ana pân	<i>ilu</i> Istar ŠA].NA burâši tašakan KAS.SAG			tanaki(ki)
4.	.....	III šanîtu munu(nu) i-il-ta-šu			.....
5.	.....	[<i>ilu</i>]istar-[šu?]	itti-šu	sâlimu(mu?)	
6.	.....	-na <i>ilu</i> Istar	ḫâ-rid-ti	i-lâ-a-[ti]	
7.	.....	man-za-aṣ-ki	ina ki-rib	šamî-î	illûti ^{pl}
8.	.....	-ti-ma	ki-ma <i>ilu</i> Šamaš		.....
9.	.....	šamî ^{pl}	šadi ^{pl}	u	tâmâtî ^{pl}
10.	.....	-piš-ti na-maš-ti	ḫaḫ-ḫa-ri ta-bar-ri-i		.....

8. *zir* I.ZID.DA *bît ši-kin na-piš-ti šá ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}*
 9. [šar] - rat Borsippa^{KI} ba - ' - lat da - ád - mí
 10. [^{ilu}]Taš-mí-tum *bî-íl-tum ša ki-bi-sa gaš-[rat?]*
 11. *ilu ištārâti^{pl} [rabâti^{pl}(?)]*
 12. *ina ilâni^{pl} a - bi kib - ra - a - ti*
 13. *- i - kiš - ki ka - a - ši*
 14. *- ri - si - na azkur(ur) pâni-ki*
 15. *taš - ma - a u sa - li - ma*
 16. *- at ma - gi - ri [ta - ša?] - ka - ni taš - ma - a u sa - li - ma*
 17. *- riš - ma - nu tu - ša - aš - mi - i ki - bît - su - un*
 18. *lib - ba - šu - nu tu - ši - iš - št - ri iš - .*
 19. *^{pl} ru - ku - tu tu - šak - na pân - ki*
 20. *^{ilu} Taš - mí - tum i - lat^x su - pí u da - di bí - [lit]*
 21. [ana] - ku pulânu apil pulâni ša *ilu - šu pulânu^{ilu} ištār - šu [pu - lanîtum(tum)]*
 22. ²as - hur - ki *bîlti - yà ši - mi - i su - [pi - ya]*
 23. [a] - na *^{ilu} Nabû ha - i - ri - ki³ bîlu ašaridu mâri riš - [ti - i]*
 24. [ša I].SAG.ILA *a - bu - [ti šab - ti - ma]*
 25. [liš - mi *zik*] - ri - ya⁴ [*ina ki - bit pi - ki*]
 26. [lil - ki un] - ni - ni - ya [lil - ma - da su - pi - ya]
 27. [ina *zik - ri - šu kabti*(ti)] *ilu [u^{ilu} ištār listimu(mu) itti - ya]*
 Rev.
 28. [li - in - ni - is] - si [muršu *ša zumri - ya*]
 29. [lit - ta - kil⁵] *ta - [ni - hu ša širi^{pl} - ya]*
 30. [lit - ta - bîl] *ašakku [ša bu'âni^{pl} - ya]*
 31. ⁶ *rn - hu - u ru - [su - u?]*
 32. [li - in] - ni - is - si *ma - mi - tu⁷ lit - [ta - kil⁵ ni -]*
 33. *gallû⁸ li - šal - ' [irat - su]*
 34. [a - na(?)] *nišî^{pl} a - pa - a - ti⁹ liš - ša - kin ba - ni - [ti]*
 35. [ilu] *û¹⁰ šarru liḫ - bu - u damiḫti*[(ti)]
 36. [ina ki - bit] - ki *šir - ti ša ul uttakkaru(ru)¹¹ u an - ni - ki ki - [nim]*¹²
 37. [^{ilu} Taš - mí] - tum *bî - il - tum¹³*
 38. [INIM.INIM.MA ŠU] IL LA *^{ilu} Taš - mí - tum.KAN*

¹ A *ilat(at)*. ² After l. 21 A inserts the formula *ina lumun^{ilu} atalî* etc. in two lines, and for l. 22 reads: *ašhur - ki imid - ki ši - mi - i a - ra - ti*. ³ A *ha' - i - ri - ki*.

⁴ A *zik - ri*. ⁵ A *li - tá - kil*. ⁶ For l. 31 A reads: *lip - pa - aš - ru imti^{pl} imti^{pl} imti^{pl} šá ibasû - ú ili - yâ*. ⁷ A *ma - mit*. ⁸ A *lit - lu - ud^{ilu} NAM.TAR*. ⁹ A *ina pi - ki*.

¹⁰ A *u*. ¹¹ A *uttakkarum(rum)*. ¹² A inserts *ša ul inû - u*. ¹³ A *bîltu*.

39. mû illu tasalaḫ ŠA.NA burâsi ḫarri
40. GA ina ḫimi taṣapak(ak)
41. munu(nu)-ma šukki(?)-(ḫi)-ma
42. šâlimu(mu)
43.
44. ina rik-si TAG-ma
45. i-nu-ma tiṣuṣ(us) šûmu lil(?)-.
46. [KAM] ŠAḪ(?) ul takalu(lu) ú-.
47. sar-rat kib-ra-a-ti i-lit bi-li-t-ti
48. ikaḷ m ilu Aššur-bân-apli etc.

No. 33 (K 3432 + K 8147) is a small tablet inscribed with rather coarse characters, which are in places much broken. It contains a prayer to the goddess *Tašmîtu*, the latter half of which is preserved in duplicate on the Reverse of No. 1 (see pp. 4, 6 f.). The prayer is followed by two short ceremonial sections, which with the catch-line and a short colophon complete the text of the tablet. The prayer commences as follows.

Translation.

1. O goddess
2. Who causeth her word to be obeyed, who establisheth!
3. Who appeaseth the anger of god and!
4. Who heareth prayer and supplication!
5. Who accepteth petition and sighing!
8. O seed of *Īzida*, the house of the living creature of the
great gods!
9. Queen of Borsippa, Lady of the Dwelling!
10. O lady *Tašmîtu*, whose command is mighty!

The next few lines are broken. After stating (l. 14) that he is crying before the goddess, the suppliant describes her merciful character, as the giver of peace and prosperity. At l. 20 he once more addresses her by name and proceeds to make his request.

20. O *Tasmîtu*, goddess of supplication and love, lady of . . . !
21. I so and so, the son of so and so, whose god is so and
so, whose goddess is so and so,
22. Have turned towards thee, O lady! Hearken to my supplication!

23. Before *Nabû* thy spouse, the lord, the prince, the first-born son
24. Of *Isagila*, intercede for me!
25. May he hearken to my cry at the word of thy mouth!
26. May he remove my sighing, may he learn my supplication!
27. At his mighty word may god and goddess deal graciously
with me!
28. May the sickness of my body be torn away!
29. May the groaning of my flesh be consumed!
30. May the consumption of my muscles be removed!
31. ¹. sorcery, poison,
32. May the ban be torn away may the be consumed
33. May
34. May mercy be established among men (and their) habitations!
35. May god and king ordain favour
36. At thy mighty command that is not altered, and thy true
mercy,
37. O lady *Tašmîtu*!

Of the two ceremonial sections a few phrases only have been preserved. The first prescribes that the sprinkling of pure water and the offering of incense of *harru*-wood shall accompany the recital of the incantation, while the second apparently deals, among other matters, with the rite of the knotted cord (*cf. supra* p. 71, *etc.*).

24. On the restoration of the end of this line, *see* above p. 14).

29. The verb *lit-ta-kil* is here restored from l. 32 and No. 1, ll. 46, and 48 (*cf. supra* p. 14).

32. The last sign in this line is probably to be restored as **𐎎** (cf. Pl. 3, No. 1, Rev. (cont.), l. 48). For the explanation of *nīšû* (= I 1, Inf. from *našû*) as a synonym of *māmītu*, cf. *supra*, p. 66.

41. The sign $\Xi\overline{\Pi}$ is written over an erasure; it is clearly however to be read as $\Xi\overline{\Pi}$, not $\Xi\overline{\Pi}$.

46. The reading $\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$, suggested in the transliteration is not certain.

¹ For 1. 31 *A* reads: "May the poisons that are upon me be loosened!"

No. 34.

Transliteration.

1.	2.	<i>a-ta-mar</i>	
3.	<i>pār(?) -da-a</i>	<i>ya - šī</i>	4.
<i>dā-li-lī-ki</i>	<i>lud-lul</i>		
5. [INIM.INIM.MA	ŠU IL].LA	<i>ilu</i> MI.MI	
6. [DU.DU BI	<i>lu inā ŠAR]</i>	<i>lu inā ŠA.NA</i>	<i>ipuš(uš)</i>
7.			

The fragment No. 34 (K 11876) contains a few phrases from a prayer to the goddess *ilu* MI.MI (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 10449), the two colophon-lines being followed by a second prayer or perhaps the catch-line for the next tablet. Of this line, however, only traces of signs remain.

3. If the rendering of 𐎶 by *pār* is correct *pār-da-a* must = 3 f. pl. *Prms.* I 1, from $\sqrt{\text{𐎶𐎵}}$. For another instance of the use of the verb in I 1, cf. LOTZ, *Tiglathpileser*, Col. II, l. 67 (p. 22) *li-par-du* ($\text{𐎶𐎵} \text{𐎶} \text{𐎶}$), and for its use in IV 1 with the meaning, according to ZIMMERN, *Busspsalmen* p. 110, of "to shine to the bright", cf. IV R 60* [67], C. Rev. l. 20 *ka-bīt-ta-šu ip-par-du* ($\text{𐎶𐎵} \text{𐎶} \text{𐎶}$), whence the epithet *nīpirdû*, "shining" (see DELITZSCH in LOTZ's *Tigl.* p. 106 and ZIMMERN, *op. cit.* p. 110). Perhaps also from this root are to be derived the subs. 𐎶 (= *pār?*)-*da-a-ti* in the phrase *šunāti⁶² pār-da-a-ti lâ tâtâti* (IV R 17, 16 b), and $\text{𐎶} \text{𐎶𐎵}$ in No. 12, l. 57.

No. 35.

Transliteration.

1.	<i>ša bī(?) -lu-</i>		2.
<i>ina</i>		3.	<i>balātu šī-</i>
.	<i>ina pa-ni-</i>		4.
.		5.	<i>nap-li-</i>
6.	<i>libbu</i>	<i>hidûti-</i>	
DIM.	8.		

Rev.

9.	II		10.	
GIŠ.TUK		II.		ŠAG.GA
.	12.		ik-ri-	
.	-mí-ik-ti	id-		13.
14.	ni - iš	ka - a - ti	ša	ilu Bilit
15.	saḫ(?)	ki-bit	ana	arkat(?) L DA.RA
16.				

No. 35 (K 2757) contains portions of a prayer to the goddess *Bilit*, at the end of which there follows the catch-line for the next tablet and traces of the first line of the colophon (l. 16). The interest of the fragment centres in l. 14, where we find the colophon-line, which is characteristic of the present class of texts, written phonetically (*see* above p. 13).

Section IV.

Prayers to deities whose names
are not preserved.

Section IV is composed of fragments of tablets, which contain the colophon-line that is characteristic of the present collection of texts, but from which the names of the deities addressed are missing. It is generally possible to distinguish whether a god or goddess is addressed. In some cases, however, in addition to the colophon-line, only a few signs have been preserved.

No. 36.

Transliteration.

1. - <i>ki</i>	2. - <i>zi-</i>
. 3.	<i>hi-ti-ti(?)</i>
4. <i>šur-</i>	5. ³ - <i>il-ti</i>
.	
6. [<i>INIM.INIM.MA</i>]	<i>ŠU IL.LA</i> <i>ilu</i>
7. <i>burâši</i>	<i>ina išâti</i>
8. <i>ŠU</i>	<i>IL.LA</i>
9. - <i>ma</i>	<i>tišlitu</i>
10. [<i>ilu</i>] <i>igigi</i>	<i>butuktu ha-si-</i>
11. [<i>ikal</i> ^{m ilu} <i>Aššur</i>]- <i>bân-apli</i> etc.	

The fragment No. 36 (K 9125) contains the end of a prayer, followed by three lines of directions for ceremonies,

which prescribe that the burning of incense and the rite of raising the hand are to accompany its recitation. L. 10 gives the catch-line for the next tablet.

No. 37.

Transliteration.

1. ^{ilu} 2. *napiš-*
tim(tim) 3. ^{pl} *libbi-*
4. *hi-ir-tu* 5.
[ši?]-kin na-piš-ti
-
6. [INIM.INIM.MA ŠU] IL.LA
-
7. [*šiptu*]¹ [*biltu*] *šur-bu-tum ummu ri-mi-ni-*
*tum*² *a-[ši-bat šamî-î illûti^{pl}]*
8. [*al-si-ki bilti-yà i-]ziz-zi-im-ma ši-mi-i³ [ya-a-ti]*
9. [*iš-î-ki ašhur-ki⁴ kîma*] *ulinnu ili-yà u* ^{ilu} *ištari-yà ulinnu-[ki*
aš-bat]
10. [*áš - šum di - ni⁵ da*] - a - ni *purus [parasi(si)⁶*
11. [*áš-šum bul-lu-tu*]⁷ *šul-lu-mu bašû-u⁸ [itti-ki]*
12. [*áš-šum iṭṭra gamâla*] *ti - [di - i]*
13.¹ [*biltu ša-ku*]-tum¹⁰ *ummu ri-[mi-ni-tum¹¹*

No. 37 (K 9087) contains a few words from the end of one prayer and the first seven lines from the commencement of another. The second prayer is addressed to a goddess and is partly duplicate of the prayer to *Ba'u* in No. 6, ll. 71 ff., and of that to the goddess, who bears the title *Bîlit ili*, in No. 7, ll. 9 ff. For a translation *see* above, p. 34 f.

¹ Possibly to be restored from *B iluBi-lit ili*; *A iluBa'u*. ² *A ri-mi-[ni-tum]*. ³ *A [ši-mi]-i*. ⁴ *A aš-hur-ki*. ⁵ *A di-in*. ⁶ *D [pa]-ra-su*. ⁷ *A* here inserts the copula *u*. ⁸ *AD ba-šû-û*. ⁹ For l. 12 *A* reads *áš-šum i-ṭi-ra ga-ma-*
. šû-zu-ba ti-di-t, D -ma-la u šû-zu-ba ti-di-t. ¹⁰ *A*
šur-[bu-tum]. ¹¹ *D um-mu ri-mi-ni-tum*.

No. 38.

Transliteration.

1. <i>ana di-</i>	2. <i>dá - lí - [lí -]</i>
3. <i>INIM.INIM.[MA</i>	<i>ŠU IL.LA]</i>
4. <i>DU.DU [BI</i>	<i>lu ina ŠAR lu ina ŠA.NA ipuš(uš)]</i>
5. <i>siptu šur-</i>	
6. <i>ú</i>	
7.	

No. 38 (Bu. 91—5—9, 16) is a fragment from the left side of a tablet and preserves the beginnings of two lines from the end of a prayer, which is followed by the two common colophon-lines, the catch-line, and the beginning of the colophon.

No. 39.

Transliteration.

1.	2.	[a]-na ka-
3.	<i>ilu</i> Istar	
4. <i>[INIM.INIM].MA</i>	<i>ŠU IL.LA</i>	
5. <i>[DU.DU BI]</i>	<i>lu ina ŠAR lu ina ŠA.NA</i>	<i>[ipuš(uš)]</i>
6.	<i>kakkabâni^{pl}</i>	<i>i-lat šar-</i>
7.	<i>- í - ti</i>	<i>i-lat i-</i>
8.	<i>ilâni^{pl}</i>	<i>DI.BAR šamî-i</i>
9.	<i>[damiḫtu](tu)</i>	<i>ilu Igigi nu-úr ma-</i>
10.	<i>muš-na-mi-rat</i>	
11.	<i>-bu-u</i>	<i>dí - pa - ru -</i>
12.	<i>it - ta - na - an - bi - tu</i>	
13.	<i>-ki bí-íl-ti</i>	<i>ina ki-</i>
14.	<i>- ya ku - ši - ma</i>	
15.	<i>- ni - ma</i>	<i>ma -</i>
16. <i>[ana-ku pulânu apil]</i>	<i>pulâni ša šum-ru-</i>	
17.	<i>.-mah-ra dan-</i>	
18.		

Of the first prayer to which the two colophon-lines (l. 4 f.) on No. 39 (K 8930) refer, a few characters only remain. The prayer that commences at l. 6 is addressed to a goddess. The first eight lines contain the invocation, and ascribe to her the power of giving light (to the world); the beginning and end of every line, however, is broken off.

No. 40.

Transliteration.

1. DI

2. [INIM.INIM.MA] ŠU IL.LA

3. ^{pl}-šu ša IM.IL ^{ilu}.
4. - at ^{isu}irinu a - [na?]
5. KUR.NA TU.UD.TA dipâru
6. -nis-su-un-nu SIR ina lubu^{tu} pišâti lubu^{tu}.
7. -rit-ta-šû VII bâbâti^{pl} tu-.
8. ^{isu}paššuru tašakan(an) XXXVI ŠA AŠ.A.AN
ŠIR (.)
9. -na ša ZU.DU tukân(an) ^{immiru}nikê tunam-
mar(?) kap-ra tunikis(?) (is)
10. šîru KA.IZI SI.IL(ka) nîš îni
11. [isu]irinu û upuntu tu-nam-mar
12. [mi - iġ - ħa?] tanaki(ki) KU.DUB.DUB.BU ŠUB.ŠUB(di)
13. -su nîš îni-ma III šanîtu minûtu(tû) an-ni-tû
14. -šu DIM.ŠID ^{šam}AN.IRIM u riksu tapa^{tar}(ar)
15. - bu-ma ina šumi suati tudammik(ik)
16. ana damikti(ti) tazakar(ar)

17.

The principal contents of No. 40 (K 2567) consist of fourteen lines of directions for ceremonies. These were preceded by a prayer, of which only a few traces of signs remain. BEZOLD (*Catalogue*, p. 454) suggests that this fragment belongs to K 2487 (= No. 2, *see* above, p. 18). The character of the writing on both tablets is very similar.

8. For the explanation of the sign-group  as = *irrit zunni*, see JENSEN, *ZAI*, p. 308 (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 6767). What meaning attaches to the group in the present passage is not clear.

12. The suggested restoration of the beginning of this line is based on No. 8, l. 21 (cf. *supra*, p. 42 f.).

No. 41.

Transliteration.

1.
 2. [DU.DU BI] lu ina KIŠDA lu ina ŠA.NA [i^{puš}(uš)]
 3. šarru ni - mī - ki ba - nu - u ta - šim - ti
 4. ^{m ilu} Aššur-bân-apli etc.

In No. 41 (K 7916) the first line is probably to be restored as the colophon-line INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA etc. L. 3 gives the catch-line for the next tablet.

No. 42.

Transliteration.

- Obv.
 1. 2. na- 3. kul-lat
 4. ú-tag-ga(?) 5. -ri² ki-
 6. ta-ta-na-ru- 7. a-na ri-i-
 8. šak-na-ta 9. ša ZIG.GIR-ka
 10. a-lik ḫar-ra-ni 11. la DIM.KU la
 ir- 12. ša pak-du pi- 13. dannu
 ina dan-na- 14. í-lul mun- nap-
 15. ina kâri dan-na 16. mu-šap-šik UD
 17. ina pî-ka ki- 18. ša la
 19. a-zu-
 Rev.
 20. 21. ul- 22. ḫidûtu-ka
 23. ^{ilu} NIN.A.KU.KUD.[DU]

24. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU [IL.LA]*
 25. *înu(?) -ma ina KIŠDA înu(?)*
 26. *šiptu ilu Marduk bîlu rabû*
 27. *ikal m ilu Aššur-bân-[apli] etc.*

No. 42 (K 3221) preserves part of the left side of a large tablet, about four lines being missing from the beginning of the Obverse. L. 25 gives an unusual form of one of the common colophon-lines (*see above*, p. 71).

No. 43.

Transliteration.

1. -bu- 2. *ilu Marduk*
 3. *[ilâni]^{pl}* 4. *ilâni^{pl}* 5. *ilâni^{pl}*
a-šib 6. *ilu A-nim ilu Bîl* 7. *ana-*
ku arad-ki
 8. *[INIM].INIM.MA ŠU [IL.LA]*

The end of a prayer to a goddess has been preserved by No. 43 (K 13355).

No. 44.

Transliteration.

1. *ilu NIN*
 2. *[INIM.INIM].MA ŠU IL.[LA]*
 3. -tu an-na 4.
KU^{pl} 5. -nu
 6.

No. 44 (K 14210) contains traces of a prayer and three lines of directions for ceremonies.

No. 45.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. -ti 2. -luṭ lu-
 3. -um taḫ-bu-u ^{ilu}Šamaš
 4. [INIM.INIM].MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu}
 5.

Rev.

6. -ra-ka 7. -ma
 a-na 8. -na šit-it-
 9. ba-la-tu 10.
 -bil

The fragment No. 45 (82—3—23, 119) contains traces of prayers; so little however has been preserved that it is impossible to decide with certainty which side is the Obverse of the tablet.

Section V.

Prayers to Astral Deities.

Section V contains prayers to certain stars, which are not regarded as inanimate, but are personified as deities. This personification of the stars and planets is not surprising, for there are not lacking proofs that the greater gods, even when addressed by name in prayer, were regarded as astral powers. To mention three instances in the present collection of texts, in No. 19, l. 17 f. the god *Bil* is selected from "the multitude of the stars of heaven" to receive a gift, while in No. 6, l. 77 f. the goddess *Ba'u*, and in No. 7, l. 15 f. the goddess *Bilit ili*, are sought by the suppliant among the stars. Moreover the astral deities here addressed are invoked in terms as exalted as those employed in prayers to the greater gods, and in No. 50, if my restoration of the passage is correct, the fixed star *Sibziana* is even credited with the creation of mankind.

The majority of the tablets in this section are of the larger class, and contained, when complete, several prayers, interspersed in some cases with directions for ceremonies.

No. 46.

Transliteration.

1.	- gu - u	<i>ih</i> - <i>tu</i> - <i>u</i>
2.	- <i>lih</i>	<i>a</i> - <i>du</i> - <i>ur</i> - <i>ma</i>
3.	- [<i>ka</i>]	<i>rabiti</i> (<i>ti</i>) <i>ub</i> - <i>la</i>
4.	<i>lim</i> - <i>hu</i> - <i>ru</i> - <i>ka</i> - <i>ma</i>	
5. [<i>ag</i> - <i>gu</i>	<i>lib</i> - <i>ba</i> - <i>ka</i>]	<i>li</i> - <i>nu</i> - <i>ha</i>

6. -[ka ra-bu]-u¹ ta-ai-ra-tu-ka kab-ta-a-tum
 7. -ši lib-ša-nim-ma
 8. [dā - lil ilu - ti - ka] rabîti(ti) lud - lul
 9. INIM.INIM.[MA ŠU IL].LA ^{kakkabu} Muštabarrû-mû-
 tânu(a-nu).KAN
 10. DU.DU BI [lu ina KIŠDA] lu ina ŠA.NA ipuš(uš)
 11. šiptu ^{ilu} Nirgal bîl ^{kakkabu} Pišû ti-il² samî-i u
 iršitim(tim)
 12. sa-ni-ku - ti bu-kur ^{ilu} KU.TU.ŠAR
 13. ma-am-lu git-ma-lum pa-ki-du gi-mir KIRRU.D.AZAG.GA
 14. i - lit - ti ^{ilu} A - nim mâru riš - tu - ú
 15. ha - lip ša - lum - ma - ti ša lit - bu - šú nam - ri - ri
 16. dan - dan - nu kit - ru - du bîl a - ba - ri
 17. ša - kin taḫ - ti - [i] mu - ša - aš - ki - nu li - i - ti
 18. šarru tam - ha - [ri ir?] - šú ik - du la pa - du - ú
 19. [mu-hal-liḫ?] za-ai-ri
 20. [šal?] - ba-bu muḫ-tab-lum
 21. -tú ḫarrâdu
 22. -ti
 23.

The upper portion of No. 46 (K 11153 + Rm 582) contains the end of a prayer to the ^{kakkabu} Muštabarrû-mûtânu,² addressed as a male deity, which, after the double colophon (l. 9 f.), is followed by a prayer to *Nirgal*, who is invoked as follows:—

11. O *Nirgal*, lord of *Pišu*, near to heaven and earth!
 12. Who harasses the, the first-born of *KU.TU.ŠAR*!
 13. The strong, the perfect, who careth for the whole of the
Kirrud-azaga!
 14. The offspring of *Anu*, the first-born son!
 15. Who is clad with brightness, who is clothed with light!
 16. The mighty, the valiant, the lord of power!
 17. Who giveth the victory, who establisheth strength!

¹ *A ra-bu-ú.*

² One of the seven names of the planet Mercury, see JENSEN, *Kosmologie* p. 120 f.

18. King of the battle, the wise, the courageous, the invincible!
 19. who destroyeth the foe!
 20. the impetuous, the warrior!
 21. the hero!

9. That the *kakkabu* NI-BAT-a-nu is phonetically written *kakkabu* Muštābarrū-mūtānu, cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 5347, and JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 119.

12. For the identification of -azaga with -azaga, and the explanation of the latter as "the lordly chamber" of the Lower World, see JENSEN, *op. cit.*, p. 234 f.

15. The word *šalummatu* expresses the idea of light viewed as an object of terror (JENSEN, *op. cit.*, p. 155).

19. This line is restored from I R 17, l. 8 where *Niniḫ* is described as *mu-hal-liḫ za-ya-a-ri*. Several of the epithets in this prayer are to be found in *Aššurnāṣirpal*'s dedication.

No. 47.

Transliteration.

1. -*é* *ru*-. 2.
lim - nu - 3. *KALU.BIDA*
. 4. -*na-ku-nu balātu ba-a-ni* 5.
. *dā-lī-lī-ku-nu lud-lul*

6. [INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL].LA *Mul-mul.KID*

7. [DU.DU BI *lu ina KIŠDA lu*] *ina ŠA.NA ipuṣ(uš)*

8. *gaš - ru - ū - ti*

9. ŠU IL.LA KAN

10. [*ikal m ilu Aššur-bân*]-*apli etc.*

The end of a prayer has been preserved by No. 47 (K 8808). In l. 6 the signs   I have taken as the *Mul-mul*-star (cf. JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 152) and not as the plural of *kakkabu* (see No. 8, l. 22), though the suffix in *dā-lī-lī-ku-nu* suggests that the prayer is addressed to more than one deity.

The tablet apparently formed one of a series, part of the title of which is contained by l. 9.

No. 48.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. -ni-ti 2. -a-ti 3.
 in-ši 4. -ša 5. -a-ti
 6. -li-ku 7. MIN 8.
 -ri 9. -šu 10. -yà
 11. ziz 12. -ši 13.
 -ziz 14.

Rev.

15. ki-
 16. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA Mul-mul.KAN
 17. šiptu bìlu šur-bu-u ša ina šamî-i šû-luḫ-hu-šu illu
 18. VIII-ú par-su Bît sa-la-mi-i ikal m ilu Aššur-bân-apli etc.

According to the first line of the colophon (l. 18), No. 48 (K 8116) forms the eighth part of a composition entitled the *Bît sa-la-mi-i* (cf. BEZOLD, *ZA* V, p. 112 and *Catalogue*, p. 896). The Obverse of No. 48 preserves a few ends of lines from the beginning of the tablet, the Reverse the end of a prayer to the *Mulmul*-star. According to the catch-line the next part of the composition commenced with the words: "O mighty lord, whose is brilliant in heaven!"

18. With the composition entitled the *Bît salamî* may be compared the incantations that commence *šiptu bìl nu-ru* (see above, p. 53), and the Series *Bît rimki* (*supra*, pp. 14 ff.). The *bît rim-ki* and the *bît sa-la-mi-i* are mentioned together in the letter K 168, l. 13 (cf. LEHMANN, *Šamašsumukin*, Pt. II, p. 76 and pl. XLV).

No. 49.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. 2. -ú-ti 3.
 -mar 4. -a-ti 5. ilâni^{pl} ilu Igigi
 6. ta-ab-tú 7. -ai-ti 8.
 -li-ti 9. -lu at-mu-ú-a 10.
 -pú(?) ya-a-ši 11. -ni ū-mi-sam 12.
 -ru-sa-a-ti 13. -ú lim-nu-ti 14. -ú
 ina sumri-yà 15. [sar]-ra-tum rabitum(tum)
 16. ka - ru - bu 17. - ma - ' - ú
 18. - ši - la - ku 19. ri - ši - ka

20. [INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{kak}kakbu KAK].SIDI.KAN

21. -tur

Rev.

22. 23. t-mu-ki 24.
 -ru-ti 25. ra-šub-bu 26.
 -ša-an-nu 27. ^{pl} u išātu 28.
 abnî^{pl} 29. šamî-ti 30. [mu-ša?]-
 ag-nin nuššu 31. ha-ra-ár-ra 32.
 il - lu šîru 33. ha - ra - ár - [ra]

The Obverse of No. 49 (D.T. 65) preserves part of a prayer to the star KAK.SIDI (cf. JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 49 ff., etc.), addressed as a male deity. This prayer is followed by a second, which is continued on the Reverse of the tablet.

No. 50.

Transliteration.

Obv.

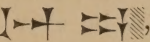
1. [šiptu ^{kak}kakbu SIB.ZI.AN.NA]
 2. [mu - na - kir]
 3. [ina šamî-ti]
 4. [kan - su maḥ - ra - ka?]
 5. [ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} i - šal - lu - ka - ma?]
 6. [ina ba - li - ka ilu A - nim]
 7. ^{ilu}Bîl ma - [li - ku?]

8. ^{ilu}Rammânu ašarid samî-i u iršitim(tim) ul
9. ina ki - bit - ka¹ izzakara(ra) ti - [ni - šî - i - ti?]²
10. šî - si - ma itti - ka³ ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} li - zi - [zu]
11. ⁴dî - ni dî - in purussa - ai purus(us)
12. a - na - ku arad - ka ^mAššur - bân - apli mâr ili - šu
13. šâ ilu - šu Aššur ^{ilu}iš - tar - šu ^{ilu}Aš - šû - ri - i - tû
14. ina lumun ^{ilu}atalî ^{ilu}Sin ša ina arḫi ūmi ^{KAN}isakna(na)
15. ina lumun idâtî^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} lâ tâbâtî^{pl}
16. ša ina ikalli - yâ u mâti - yâ ibašâ - a
17. âs - šum ū - piš limutti(ti) muršu lâ tâbu ar - ni
18. kîl-la-ti ḫi-ti-ti ša ina zumri-yâ
19. ikimmu lim-nu ša itti-yâ rak-su-ma ū-šaḫ.
20. am - ḫur - ka ū - sa - pi - [ka]
21. niš kâtî - yâ mu - ḫur šî - mi taš - [lî - ti]
22. pu - šur kiš - pi - ya pu - si - si ḫi - ta - ti - [ya]
23. ⁵linnasih(iḫ) mimma lim-nu ša ana na-kàs napîšti-ya illika[(ka)]
24. ^{ilu}šîdu damku lu ka - ai - an ina riši - yâ
25. ilu ^{ilu}ištar amilûti sa - li - mu li - ir - šû - ni
- Rev.
26. ina kibîit - ka lu - ūb - lu
27. ludlul - ka nar - bi - ka lu - ša - pi⁶
-
28. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{kakkabu}SIB.ZI.AN.NA.KAN
29. šiptu at-ta ^{kakkabu}KAK.SI.DI ^{ilu}NINIB a-ša-rid ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}

No. 50 (K 2801 + K 9490) is a comparatively small tablet inscribed for *Aššurbanipal* with a prayer to be recited on the occasion of an eclipse of the Moon. The prayer is evidently extracted from one of the larger compositions, which contain several prayers and ceremonial sections. Such a text, similar in size to Nos. 12, 21, and 22, must have been the tablet of which the duplicates A and B are parts. These two fragments do not join but from the style of the writing and character of the clay it may be assumed that they are parts of the same

¹ A ina kibîit-ka. ² Restored from the similar expression in No. 19, l. 13.

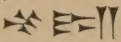
³ A it-[ti-ka]. ⁴ For l. 11 A reads: -zi ⁵ For l. 23 B reads: ū-šur. ⁶ After l. 27 B ceases to be a duplicate and reads: | šiptu ^{kakkabu}., | ^{ilu}DUMU, | ki-ma, | -ti., |

tablet. The prayer in the present text, however, was not extracted from the original of A and B, for the incantation that follows in B commences , and does not agree with the catch-line of No. 50. The prayer is inscribed to the star *Sibziana*,¹ addressed as a male deity, and invoked in ll. 1—9 in somewhat extravagant terms. The object of the prayer is to induce *Sibziana* to remove the evil spells, bewitchments, possession by spectres *etc.*, that have followed in the train of the lunar eclipse. The prayer reads as follows.

Translation.

1. O *Sibziana* 2. Thou that changest the
3. In the heavens 4. They bow down before thee
5. The great gods beseech thee and
6. Without thee *Anu* 7. *Bil* the arbiter
8. *Rammân* the prince of heaven and earth
9. At thy command mankind was named!²
10. Give thou the word and with thee let the great gods stand!
11. Give thou my judgement, make my decision!
12. I, thy servant, *Aššurbanipal*, the son of his god,
13. Whose god is *Aššur*, whose goddess is *Aššurîtu*,
14. In the evil of the eclipse of the moon which in the month
(*space*) on the day (*space*) has taken place,
15. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,
16. Which are in my palace and my land,
17. Because of the evil magic, the disease that is not good,
the iniquity,
18. The transgression, the sin that is in my body
19. [Because of] the evil spectre that is bound to me and
20. Have petitioned thee, I have glorified thee!
21. The raising of my hand accept! Harken to my prayer!
22. Free me from my bewitchment! Loosen my sin!

¹ For the identification of *Sibziana* with Regulus, and the explanation of the name as "the true shepherd of heaven" (*Ki'u kinu ša šamî*), see JENSEN, *ZA* I, p. 266, and *Kosmologie*, pp. 36 f., 48 f. *etc.*

² *I. e.* created. It is possible that  should be rendered by the *Qal*, not the *Nifal*, of *zakâru*, *šumu* being understood; in either case the meaning of the line remains the same.

23. Let there be torn away whatsoever evil may come to cut
off my life!
24. May the favourable *šidu* be ever at my head!
25. May the god, the goddess of mankind grant me favour!
26. At thy command let me live!
27. Let me bow down and extol thy greatness!

The catch-line for the next tablet reads: "Thou, O *KAK.SI.DI* art *Ninib*, the prince of the great gods!" This line is discussed by JENSEN (*Kosmologie*, pp. 53 f., 150), BEZOLD having published the fragment K 9490 (*cf. ZA* III, p. 250), which contains the conclusion of the text.

No. 51.

Transliteration.

1. 2. [*i*]-*tī-ir* 3.-*pal*
ár - ša - 4. *amîlûtu*
5.-*ma* 6. [*aš*]-*bat šubâta(?) -ka ú-*
. 7. *gi-mil balâti ilî-* 8. *dalîli-ka*
9. II *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA kakkabu* [*SIB.ZI.AN.NA.KAN*]
10. *AG.AG BI ana pân kakkabu* *SIB.ZI.AN.NA* II
11. [*ŠA.NA*] *burâši tašakan(an) KAS.SAG tanakî(ki) šiptu an-*
ni-[tî]
12.-*za-za aḥarrikânu(?) itti(?) iṣu bînu*
13. *šamni iṣu šurmînu pušuš*
14. *ŠI šam IGI.MAN.GIRI iṣu NAM.*
15. [*tašakan?*](*an*) *ina ulši(?)*
16. *lîm - nu ul*
17.

In No. 51 (K 8190) the colophon-line (l. 9) seems to refer to two prayers, of which the end of the second has been preserved. At l. 10 a ceremonial section of seven lines commences, prescribing the offering of incense and the pouring out of a libation before *Sibziana*. Ll. 12 ff. contain certain rites to be performed with various plants and woods, including anointing with the oil of *šurmînu*-wood.

No. 52.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *ina an-ni-ka ki-nim*

3. *AG.AG BI ana pân* ^{*kakkabu*} *SIB.[ZIAN.NA]*
4. *lu ina KIŠDA lu ina ŠA.NA III šanîtu munu[(nu)]*

5. *šiptu šarru ilâni^{pl} gaš-ru-ú-ti ša nap-ḥar ma-a-ti šú-pu-u*
ilu *IMINA.BI at-tu-nu-ma*

6. *ikal* ^{*m ilu*} *Aššur-[bân]-apli etc.*

Part of the last line of a prayer has been preserved by No. 52 (K 6395 + K 10138), followed by a rubric of two lines which presents a variant form of a common ceremonial direction. Elsewhere the injunction *DU.DU BI lû ina KIŠDA lû ina ŠA.NA ipuš* follows the colophon-line *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA etc.* In the present tablet, however, it is directly preceded by the incantation, and is expanded so as to form two lines. It is possible that nothing followed the name of the star in l. 3. In that case l. 4 would not commence a new sentence, but would run on without a break: "Do the following. Before *Sibziana* either *ina KIŠDA* or *ina ŠA.NA* three times recite (the incantation)".¹

The catch-line (l. 5) reads: "O king of the mighty gods of all the land! Powerful, O Seven-fold one, are ye!" While citing the passages in which the 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 is found, E. T. HARPER (*Beiträge zur Assyr.*, Bd. II, Hft. 2 (1892) p. 436), has attempted to distinguish its use as applied to a single divinity from those instances in which the context shows a plurality of deities are referred to. In l. 5 of No. 52, however, we have a remarkable instance of the combination of sing. and plur. with reference to the ^{ilu}IMINABI, the plur. of the pers. pron. occurring by the side of *sarru* and *supû*. There is no doubt, therefore, that the name 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 was applied to a group of gods who were so closely connected, that, though addressed in the plural, they could in the same sentence be regarded as forming a single personality.

¹ See above p. 71 f.

Section VI.

Prayers against the evils attending
an eclipse of the Moon.

The sixth and final Section might be more strictly termed an appendix, for the texts it contains are only indirectly connected with the series of tablets classified under Sections I—V. Throughout these five sections it will be observed that several of the prayers contain the formula, discussed on pp. 7 ff., in which it is stated that the prayer is offered in consequence of certain evils that have followed in the train of a lunar eclipse. The formula is to be found in No. 1, ll. 1—28, a prayer to *Sin*, and ll. 36—52, a prayer to *Tašmîtu*, in No. 4, ll. 9—22, a prayer to *Damkina*, and ll. 24—50, a prayer to *Ba'u*, in the concluding prayer of No. 6, according to the duplicate F, in No. 7, ll. 9—33, a prayer to the goddess *Bilit ili*, and ll. 34—63, a prayer to *Iškara*, in No. 19, ll. 1—33, a prayer to *Bil*, in the prayer to *Nirgal* in No. 27, according to the duplicate A, and in No. 50, ll. 1—28, a prayer to *Sibziana*. It is not, however, confined to the group of texts collected in Sections I—V, but is of somewhat common occurrence in various series and classes of prayers. In Section VI, therefore, I have collected those tablets and fragments in which I have come across the formula. The list, however, makes no pretence of being exhaustive, for it is probable that the eclipse-formula is contained by other tablets throughout the collections from Kouyunjik.

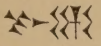
No. 53.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1.
 2. gaš(?) - ru - ħi
 3. abkal kiš-ša-ti^{ilu} Marduk sal-ba-[bu bîl?] I. TUR.RA
 4. ^{ilu} Ī-a ^{ilu} Šamaš u ^{ilu} Marduk ya-a-ši ru-ša-nim-ma
 5. ina an - ni - ku - nu i - ša - ru - tū lul - lik
 6. ^{ilu} Šamaš ikimmu mu-pal-li-ħi ša iš-tu ū-mi ma²-du-ti
 7. arki - ya rak - su - ma lā muppaṭīru(ru)
 8. ina kâl ū-mi ikšuš(?) - an-ni ina kâl mûši up-ta-na-laħ-an-ni
 9. ri-du-su ušizizu(zu) lubuštu(?) ili-yà uz-za-na-ka-pu
 10. pâni - yà i - ħi - su - u ini^{p1} - yà uz-za-na-kup
 11. ur - ka - yà ub - ba - lu šêri^{p1} - yà i-šam-ma-mu
 12. kal pag - ri - ya ub - ba - lu
 13. lu i - kim - nu kim - ti - ya u sa - la - ti - ya
 14. lu i - kim - mu ša ina di - ik - ti di - ku
 15. lu ikimmu GUR TAP.PI DU an-nu-ū šū-ū an-nu-u -šu

Rev.

16. ^{ilu} Šamaš ina pâni-ka iš-ti²-šū-ma lubuštī^{p1} ana lit-bu-ši-šu
 mišīru ana kabti(?)
 17. mišīru ana kabli-šu SU.A.RU.LA mî^{p1} ana šatī-šu
 18. ^{kimu}  i-ših-šu ŠA.KASKAL addin-šu
 19. a - na i - rib ^{ilu} Šamši(ši) lîl - lik
 20. a-na ^{ilu} NĪ.DU.NI DŪ.GAL ša iršitim(tim) lu-pa-ħid
 21. ^{ilu} NĪ.DU.NI DŪ.GAL ša iršitim(tim) mašartu-šu li-dan-nin
 22. li - iz - ziz ^{isu} šīgaru nam - ša - ki - šu - nu(?)
 23. ^{ilu} Šamaš ina ki-bi-ti-ka šir-ti ša [úl] uttakkaru(ru)
 24. ina lumun^{ilu} atalī ^{ilu} Sin ša ina arħi pulāni ūmi pulāni išakna(na)
 25. lumun idātī^{p1} ITI.MIŠ limnīti^{p1} lā ṭābātī^{p1}
 26. ša ina ikalli - yà u mātī - yà ibāšā - a
 27. [ina] ki-bit abkalli ilāni^{p1} ^{ilu} Marduk ina zumri-yà
 -kis-su
 28. -yà ipparasu(su) ina zumri-yà
 -pal-šu
 29. lu-ta-mi napšat ^{ilu} Ī-a lu-ta-mi
 30. ^{p1} lu-ta-mi
 31.

No. 53 (K 3859 + Sm. 383) preserves the bottom portion of a tablet and contains a prayer to *Īa*, *Šamaš*, and *Marduk*, of which both the beginning and end are missing. The suppliant states that he is praying after an eclipse of the Moon, and he implores these three deities to rescue him from the clutches of a spectre, by whom he is continually haunted. What remains of the Obverse commences as follows:—

3. O arbiter of the world, *Marduk*, the mighty, the lord of *Itura*!
4. O *Īa*, *Šamaš*, and *Marduk* deliver me,
5. And through your mercy let me come to prosperity!
6. O *Šamaš*, the spectre that striketh fear, that for many days
7. Has been bound on my back, and is not loosed,
8. Through the whole day hath me, through the whole
night hath stricken me with terror!

The suppliant then describes the ways in which he is tormented by the spectre, who defiles him and attacks his face, his eyes, his back, his flesh and his whole body. On the Reverse of the tablet he recounts to *Šamaš* how he has tried to appease and to restrain his tormentor. Apparently his efforts have met with no success for he now turns to the Sun-god for relief, which he prays he may receive through his mighty command that is not altered, and through the command of *Marduk*, "the arbiter of the gods".

10. After the form *uz-za-na-ka-pu* in l. 9 one might perhaps assign to  in *uz-za-na-* the new value *kap*.

18. The character - is not quite accurately rendered on pl. 68, for the small perpendicular wedge should project slightly above the long horizontal one. Elsewhere the forms of this character are somewhat various. While the beginning of the sign () remains constant, together with the small perpendicular wedge () the number and position of the small diagonal wedges above the long horizontal line vary considerably. In K 2971, Col. III, l. 22 three wedges () occur above the horizontal line (not two as in IV R² 56, l. 55 b), in V R 18, l. 35 f. (as corrected in ZK I, p. 349) two wedges only occur, and in V R 11, l. 10 f. four wedges () are to be found,

which in the duplicate K 4410 are written $\{\}$. In all these passages, however, only one diagonal wedge is written below the long horizontal wedge.

23. In the transliteration before the sign $\blacktriangleleft$ I have restored $\blacktriangleleft$, which has been apparently omitted by the scribe in error.

No. 54.

Transliteration.

1. [ana-ku] pulânu apil pulâni šá ilu-šu pulânu ^{ilu}[ištar-šu
pulânîtum(tum)]
2. [ina] lumun ^{ilu}atalî ^{ilu}Sin šá ina arĥi pulâni ûmî pulâni
[išakna(na)]
3. [ina] lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ^č limnîti^{pl} [lâ tâbâti^{pl}]
4. [šá] ina ikalli - yà u mâti - yà [ibašâ - a]
5. [ina] kibîti - ka kit - ti lu - [úb - lu]
6. [lu - uš] - lim - ma lu - uš - tam - mar [ilu - ut - ka]
7. [i - ma] ú - ša - am - ma - ru lu - [uk - šú - ud]
8. kit - tum
9. [damiġtim](tim)
10.

No. 54 (Sm. 512) is a fragment from the centre of a prayer, and, in addition to the eclipse-formula, contains some of the common petitions for life, success, etc. Ll. 8 and 9 are possibly to be restored according to No. 9, l. 13 f.

No. 55.

Transliteration.

1. 2. ana-[ku^m]Aššur-bân-apli ^{ilu}BAR
- 3. ina lumun ^{ilu}atalî ^{ilu}Sin ša ina arĥi [ûmî
^{KAN}išakna(na)] 4. ina lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ^č [limnîti^{pl} lâ tâbâti^{pl}]
5. šá ina ikalli - yà u mâti - yà ibašâ - [a]

Part of a prayer of Ashurbanipal has been preserved by No. 55 (K 6792). The fragment is from the left side of one of the class of smaller tablets.

No. 56.

Transliteration.

1. *ša*
2. *ilu Šamaš ilu*
3. *mâru*
4. *ik - ka - ru ki -*
5. *mu - ša - ri in -*
6. *i - ti - ir*
7. *a-na-ku^m Aššur-[bân-apli]*
8. *šá ilu - šu [Aššur^{ilu} iš - tar - šu^{ilu} Aš - šu - ri - i - tú]*
9. *ina lumun^{ilu} [atali^{ilu} Sin ša ina arhi ūmi^{KAN} išakna(na)]*
10. *[ina] lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limniti^{pl} lâ tâtâti^{pl}]*
11. *[ša ina] ikalli[-yà u mâti-yà ibašâ-a]*

Like the preceding fragment No. 56 (K 2810) contains part of a prayer written for Ashurbanipal. The tablet is one of the smaller kind and is written in somewhat coarse characters; what has been preserved of the Reverse is uninscribed.

No. 57.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1.
2. *ilu Iš-ka-ra ummu ri-[mi-ni-tum šá nišî^{pl}*
3. *ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni ša ilu-šu [pulânu^{ilu} ištâr-šu pulâ-nitum(tum)]*
4. *ina lumun^{ilu} atali^{ilu} Sin ša [ina arhi pulâni ūmi pulâni išak-na(na)]*
5. *lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.[MIŠ limniti^{pl} lâ tâtâti^{pl}]*
6. *ša ina ikalli - yà u [mâti - yà ibašâ - a]*

7. *a - na šú - a - ti ašhur - ki al - [si - ki]*
 8. *áš - šum gi - mil dum - ki*
 9. *as - ruk - ki si - rik*
 10. *za - ka - a da - aš - pa ku - ru - [un - na]*
 11. *ú - ma - ħir - ki* *mu -*
 12. *napīsti(ti) ub - lak - ki*
 13. ^{ilu}*Iš - ħa - ra ina šap -*
 14. *bí - lit mâtâti ina šap -*
 15. *dup - pi - ri mimma*
 16. *mimma lim - nu*
 17. *šú -* 18.
 Rev.
 19. - *mi* - 20.
 21. 22.

The commencement of No. 57 (K 9909) is very similar to the end of the Reverse of No. 7. Each tablet is addressed to *Išĥara*, No. 57, ll. 2 and 4—7 corresponding to No. 7, ll. 59—62. L. 63 of No. 7, however, does not agree with l. 8 of No. 57, so that the texts, through closely parallel, are apparently not duplicates.

No. 58.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. ^{pl}*mu-šim šimâti^{pl}* 2. [°]*-šú-ú*
nuĥšu 3. ^{pl}*ta-pa-ĥid* 4. *lim-na-ti*
šú-ul-ma 5. [*ana-ku pulânu apil*] *pulâni sa ilu-*
šu pulânu ^{ilu}*ištar-šu pulânîtum(tum)* 6. [*ina lumun* ^{ilu}*atalî* ^{ilu}*Sin*
ša ina arĥi pulâni] *ûmi pulâni išakna(na)* 7. [*lumun idâti^{pl}*
ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} lâ tâbâti^{pl} sa ina] *ikalli-yà u mâtî-a ibasâ-a*
 8. *pa-ša-šu* 9. - *an* -
 10. - *ka* 11. *na*
 12. *ĥu*
 13.

Rev.

14. 15. - *šî - ru šú - luĥ - ĥi*
 16. - *mî ilâni^{pl} mu-tâl-lum* 17.
mu-na-mir uk-li 18. - *ki mu - riš* 1. *ṬUR.RA*

To judge from the thickness of the tablet, No. 58 (K 6644) may possibly have contained two columns on either side. In that case, the beginning of Col. II and the end of Col. III have been preserved, inscribed with portions of two separate incantations.

No. 59.

Transliteration.

1. ^{pl} ina kal
2. -ni ša ipri^{pl} DUB
3. šadâni^{pl}(ni) harrâni^{pl} NUN

4. bîl ilâti^{pl} šaplâti^{pl} BUR
5. -û taš-lit
6. bîl ridûti(ti)
7. âr-ni u ma-mit ilâni^{pl}
8. ^{ilu}Šamaš kaspu hurâsu nu-.
9. [kam]-sa-ku a-na-kar ir-.
10. lit-ba-lu
11. -ti-ka rabîti(ti) ša ûl uttakkaru(ru)
12. [ina lumun] ^{ilu}atalî ^{ilu}Sin ša ina arhi pulâni [ûmi pulâni
isakna(na)]
13. [lumun idâti]^{pl} ITI.MIŠ [limnîti^{pl} lâ tâbâti^{pl}]
14. [ša ina ikalli]-yâ u mâti-yâ [ibašâ-a)
15. -yâ liš-.
16. -li-na-an-ni ma-ki(?)-.
17. mâr ili-šu in - an - na -
18. ^{ilu}Šamaš ^{ilu}Rammânu u ^{ilu}Marduk
19. -tab-ba-la-ka ta -
20. riķ - ku - ti
21. ^{amîlu}mîtu lâ itûr
22. iribu

The upper portion of a tablet has been preserved by No. 59 (K 7978), consisting of a heading or introduction of three lines, and the beginning of an incantation to a male deity.

No. 60.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1.					
2.	[LUGAL?]	BI KA.TAR.ZU	GA.AN.SIL	𐎶	šar-[ru? šú]-ú dā-[lī-lī-ka lud-lul?]
3.	𐎶	anaku	amīlu MU.MU	aradka	dalilika ludlu
4.	INIM.INIM.MA	KI	ilu Šamaš.KAN	maš-maš	limnu(nu)
5.	šiptu	ilu Šamaš	daiān šamī-i	u iršitim(tim)	la-it iršiti(ti) ra- paštim(tim)
6.	bīlu	pi-tu-ú	uz-ni	na-ram	ilu Bīl
7.	daiānu	šīru	ša	ki-bit-su	la ut-tak-ka-ru
8.	an-na-šū	ilu	ma-am-man		la i-nu-u
9.	bīlu	at-ta-ma	šur-bat		a-mat-ka
10.	ki-bit-ka	ul	im-maš-ši	ut-nin-ka	ul iš-ša-na-an
11.	kīma	ilu A-nim	abu-ka	ki-bit-ka	ši-rat

Rev.

12.		ḫl-ka	šū-tu-rat	a-mat-ka
13.		ša	i - mu - ka	ra - aš - bu
14.		[i] - mu - ki	šîrâtiḫl	at-ta-
15.		-di-ri-ka	ša	šit-mu-ru la sa-
16.		amâtiḫl	ŠI.MIŠ	lim-ḫu-ru-
17.		-mat		lik-ru-bu-
18.		-ri	NI.RUŠ	lizziza(za)
19.	[ina lumun	ilu]	Jatali Sin	ša ina arḫi pulâni ūmi pulâni išakna[(na)]
20.	[lumun	idâtiḫl]	ITI.MIŠ	limnîtiḫl lâ ṭâbâtiḫl
21.	[ša ina	ikallî]-yà	mâti-yà	ibašâ-[a]
22.		-us	šū-ut-li-ma-am-ma	[damiḫtim](tim)

.

No. 60 (K 3463) consists of the lower portion of a tablet. After three colophon-lines there follows a prayer to Šamaš, which is continued on the Reverse of the tablet. The prayer opens with the following invocation:—

5. O Šamaš, judge of heaven and earth, that burnest the broad earth!
6. O Lord, that openest the ear, the darling of Bīl!
7. Exalted judge, whose command is not altered,

8. Whose mercy no god has ever annulled!
9. A lord art thou, and mighty is thy word!
10. Thy command is not forgotten, thy intercession is unequalled!
11. Like *Anu*, thy father, thy word is exalted!

On the Reverse of the tablet, which is somewhat broken, the suppliant continues his invocation of the god, and in ll. 19 ff. states the occasion of the prayer.

2. The second half of this line is probably a semitic translation of the Sumero-Akkadian phrases with which it commences. For my conjectural restoration, cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 561, and ZIMMERN, *Busspsalmen*, p. 73.

No. 61.

Transliteration.

1.
2. - šat - ki
3. [. IN] TI šik-nat matâti nu -
4. [III] šanitu kibi - ma limuttu

5. [šiptu] mârât ^{ilu}A-nim ša šamî-î
6. [bi] - nu - ut tâmti ta - ma - ti rapšâti(ti)
7. [^{ilu}A - nim a - bu - ni ib - na - na - ši - [ma?]
8. [šamû]-û u iršitim(tim)¹ ib-ba-nu-û it-ti-[ni]
9. [û] ma - mi - tu ib - ba - ni it - ti - ni - [ma?]
10. [at]-ti ma-mit ŠA.LA² ^{karpātu}GU.ZI u išu paššuru
11. [ina ûmi] II^{KAN} ûmi VII^{KAN} ûmi XV^{KAN} ûm nu-bat(?) - ti
ûm AB.AB ûmi XIX^[KAN]
12. [ûmi XX]^{KAN} bubbulum ûm rim-ki ûm limutti³ ûmi XXX^{KAN}
13. [a-na] nap-šat ili u šarri ka-ti at-ta-ra-[am?]
14. [ni] - iš ilâni⁴ rabûti⁴ az - za - [kar?]
15. [a-na] mûdû - ú lâ mûdû - ú at - ta -
16. [⁴ina lumun] ^{ilu}atalî ^{ilu}Sin ša ina arki pulâni ûmi pulâni
išakna[(na)]

¹ *A* iršitum(tum). ² After  *A* reads in smaller characters:  it-ti.
³ *A* higalli. ⁴ *A* apparently omits l. 16, reading in its place: lumun idâti⁴ ITI.MIŠ limnîti⁴ [lâ tâbâti⁴] | [ša ina ikalli]-yâ u mâti-yâ [ibašâ-a].

17.	mul-ra-an-ni	GU.ZUR-ki	u-kul-li.
18.	-pi-ka pu-sur	ina la HI-ka	šu-ša-a.
19.	[kaṛ]-bu-ut-ta-ka	ma taš-ma-a	an.
20.	-tu-un	šipat ilu f - a	
21.	ilu Ba'u	šipat ilu NIN.A	
22.	MA	GU	
23.			

No. 61 (K 8293) contains traces of four lines of directions for ceremonies, which are followed by a short incantation of seventeen lines, addressed to a goddess, "the daughter of Anu". Only the first line of the eclipse-formula is included in the text, while in the duplicate A this is replaced by the second and third lines of the formula.

11. For the *ûm nu-bat(?)*-ti, cf. DELITZSCH, *Beiträge zur Assyriologie*, Bd. I, p. 231, and JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 106 f. A similar sequence of days occurs in K 2866, l. 25 f. (S. A. SMITH, *Miscellaneous Assyrian Texts*, p. 17); cf. also III R 56, No. 4.

No. 62.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1.	kisšat	ilâni ^{pl}	rabûti ^{pl}
2.	šimâti ^{pl}	mu-uš-ši-ru	isuuşurâti ^{pl}
3.	šamî-i	u iršitim(tim)	at-tu-nu-ma
4.	^{pl} uš - šu - ru	bušû - ku - nu - ma	
5.	[ta]-šim-ma	isuuşurâti ^{pl}	balâtu at-tu-nu-ma tu-uš-ša-ra
6.	ta-par-ra-sa	šipat-ku-nu	balâtu
7.	-la-mu	i-piš pî-ku-nu	ba-la-tu-um-ma
8.	ka - bi - su	iršiti(ti)	rapasti(ti)
9.	-bu ka-bi-su	ki-rib šamî-i	rûkûti ^{pl} at-tu-nu-ma
10.	lum-ni	ša-ki-nu dum-ki	mu-pa-si-su idâti ^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limnîti ^{pl}
11.	-da-a-ti	limnîti ^{pl} lâ	ṭâbâti mu-šal-li-tu ki-i lum-ni
12.	-ši-ru	NAM.BUL.BI.I	i-ma idâti ^{pl} ITI.MIŠ ma-la ba-ša-a

13. [ana-ku pulânu] apil pulâni ša ilu-šu pulânu ^{ilu}istar-šu pu-
lânîtum(tum)
14.^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} it-ta-nab-ša-nim-ma
15. [pal]-ha-ku-ma ad-ra-ku u šû-ta-du-ra-ku
-
16. ina lumun ^{ilu}atalî ^{ilu}Sin ina lumun ^{ilu}atalî ^{ilu}Šamaš
17. ina lumun kakkabâni^{pl} ša šû-ut ^{ilu}f-a šû-ut ^{ilu}A-nim šû-ut ^{ilu}Bîl
18. ina lumun^{pl} ša ana kakkabâni^{pl} ħarrâni^{pl}
iṣ-šal-
19. ina lumun^{pl} ša ana a-ħa-miṣ it-tî-iḫ-
20. ina lumun ali
- Rev.
21. ^{ilu}f-a
22. rabîti(ti) ana
-
23. kalû
-
24. -ak-ki ŠAR mî^{pl} illûti^{pl}
25. [ilu]Marduk tukân(an) III KAT.A.A.AN
26. [suluppu KU.A].TIR tašapak(ak) ŠA šamni nikû mû [diṣpu
ħimîtu tašakan(an)]
27. tukân(an) ŠA.NA burâši tašakan(an)
28. [immiru nikû] tanaki(ki) šîruZAG šîruMI.ĤI [u šîruKA.IZI ta-
šakan(an)]
29. [taʔ]-sal-laḫ III KU.DUB.DUB.BU ŠUB.[ŠUB(di)]
30. minûtu(tú) an-ni-tú III sanîtu munu-ma uš-
ki-in-ma
-
31. [šiptu bîl] bîlî šar šarrâni
32. [ikal] ^m ^{ilu}Aššur-bân-apli šarri kiššati šarri mâtû ^{ilu}[Aššur^{KI}]
33. [šá a] - na ^{ilu}Aššur û ^{ilu}Bîlit ták - lum
34. [šá] ^{ilu}Nabû û ^{ilu}Taš-mî-tum uznâ^{du} rapastum(tum) iṣ-ru-ku-uš
35. [i-ħu]-zu inâ^{du} na-mir-tum ni-siḫ dup-šar-ru-ti
36. [šá ina] šarrâni^{pl}(ni) a - lik maḫ - ri - ya
37. [mimma šip - ru] šû - a - tu la i - ħu - zu
38. [ni-mî-iḫ] ^{ilu}Nabû ti-kip sa-an-ták-ki ma-la ba-aš-mu
39. [ina dup-pa-a-ni aš] - tur as - niḫ ab - ri - i - ma
40. [a-na ta-mar-ti ši-ta]-as-si-ya ki-rib ikalli-ya ú-kin
41. [itillu mudû nu - ur] šarri ilâni^{pl} ^{ilu}Aššur
42. [man-nu šá itabbalu û lu-u] šuma-šu it-ti šumi-ya i-šaṭ-ṭa-ru
43. [^{ilu}Aššur û ^{ilu}Bîlit ag]-gîš iṣ-zi-iṣ lis-ki-pu-šu-ma
44. [šuma - šu zîra - šu] ina mâtî li - ħal - li - ku

VOCABULARY

א

א₂ = ה; א₃ = ח, ח; א₄ = יע, ע; א₅ = יע₂, ע

אֵלְתוּ *iltu* "spell, charm": *ʔ-il-ti* 36, 5; *i-il-ta-šu* 32, 4.

אֲבֻ *abu* "father": *a-bu* 11, 2; 19, 5; *a-bi* 6, 24; 11, 38; 12, 34, 87; 21, 56; 33, 12; *abu* 11, 22; *abu-ka* 2, 17; 3, 15; 27, 9; 60, 11; *abi-ya* 11, 22 C; *abi-yà* 11, 22^{bis}; *a-bu-ni* 61, 7.

אֲבִי I 1 "to shine, be bright": *lu-bi-ib* 12, 82; — II 1 "to make bright, to purify": *li-ib-bi-bu-nin-ni* 12, 86; *lib-bi-bu* 12, 86 C; *ubbib-an-ni* (ideogr. LAḤ.LAḤ) 11, 25.

ibbu "pure": *ib-bi* 30, 2.

אֲבֻבּוּ *abûbu* "deluge, inundation": *a-bu-bu* 11, 1; *a-bu-ub* 12, 23; *a-bu-bi* 21, 80.

AB.AB a festival?: (*ûm*) AB.AB 61, 11.

אֲבִנִּי *abnu* "stone": *abnî^{pl}* 12, 104; 49, 28.

aban birki "thunderbolt": *abnî^{pl} birku* 21, 17.

abkallu "arbiter": *ab-kal* 22, 35; *abkallu* 22, 37; *abkalli* 53, 27; *abkal* 12, 88, 114; 53, 3.

אֲבָרוּ *abâru* "to be strong": *ʔa-bà-rum* 6, 97; 10, 7.

abâru "strength": *a-ba-ri* 46, 16.

אֲבֻרְרִישׁ *aburriš* "in security": *aburriš* (ideogr. U.SAL) 25, 6.

אֲבֻטְתּוּ *abbuttu* "chain, fetter" (see *šabâtu*): *a-bu-ti* 1, 42; 9, 45; 33, 24.

agubbû "pure water; vessel of purification": *karpatu a-gúb-ba* 12, 85, 118; *a-gúb-ba* 15, 18.

- אגג agâgu "to be enraged": *i-gu-ga* 4, 46; 6, 89; 7, 27.
 aggu "angry": *ag-gu* 6, 12; 27, 20; 46, 5.
 ug-gatu "anger": *ug-gat* 12, 77.
- אגה igû "sin": [*i*]-*gu-u* 46, 1; [*i*]-*gu-û* 28, 9.
 UGU.KUL.LA (*šam*): 12, 101.
 IGI.MAN.GIRI (*šam*): 51, 14.
- אגר ugaru "plain, country": *û-ga-ru* 21, 84.
 adaguru "incense-burner, censer": *karpatu a-da-gûr* 12, 4;
karpatu a-da-gûr 30, 23.
- אדג adî "up to": *adî* 11, 37.
- אדל idlu "hero": *i-dil* 9, 1; 18, 20.
- אדם admu "child": ? *ad-mî-ki* 7, 40.
- אדר adâru "to fear": I 1 *a-du-ur-ma* 28, 10; 46, 2; *ad-ra-ku*
 4, 42; 62, 15; — III 2 *šû-ta-du-ra-ku* 4, 42; 62, 15.
- אדר adiru "trouble, distress": *a-di*. . . . 5, 6.
 idirtu "affliction": *i-dir-tû* 12, 69.
 adirtu "grief": ? *a-di-ra-tû* 30, 13.
- אדש₃ mudiššû "renewer, renovator": *mu-diš-šu-u* 9, 5; *mu-diš-šu-u* 12, 30; 21, 4.
 iddiššû, iddišû "newly shining": *id-diš-šu-u* 12, 18;
id-diš-šu-û 1, 2; 6, 98; *id-di-šu-û* 12, 18 A.
- אום ūmu "storm": *û-mu* 20, 9, 11; 21, 9, 35, 37.
- אור urru "light": *urru-ka* 1, 5, 10.
- אזכ izîbu III 1 "to save, to deliver": *šû-zi-bi* 31, 6; *šû-zu-ba* 4,
 31; 6, 76.
- אזז izîzu "to be angry": *i-zi-za* 6, 89; 7, 27; *i-zi-za-ma* 7, 41.
 izzu "mighty, terrible": *iz-zi-tû* 12, 117.
 uzzu "anger": *uz-zu* 12, 77; *uz-zi* 33, 3.
 izzîtu? "anger": *i-ziš-su* 11, 1; *i-zi-su* 11, 1 A.
- אזנ uznu "ear": *uz-nu* 12, 20; *uz-ni* 60, 6; *uznâ^{du}-ai* 4, 34;
 6, 79; 7, 16; 19, 20; 21, 62; *uznâ^{du}-ši-na* (cf. *bîrtu*) 12, 38.
- אח aḥu "brother": *aḥi-ya* 11, 22 C; *aḥi^{pl}-šu* 21, 5.
 aḥamiš "together": *a-ḥa-miš* 62, 19.
- אח aḥu "side": *a-ḥi-ya* 13, 23.
 aḥîtu "side": *a-ḥi-ti* 12, 68.

- אח** aḥû "hostile": *ʔ a-ḥi-tū-ma* 11, 24.
אחז aḥâzu "to hold, to grasp": *a-ḥu-zu* 8, 6.
 aḥarrikânu a disease of the eye: *aḥarrikânu* (ideogr. IGLIGI) 51, 12.
אמר iṭiru "to protect": *i-ti-ir* 56, 6; [*i*]-*tī-ir* 51, 2; *iṭ-ri-ni-in-ni-ma*(*ʔ*) 4, 34; *iṭ-ti-rat* 9, 35; *i-ti-ra-ta* 6, 64; *i-ti-ra* 4, 31; 6, 76; *iṭra* (ideogr. KAR) 7, 14; 37, 12.
 iṭiru a garment: *i-tī*(*ʔ*)-*ra* 31, 10.
אי ai "not, never": *ai* 2, 45; 6, 124; 7, 57^{bis}; 10, 22; 11, 19, 24; 12, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 74^{bis}, 77; 15, 9; 21, 65.
אי ya'u "where?": *ya-ū* 11, 10; 21, 54.
איב aibu "foe": *ai-bi-ya* 21, 64.
אין înu "eye": *îni* 40, 10; *îni-ma* 40, 13; *îni^{pl}-yà* 53, 10.
איר âru I 2 "to lead, rule": *mu-ut-ta-ʔ-ir* (or I 2 fr. *אִרְמִי*?) 6, 20.
 tîrtu "command, law": *tī-rit* 2, 18; 3, 15.
אכד ikdu "mighty, courageous": *ik-du* 20, 18; 46, 18.
אכה ikû "needy": *i-ka-a* 2, 20; 3, 16.
 ikûtu "need, want": *i-ku-tū* 12, 37; *i-ku-tum* 2, 20 B; *i-ku-ti* 2, 20; 3, 16.
אכל akâlu "to eat, to consume": I 1 *ikkal-su* (ideogr. KU.KU) 12, 121; *takalu*(*lu*) ideogr. KU 33, 46; — IV 2 *li-tā-kil*(*ʔ*) 1, 45, 48; *lit*-[*ta*(*ʔ*)-*kil*(*ʔ*)] 33, 29, 32.
 mâkalû "eating": *ma-ka-li-î* 7, 52.
אכל₃ iklitu "darkness": *ik-lit-si*-[*na*] 12, 35.
 uklu "darkness": *uk-li* 58, 17.
 ukallu?: *ú-kal*(*gal*?)*-lu* 21, 18.
 ikallu "palace": *ikal* 9, 32; *ikalli-yà* 1, 13, 40; 4, 19, 41; 6, 113 F; 7, 22, 61; 19, 12; 27, 11 A; 50, 16; 53, 26; 54, 4; 55, 5; 56, 11; 57, 6; 58, 7; 59, 14; 60, 21; 61, 16 A.
אכש ikimmu "spectre": *i-kim-mu* 53, 13, 14; *ikimmu* (ideogr. GIDIM) 50, 19; 53, 6, 15; GIDIM(UTUG?).MA 22, 12.
 uknû "lapis-lazuli": *abnu uknû* 12, 12, 13, 70.
אכר ikkaru "husbandman": *ʔ ik-ka-ru* 56, 4.
אל alu "city": *alu* 21, 25; *ali* 12, 65; 21, 25; 62, 20; *ali-ya* 21, 14, 18; *ali-yà* 4, 37, 46; 6, 82, 88; 7, 19, 26.

אל ilu "god": *ilu* 1, 25, 44, 50; 4, 37, 46; 6, 3, 4, 82, 88, 121, 122, 132; 7, 19, 26; 10, 20, 21, 27; 11, 7, 11, 15, 17; 12, 31, 107, 111; 19, 3, 15, 25; 21, 18, 25, 76, 93; 22, 7, 36, 38; 27, 23; 28, 7; 33, 27, 35; 50, 25; 60, 8; *ili* 12, 57, 77; 21, 26; 27, 12; 33, 3; 61, 13; *ili* (NLNI) 4, 45; 6, 67; 11, 25; 30, 10; *ilu-su* 1, 38; 2, 24, 26; 3, 3; 6, 27, 55, 83 *E*; 10, 32; 12, 45; 13, 5; 31, 4; 33, 21; 50, 13; 54, 1; 56, 8; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13; *ili-su* 2, 26 *D*; 50, 12; 59, 17; *ili-yà* 1, 23; 2, 40; 4, 29, 36; 6, 73, 81, 87, 123; 7, 11, 18, 25; 9, 16, 18; 10, 21; 11, 26; 12, 61, 71, 92; 21, 67; 22, 17, 61, 62; 37, 9; *ili*-. . . . 6, 11; *ilâni^{pl}* 1, 11, 14, 16, 17; 2, 2, 15, 18, 25, 30, 31, 45, 47; 3, 6^{bis}, 13, 15; 4, 9, 11, 12; 5, 1; 6, 39, 65, 91, 111, 127, 129, 130; 7, 5, 6, 29; 8, 19^{bis}, 23; 9, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32; 10, 3, 5, 15, 23; 11, 14, 35; 12, 79, 87, 88, 114; 21, 52, 56, 58, 61, 93; 22, 3, 27, 41; 27, 4, 7; 33, 8, 12; 39, 8; 43, 3, 4, 5; 49, 5; 50, 5, 10, 29; 52, 5; 53, 27; 58, 16; 59, 7; 61, 14; 62, 1. *iltu* "goddess": *il-tum* 7, 35; *il-ti* 30, 30; *i-lat* 2, 43; 19, 34; 33, 1, 20; 39, 6, 7; *ilat(at)* 1, 37; *i-lâ-a-ti* 1, 29; 5, 11; 32, 6. *ilûtu* "godhead, divinity": *ilu-ti-ka* 1, 18; 13, 6; 22, 10, 66; 27, 22; 46, 8; *ilu-ut-ka* 9, 11; 12, 91; 21, 70; 27, 15; 54, 6; *ilu*-. 6, 16; *i-lut-ka* 6, 68; *ilu-ut-ki* 4, 34; 8, 17.

אל ul "not": *ul* 6, 26; 12, 58; 14, 17; 50, 8; 60, 10^{bis}; *ûl* 1, 50, 51; 4, 44; 6, 86; 7, 24; 12, 1, 19, 77, 100, 119; 19, 8, 31, 32; 21, 2; 33, 36, 46; 51, 16; 53, 23; 59, 11.

אל ultu "from": *ul-tu* 6, 58; 11, 36.

אלה alû a demon: *alû* 12, 51.

אלה ilû "lofty, situated above"; that which is in heaven (opp. to *šaplu*, *q. v.*):-*lâ-a* 2, 16 *B*; *ilû* 21, 55; *ilâti^{pl}* 59, 4.

ili "on, upon": *ili* 7, 58; 12, 6, 97^{bis}, 104, 115; 17, 7, 8; *ili-ka* 2, 34; *ili-ya* 6, 58; 10, 4; *ili-yà* 1, 22, 47; 12, 57; 14, 1; 19, 24; 22, 58; 53, 9; *ili*-. . . . 6, 93; 7, 31; 51, 7. *mi-lat* (?): 12, 57, 107; 27, 12.

tî-lî-tû: 31, 11.

אל₂ alâku "to go": I 1 *illika(ka)* ideogr. DU 50, 23; *lîl-li-ki* 5, 4; *lîl-lik* 11, 24; 53, 19; *lul-lik* 6, 117; 10, 18; 13, 9; 53, 5; *a-lik* 13, 4; 42, 10; *a-li-kât* 8, 12; — I 2 *lîl-tal-lak* 19, 30; *lîl-tal-* 6, 123; 10, 21; — III 2 *li-sa-lik* (= **lištalik*?) 14, 10.

alaktu "path, way": *a-lak-ti* 4, 30; 6, 113; 10, 16; 11, 11; 30, 9.

IL.(LA) a plant: *šam IL* 12, 9; *šam IL.LA* 30, 25.

אלל alâlu "to bind, to gird, to hang up": *î-lul* 42, 14.

אלל I 1 "to shine, be bright": *lu-lîl* 12, 81; — II 1 "to make bright, purify": *ullîl-an-ni* (ideogr. AZAG) 12, 84.

illu "bright, pure": *il-lu* 49, 32; *illu* 12, 2; 21, 28, 74; 30, 21; 31, 8; 33, 39; 48, 17; *illûti*^{pl} 4, 24; 6, 21, 71; 7, 9; 22, 42; 27, 5; 32, 7, 15; 37, 7; 62, 24.

ulinnu "robe, vestment": *ulinnu* 4, 29; 6, 73; 7, 11; 37, 9; *ulinnu-ka* 5, 2; *ulinnu-ki* 4, 29; 6, 73; 7, 11; 37, 9.

אלץ ulšû "joy, pomp": *ul-ši* 6, 121; 10, 20; *ulši* (ideogr. UL) 51, 15.

אם ima "when; in, among": *î-ma* 8, 18; 9, 12, 20 B; 54, 7; 62, 12.

אמד imîdu "to stand; to establish": *îmid-ki* (ideogr. KĪ.Ī) 1, 41; *li-im-id* 5, 4.

אמה "to speak": III 2 *uš-ta-mu-û* 1, 15.

amâtu "word, speech": *a-mat* 4, 43; 6, 85; 7, 23; 8, 15; 9, 20; 12, 89; *a-mat-sa* 33, 2; *a-mat-ka* 60, 9, 12; *am-ma-ti-ya* 11, 5 A; *am-ma-tî-ya* 11, 5; *amâti*^{pl} (KA.A.MIŠ) 60, 16.

atmû "speech, word": *at-mu-û-a* 49, 9.

mâmîtu "ban, curse": *ma-mi-tu* 33, 32; 61, 9; *ma-mit* 1, 48; 12, 52, 78; 59, 7; 61, 10; *ma-* 39, 15.

אמל amîlu "man": *amîlu* 11, 15; 12, 1; *amîlu* (NA) 12, 121; *a-mî-lu-tu* 11, 8 A; *a-mî-lu-tum* 11, 8; *a-* 12, 56 B; *amîlûti*^{pl} 7, 51; 12, 56, 63, 66; *amîlûtum(tum)* 12, 57 B, 63 BC; *amîlûti(ti)* 12, 57.

amîlûtu "mankind": *amîlûtu* 12, 107 E; 51, 4; *amîlûti* 12, 61; 50, 25; *a-mî-lu-ti* 12, 107; *a-mî-lu-ta* 12, 111.

אִמָּם ummu "mother": *um-mu* 6, 77 *D*; *ummu* 4, 47; 6, 71, 77; 7, 9, 15, 59; 11, 22; 30, 20; 37, 7, 13; 57, 2; *um-mi* 12, 34; *ummi* 11, 39; *ummi-ya* 11, 22 *C*; *ummi-yà* 11, 22^{bis}.

אִמָּן ummātu "host": *um-mat* 2, 47.

אִמָּק imûku "might, strength": *i-mu-ku* 21, 8; *i-mu-ka* 60, 13; *i-mu-ki* 49, 23; 60, 14; *i-muk* 1, 19.

nîmîku "wisdom": *ni-mi-ki* 13, 10; 21, 57; 41, 13.

tîmîku "supplication": *tî-mi-ki* 11, 27.

אִמָּר amâru "to see": 11 *a-mur* 15, 9; *lîmur* (Š.I.BAR) 12, 100; *lu-mur* 12, 113 *E*; *a-ma-ri-ka* 1, 8; — 12 *i-tam-mur*(?) 12, 106; *a-ta-mar* 2, 36; 3, 4; 27, 17; 34, 2.

אִמָּר amîru "deafness(?)": *a-mi-ru-û-a* 30, 17; *a-mi-ri*. . . . 4, 4; *a-mi-ri* 13, 9.

אִמָּר immiru "lamb, sheep": *immiru* 6, 110; *immiri* 12, 96.

אִן ana "to, for, towards, according to"; also compounded with *aḫamiš*, *ilī*, *arki*, *libbi*, *maḫar*, *pāni* (*qq. v.*): *a-na* 1, 3, 42; 2, 22; 6, 23; 7, 29, 50, 52, 62; 8, 24; 11, 9, 24, 26, 39; 12, 88, 109 *E*; 13, 20^{bis}; 18, 3, 17 *A*; 19, 14; 21, 20; 30, 18; 31, 5; 33, 23, 34; 39, 2; 40, 4; 42, 7; 45, 7; 53, 19, 20; 57, 7; 61, 13, 15; *ana* 1, 4, 8, 27; 2, 10; 4, 36, 37; 6, 23 *A*, 34, 81, 82, 91, 116; 7, 18, 19, 58; 8, 20; 10, 18, 33; 11, 15, 42, 44; 12, 1, 2, 5, 8, 11, 48, 68, 72, 97^{bis}, 100^{bis}, 104, 115, 116, 120; 13, 13; 18, 17, 19 *A*; 21, 7, 11, 23, 28, 88^{bis}, 90; 22, 48, 67; 24, 6; 26, 4; 30, 20; 31, 8; 32, 3; 35, 15; 38, 1; 40, 16; 50, 23; 51, 10; 52, 3; 53, 16^{bis}, 17^{bis}; 62, 18, 19, 22.

aššum (= *ana šum*) "since, because of": *āš-šum* 4, 31, 32; 6, 74, 75, 76; 7, 12, 13, 14; 19, 15; 27, 15, 16, 17, 18; 37, 10, 11, 12; 50, 17; 57, 8.

אִן ina "in, through, among, during"; also compounded with *ilī*, *balû*, *birit*, *kirib*, *pāni*, *šapli* (*qq. v.*): *i-na* 18, 10 *A*; 22, 63; *ina* 1, 5, 11, 12^{bis}, 13, 15, 24, 26, 39^{bis}, 40, 43, 44, 49, 50; 2, 2, 15, 16; 3, 13, 14; 4, 5, 7, 12, 17^{bis}, 19, 38, 39^{bis}, 41, 43^{bis}; 5, 1, 18; 6, 21, 22, 24, 26, 37, 41, 47, 65, 78, 83 *D*, 84 *E*, 85^{bis}, 113 *F*^{ter}, 120, 122; 7, 16, 19, 20^{bis}, 22, 23^{bis}, 38, 44, 56, 60^{bis}, 61; 8, 16, 24; 9, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 35; 10, 21; 11, 5, 14, 27, 28; 12, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13^{bis},

14^{bis}, 15^{ter}, 34, 56, 59, 62, 66, 67, 70, 72, 75, 76, 80, 81, 82, 87, 98, 102^{bis}, 113, 114, 116^{bis}, 118; 13, 6, 7, 10, 11, 26, 32; 14, 5; 15, 15; 16, 11^{bis}; 17, 7, 8; 18, 4, 6, 10, 19^{bis}; 19, 10^{bis}, 12, 13, 18, 28, 31; 21, 6, 10, 14, 28, 48, 60, 61, 73, 74, 92^{bis}; 22, 8, 9, 10^{bis}, 14, 15, 17, 18, 29, 53, 54, 56, 60, 66, 69^{bis}; 26, 5; 27, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 A^{ter}, 13; 28, 6^{bis}; 30, 20, 26^{bis}; 31, 6, 8; 32, 7, 15; 33, 12, 25, 27, 36, 40, 44; 34, 6^{bis}; 35, 2, 4; 36, 7; 38, 4^{bis}; 39, 5^{bis}, 13; 40, 6, 15; 41, 2^{bis}; 42, 13, 15, 17, 25; 46, 10^{bis}; 47, 7^{bis}; 48, 17; 49, 14; 50, 3, 6, 9, 14^{bis}, 15, 16, 18, 24, 26; 51, 15; 52, 2, 4^{bis}; 53, 5, 8^{bis}, 14, 16, 23, 24^{bis}, 26, 27^{bis}, 28; 54, 2^{bis}, 3, 4, 5; 55, 3^{bis}, 4, 5; 56, 9^{bis}, 10, 11; 57, 4^{bis}, 6, 13, 14; 58, 6^{bis}, 7; 59, 1, 12^{bis}, 14; 60, 19^{bis}, 21; 61, 11, 16^{bis}, 16 A, 18; 62, 16^{bis}, 17, 18, 19, 20.

אָנ inuma "when": *i-nu-ma* 6, 56; 21, 73; 24, 5; 33, 45; *inu-ma* 12, 1, 121; *inu(?)*-*ma* 42, 25; *inu(?)* 42, 25.

אָנ inû "to annul; to be annulled, to be altered, to become invalid": *i-nu-u* 60, 8; *inû-u* 1, 51; 19, 32; *inû-û* 4, 44; 6, 86; 7, 24; 19, 8; 21, 2.

אָנ tâniû "sighing, groaning": *ta-ni-û* 1, 45; 12, 51; 33, 29; *ta-ni-[ûi?]* 5, 7.

tâniûtu "sighing": *ta-ni-iû-ti-yâ* 15, 15.

אָנ "to faint, to be weary": *a-ni-û* 20, 9, 11; 21, 9, 35, 37.

אָנ anaku "I": *a-na-ku* 50, 12; 56, 7; *ana-ku* 1, 38; 2, 26, 36; 4, 16; 6, 27, 83 E; 11, 16; 12, 45, 90, 94; 13, 5, 20; 21, 11, 51; 27, 11; 30, 7; 31, 4; 33, 21; 39, 16; 43, 7; 54, 1; 55, 2; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13; *anaku* 60, 3.

INIM.INIM.MA "prayer": 1, 28, 52; 2, 9, 42; 3, 9; 4, 8, 23; 5, 10; 6, 17, 35, 70, 95, 131; 7, 8, 33; 8, 20; 9, 27; 10, 6, 26, 34; 11, 41; 12, 95; 13, 12; 14, 11; 15, 17; 16, 10; 17, 5; 18, 18; 19, 33; 20, 7; 21, 24, 72, 91; 22, 30, 68; 23, 6; 24, 4; 25, 5; 26, 3; 27, 25; 28, 5; 29, 2; 30, 19; 31, 7; 32, 2; 33, 38; 34, 5; 36, 6; 37, 6; 38, 3; 39, 4; 40, 2; 42, 24; 43, 8; 44, 2; 45, 4; 46, 9; 47, 6; 48, 16; 49, 20; 50, 28; 51, 9; 60, 4.

אָנ annu "sin": *an-ni* 2, 38; 11, 19, 29^{bis}, 30^{bis}, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; 27, 21.

אֲנִי₃ "to be merciful"; II 2 "to weep, to pray": *ut-nin* 21, 62; *ut-nin-ka* 60, 10.

annu "mercy": *an-na-šú* 60, 8; *an-ni-ka* 19, 32; 52, 2; *an-ni-ki* 1, 51; 4, 44; 6, 86; 7, 24; 33, 36; *an-ni-ku-nu* 53, 5.

unninu "mercy, compassion; sighing, prayer": *un-ni-na* 22, 64; *un-ni-ni* 9, 39; 33, 5; *un-ni-ni-ya* 1, 43; 2, 33; 6, 80; 7, 17; 8, 4; 18, 14 A; 21, 21; 33, 26; *un-ni-ni-yà* 4, 35; 18, 14; 23, 3.

ʔinnintu "sorrow(?)": *in-nin-ti* 30, 11.

annû "this": *an-nu-u* 53, 15; *an-nu-ú* 30, 29; 53, 15; *an-ni-i* 7, 38; *an-ni-í* 12, 59; 13, 26; 21, 21; 22, 56; *an-ni-ma* 21, 70; *an-nam* 12, 103, 115; BI (= *annam*) 2, 9; 6, 95; 11, 42; 12, 2; 13, 13; 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 28, 73, 92; 22, 31, 69; 24, 5; 28, 6; 30, 20; 32, 3; 34, 6; 38, 4; 39, 5; 41, 2; 46, 10; 47, 7; 51, 10; 52, 3; *an-na(?)* 44, 3; *an-ni-tú* 2, 10; 30, 27; 40, 13; 62, 30; *an-ni-[ti]* 51, 11; *a-nu-ti-ma* 1, 33; *a-na-ti-ma* 5, 15.

AN.IRIM^(3am): 40, 14.

אֲנִי₂ inšu "weak": *in-šú* 12, 119; *in-ši* 2, 21; 22, 50; 48, 3; *in-ší* 9, 37, 45.

אֲנִי₁ altu "wife": *al-ti* 4, 10, 11.

אֲנִי₁ tînišîtu "men, mankind": *tî-ni-ši-ti* 2, 19; 3, 16; 19, 13; 50, 9; *tî-ni-ši-t-ti* 2, 19 B; *tî-ni-ši-ti* 9, 52; *tî-ni-šit* 12, 33.

אֲנִי₁ atta; attî "thou": *at-ta* 2, 25; 6, 43; 12, 31, 105; 18, 8; 50, 29; *at-ta-ma* 6, 112; 10, 15; 12, 34, 35; 60, 9; *at-ti* 4, 10, 11; 61, 10; [*at*]-*ti-ma* 32, 14.

attunu "ye": *at-tu-nu* 7, 46; 8, 22; *at-tu-nu-ma* 52, 5; 62, 3, 5, 9.

אֲנִי₁ isinnu "festival": *i-sin-na-ka* 1, 18.

אֲנִי₁ mîsiru "band, fetter": *mîsiru* (ideogr. SU.I.BU) 53, 16; *mîsiru* (ideogr. SU.I.TUM) 53, 17.

אֲנִי₁ aptu "dwelling, habitation": *a-pa-a-ti* 13, 16; 33, 34; ʔ-*pa-a-ti(?)* 33, 6.

אֲנִי₁ upû "clouds": *ú-pi-i* 20, 12; 21, 38.

אפלו apâlu: I I *a-pa-lu* 11, 4; *a-pa-lum* 11, 4 A.

אפלו aplu "son": *ap-lu* 2, 11; 3, 10; *a-pil* 2, 47; 9, 31; 22, 36, 38; 33, 6; *aplu* (ideogr. TUR.UŠ) 9, 38; *apil* (ideogr. A) 1, 38; 2, 26; 4, 16; 6, 27, 83 E; 10, 31; 12, 45, 90; 13, 5; 22, 11, 51; 27, 11; 30, 7; 31, 4; 33, 21; 39, 16; 54, 1; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13.

upuntu a plant: *upuntu* 6, 80; 7, 17; 40, 11.

אפסו apsû "the deep, the abyss": *apsû* 3, 5; 4, 15; 8, 18; 21, 57; *apsî* 5, 18; 12, 87.

אפר ipîru "to support, sustain": [*i*]-*pi-rat* 9, 37.

אפר ipru "dust": *ipir* 12, 55; *ipri*^{pl} (IŠ.ZUN) 59, 2.

אפšanu "yoke": *ap-ša-na-ki* 8, 7.

אפישו ipîšu "to do, to make, to perform": *i-pu-šu* 11, 36; *tî-puš(uš)* ideogr. DU 12, 12; 33, 45; *i-pu-uš* 11, 16; *li-pu-šu* 19, 26; *ipuš(uš)* ideogr. DU 8, 21; 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 92; 22, 69; 28, 6; 34, 6; 38, 4; 39, 5; 41, 2; 46, 10; 47, 7; *ipuš* (ideogr. DIM) 12, 103, 115; DU.DU (= *ipuš*) 2, 9; 6, 95; 12, 2; 13, 13; 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 28, 73, 92; 22, 31, 69; 28, 6; 32, 3; 34, 6; 38, 3; 39, 5; 41, 2; 46, 10; 47, 7; AG.AG (= *ipuš*) 11, 42; 24, 5; 30, 20; 51, 10; 52, 3; *i-piš* 62, 7.

ipîštu "handiwork": [*i*]-*piš-ti* 32, 10.

אפישו ipîšu "to practise magic"; part. "sorcerer, sorceress": *i-pi-ši* 7, 58; *i-piš-ti* 7, 58.

ipšu "magic, sorcery": *ip-ši* 12, 56.

upîšu "magic, sorcery": *û-piš* 12, 62, 109; 50, 17.

אפישו itpîšu "prudent": [*i*]-*pi*-[*ši*] 4, 15; *i-tî-ip-šu* 22, 2.

אצר "to surround, confine, bewitch": II I *tu-uš-ša-ra* 62, 5; *mu-uš-ši-ru* 62, 2; *uš-šu-ru* 62, 4.

ușurtu "charm, spell": *isu ușurâtî*^{pl} 6, 112; 10, 15; 19, 6; 62, 2, 5.

אקר ukuru a plant or tree: *isuuḫuru* (? *iṣulibbi gišimmari*) 12, 84.

ארו aru "blossom": *ari*^{pl} 12, 5^{ter}.

אירту irtu "breast": *irat-su* 1, 49; 33, 33.

- אִרְבּ** iribu "flight of locusts": *iribu* 59, 22.
אִרְבּ₅ irîbu I 1 "to enter": *i-rib* (Inf. with *Šamši* = "sunset") 53, 19; — III 1 "to bring in": *li-šî-rib* 23, 2.
אִרְדּ ardu "servant, slave": *arad-ka* 2, 26 *D*; 12, 45, 90, 94; 21, 88; 22, 11; 27, 11; 50, 12; *aradka* (URU.ZU) 60, 3; *arad-ki* 43, 7.
אִרְחּ urḫu "way": *ur-ḫi* 1, 24; 22, 59.
אִרְחִישׁ arḫiš "quickly": *ār-ḫiš* 2, 24.
אִרְכּ arâku I 1 "to be long": *li-ri-ik* 18, 16; — II 1 "to lengthen": *ur-ri-ki* 8, 17; — III 1 "to lengthen": *šû-ri-ka* 5, 3.
 urkarinnu a precious wood: *isu urkarinnu* 12, 8, 15, 116; 30, 26.
 arallû "the Lower World, the realm of the dead": *a-ra-al-li-i* 2, 22; *aralli[-ma]* 27, 6.
אִרְנּ arnu "sin": *ār-nu* 2, 23^{bis}; *ār-na* 2, 23 *B*; 6, 54; *ar-ni* 7, 48; 50, 17; *ār-ni* 59, 7; *-ni* 5, 6; *ar-nu(-ya?)* 7, 47; *ar-ni-yà* 12, 84; *ār-ni-ya* 12, 76 *C*; *ār-ni-yà* 1, 26; 12, 84 *C*.
אִרִּין irinu "cedar": *isuirinu* 30, 25; 40, 4, 11.
אִרְשִׁתּוּ iršitu "earth": *ir-ši-tum* 12, 82 *C*; *iršitum(tum)* 61, 8 *A*; *iršita(ta)* 1, 7; *iršiti(tî)* 1, 30; 19, 7; 60, 5; 62, 8; *iršitum(tim)* 3, 8; 5, 12; 6, 100, 128; 10, 9, 24; 12, 64, 82; 18, 6; 22, 39; 46, 11; 50, 8; 53, 20, 21; 60, 5; 61, 8; 62, 3; *iršiti* 4, 15; 16, 12.
אִרְרַתּוּ arratu "curse, incantation": *a-ra-ti* 1, 41; *arrat* 12, 68, 74.
אִרְשׁוּ iršu "wise": *ir-šû* 12, 33; 22, 37; 46, 18.
אִרְישׁוּ irîšu "scent, odour": *i-ri-šu* 2, 28; *i-ri-ša* 12, 28 *CD*.
אִרְשָׁשׁוּ aršašû "device, machination": *ār-ša-su-û* 12, 63 *B*; *ār-ša-šû[-u?]* 7, 57; *ār-ša-šî-i* 7, 51; *ār-ša-* 51, 3; *aršašî^{pl}* 12, 63; 21, 65.
אִשׁ išātu "fire": *išātu* 49, 27; *išâti* 21, 74; 36, 7.
אִשְׁבּוּ išîbu "to sprout, to bear fruit": *iš-šub-ba-a* 12, 97.
אִשְׁגּוּ ašâgu a shrub: *isu ašâgu* 12, 10; *isu ašâgi* 21, 74.

אִשָּׁה ištu "trouble, confusion": [*i*]-ša-ti-ya 11, 20.
 ašakku "evil sickness, consumption": ašakku 1, 46;
 33, 30.

āš-li-i-ti (𐎠 ina li-i-ti) 21, 79.

ušumgallu "sovereign, ruler": ušumgal 9, 7; 12, 32.

ašnan "corn, grain": aš-na-an 2, 29 D; ^{ilu}aš-na-an 12, 30;
 āš-na-an 2, 29.

אִשָּׁר ašāru "to be favourable, to bless": I 1 li-šú-[ru-u] 3, 6;
 a-si-ru 12, 32; a-šir 22, 3; a-šir 6, 43; āsira(ra) ideogr.
 ŠAR (𐎠[ma]-hi-ra) 27, 6; — II 1 uš-šú-ru 1, 4.

aširtu "sanctuary, shrine": aš-rat 21, 54; āš-rat 11, 13.

iširtu "shrine": iš-ri-ti 22, 7.

אִשָּׁר ašru "place": āš-ri 11, 28; aš-ri-šú 11, 39; ašar (ideogr.
 KI) 17, 6.

ašaridu "prince, chief": a-ša-ri-du 22, 70; a-ša-rid 2, 25;
 6, 39, 127; 9, 5; 10, 23; 20, 15, 17; 27, 2; 50, 29; aša-
 ridu (ideogr. SAG.KAL) 22, 1, 37; ašaridu (ideogr.
 INL.DU) 1, 42; 33, 23; ašarid (ideogr. SAG.KAL) 22,
 6; ašarid (ideogr. TIK.GAL) 50, 8.

ištu "from": iš-tu 1, 23; 53, 6; iš-tú(?) 9, 44; ištu-šu-nu
 12, 101.

אִשְׁתָּר ištaru "goddess": iš-ta-ri 6, 67; ^{ilu}iš-tar 12, 31; ^{ilu}iš-tar-
 šu 50, 13; 56, 8; ^{ilu}ištaru 27, 23; ^{ilu}ištari 12, 57 B; 27,
 12; ^{ilu}ištar 1, 44; 6, 57; 12, 61, 107, 111; 33, 27; 50, 25;
^{ilu}ištar-šu 1, 38; 2, 24 D, 26; 3, 3; 6, 27, 83 E; 12, 45;
 13, 5; 31, 4; 32, 5; 33, 21; 54, 1; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13;
^{ilu}ištari-yà 2, 40; 4, 29, 36, 45; 6, 73, 81, 87; 7, 11, 18,
 25; 9, 17; 12, 71, 93; 21, 67; 22, 18; 37, 9; ^{ilu}ištari 1,
 23; ^{ilu}ištarâti^{pl} 7, 43; 9, 29; 33, 11.

ITI cf. אִתָּה.

אִתָּה itti "with": it-ti 27, 7, 8; itti 2, 35; 12, 78, 104; 22, 32;
 51, 12; itti-šu 2, 24; 32, 5; itti-. . . 6, 55; it-[ti-ka]
 50, 10 A; itti-ka 2, 30, 31; 19, 16; 50, 10; it-ti-ki 4, 32;
 itti-ki 6, 75; 7, 13; 37, 11; it-ti-yà 4, 37; 22, 61, 62; itti-
 ya 1, 44; 6, 82, 88; 7, 26; 21, 67; 28, 3; 30, 10; 33, 27;
 itti-yà 1, 24; 6, 82 E; 7, 19; 12, 71, 112; 14, 7; 19, 30;
 22, 19; 50, 19; it-ti-ni 61, 8; it-ti-ni-[ma?] 61, 9.

7 אִתָּה ittu "portent": *ittu* (ITI) 12, 65; *ittâti*^{pl} (ITI.MIŠ) 1, 13, 40; 4, 18, 40; 6, 113 *F*; 7, 21, 61; 12, 64; 19, 11; 27, 11 *A*; 50, 15; 53, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13; 60, 20; 61, 16 *A*; 62, 10, 12, 14.

atalû "eclipse": *ilu atalû* 6, 122; 10, 21; *ilu atalî* 1, 12, 39; 4, 17, 39; 6, 113 *F*; 7, 20, 60; 19, 10; 27, 11 *A*; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4; 58, 6; 59, 12; 60, 19; 61, 16; 62, 16^{bis}.

אִתְּל itillu "mighty, exalted": *i-til-lit* 9, 30.

itillis "mightily": *i-til-li-iš* 12, 80 *C*.

אִתָּק itîku "to remove, tear away": *i-ti-ik* 11, 17; [*i?*]-*ti-ik* 2, 39.

ב

בֹּאֵל ba'âlu "to be great, mighty": *ba-i-lat* 9, 41.

ba'altu "lady": *ba²-lat* 9, 41 *A*; 33, 9.

בִּלְאֵל bîlu "to rule": *tî-bî-il-li* 1, 33; *ta-bi-il-li* 5, 15; *bi-il-la-an-ni* 13, 29.

bîlu "lord": *bî-lum* 6, 61; 11, 7 *A*; 13, 15; 27, 1; *bî-lî* 12, 59; 13, 27; 19, 19; 27, 15; *bîlu* 1, 42, 53; 6, 1, 91, 102; 7, 29; 9, 9, 21; 10, 10; 11, 7; 12, 21 *A*, 26, 34; 19, 4, 17; 21, 19, 61, 63, 93; 22, 61, 62; 33, 23; 42, 26; 48, 17; 60, 6, 9; *bîl* 6, 111, 112; 9, 4; 10, 15^{bis}; 12, 17, 27, 28; 19, 6, 7; 21, 80; 22, 4, 7; 27, 2; 46, 11, 16; 53, 3; 59, 4, 6; 62, 31; *bî-li-i* 8, 26; *bîlî* 19, 4; 62, 31.

bîltu "lady": *bî-il-tum* 33, 10, 37; *bî-il-ti* 39, 13; *bi(?)lit* 3, 1; *bî-lit* 1, 37; 3, 8; 4, 14, 15; 9, 33; 33, 20; 57, 14; *bîltu* 1, 51; 4, 24, 27, 33, 47; 6, 71, 77, 85, 90; 7, 9, 15, 16, 23, 28; 11, 31, 33; 32, 15; 37, 7, 13; *bîlti-yà* 2, 3; 6, 72; 7, 10; 33, 22; 37, 8; *bî-li-i-ti* 2, 43; 33, 47.

bîlûtu "lordship, dominion": *bî-lut-ki* 2, 4; 8, 11; *bî(?)lu-*. 35, 1; *bîlu-ut-ka* 14, 9; *bîlu-ut-ki* 3, 7.

בָּבַב bâbu "gate": *bâbâti*^{pl} 40, 7.

בָּבַל babâlu "to bring, supply": *ba-ba-lu* 11, 15.

bubbulum the time of the moon's disappearance: *bub-bulum* 1, 17; 61, 12.

בוא bâ'u I 1 "to come": *lu-ba*² 12, 80; *li-ba*² 12, 80C; — III^{II} 1 "to bring": *tus-ba*²-*šû-ma* 12, 118.

בול būlu "cattle": *bu-ul* 27, 10.

בון bu'ânu "muscle, sinew": *bu'âni*²¹-*ya* 1, 46; 33, 30.

בין būnu a tree or shrub: *isu bi-nu* 12, 84; *isu būnu* 12, 9, 84C; 51, 12.

בית būtu "house": *bît* 1, 54; 2, 16; 3, 14; 11, 1A; 12, 44; 21, 25, 26, 60; 22, 35; 33, 8; 48, 18; *bîti-šu* 12, 100; *bîti-ya* 27, 13.

בכה bikîtu "tears, weeping": *bikîtu* 4, 33; *bikî* 13, 7.

בכר bukrū "first-born": *bu-kur* 2, 11; 3, 10; 9, 2; 12, 33; ~~21, 1, 70~~; 27, 1; 29, 3; 46, 12; *bu-uk-ri* 1, 10. 22

bukratu "first-born daughter": *bu-uk-rat* 1, 31; 5, 13; 30, 30; 31, 11.

בלה balû, balî "without"; compounded with *ina*: *ba-li-ka* 6, 24, 26, 41; 50, 6; *balî-ka* (ideogr. NUM.IA) 6, 26 A.

בלט balâtu I 1 "to live": *lu-ûb-luṭ* 8, 17; 9, 10; 12, 90; 22, 13, 66; 50, 26; 54, 5;-*luṭ* 45, 2; *luḅluṭ(ut)* ideogr. TI 30, 15; — II 1 "to cause to live, to quicken": *mu-bal-liṭ* 28, 8; *bul-lu-tu* 4, 32; 6, 75; 7, 13; 9, 34 A; 37, 11; *bul-lu-ta* 9, 34.

balâtu "life": *ba-la-ta* 8, 17; *ba-la-ti* 11, 13; *ba-lâ-ti* 5, 5; 6, 93; 7, 31; *ba-laṭ* 9, 22; *balâtu* (ideogr. TI) 12, 80; 19, 28; *balâtu* (ideogr. TILA) 8, 11; 9, 5, 39; 12, 80C; 13, 18; 17, 2; 22, 5; 47, 4; 62, 5, 6; *balâtu* (ideogr. NAM.TILA) 35, 3; *balâtu* (ideogr. NAM.TIN) 6, 106; *balâti* (ideogr. TILA) 51, 7; *balâṭ* (ideogr. TI) 12, 53; *ba-la-ti-ya* 19, 21.

balṭu "living": *amîlu balṭu* (ideogr. TI) 6, 99; 10, 8.

בלל "to pour out": *bulul* 12, 15, 102; *bulul-ma* 22, 33; 26, 7 (ideogr. ŠAR.ŠAR).

בלה balâtu "to abound": *tab-la-tû* 12, 56; *ba-la-tu* 45, 9; *ba-la-tu-um-ma* 62, 7.

baltu, baštu "abundance": *bal-ta* 22, 64; *ba-âš-ti* 12, 56; *ba-âš-ta-ka* 19, 24. 2

bungulu: *b(p)u-un-gu-lu* 12, 22.

בנה banû "to build, create": I 1 *ib-ni(-. . . .)* 21, 55; *ib-nu-ku-nu-ši* 8, 24; *ib-na-na-ši-[ma?]* 61, 7; *ba-nu-u* 12, 30, 31, 33; 41, 3; *ba-a-ni* 47, 4; *ba-an-tû(?)* 1, 35; 5, 17; [*ba*]-*na-at* 9, 40; *banat(at)* ideogr. DU 21, 58; *ba-ni-i* 19, 15, 22; — II 1 *û-ban-ni* 12, 50; — IV 1 *ib-ba-ni* 61, 9; *ib-ba-nu(-u?)* 10, 30; *ib-ba-nu-û* 61, 8.

binûtu "creature, offspring": *bi-nu-ut* 61, 6.

nabnîtu "creation": *nab-ni-ti* 1, 53; 2, 48; *nab-ni-ta* 9, 40.

tabannu "handiwork": *ta-ba-an-na* 12, 31.

בנה banîtu "brightness, mercy": *ba-ni-ti* 1, 49; 9, 51, 33, 34.

ברה barû "to see, perceive": *ta-bar-ri* 18, 5, 7; *ta-bar-ri-i* 9, 42; 32, 10; *ba-ra-a-. . . .* 6, 42.

bîru "vision": *bi-ri* 4, 38; 6, 83 *D*; 7, 19.

bîrtu "glance"; bîrit uzni "understanding"; compounded with *ina* "between, within"; *pl. bîrâti* "springs": *bîr-tum* 21, 51; *bi-rit (uznâ^{du}-ši-na)* 12, 38; *bi-rit* 12, 13; *bî-ra-a-ti* 12, 29.

burzigallu a vessel: *karpatu bur-zi-gal* 12, 14.

ברך birku "knee": *bir-ki-ya* 13, 24.

ברק "to lighten"; III 1 *do.*: *mu-šab-riḫ* 20, 13.

birḫu "lightning": *bir-ki* 21, 80; *birḫu* 20, 13. (For *aban birḫi*, see *sub abnu*.)

ברש burâšu "pine-wood; incense": *burâšu* 12, 9; *burâši* 2, 9; 8, 20; 11, 42; 12, 4; 13, 14; 15, 24; 18, 19 *A*; 21, 74; 31, 10; 32, 3; 33, 39; 36, 7; 51, 11; 62, 27.

בשה bašû "to be; to have": I 1 *ta-ba-dš-ši* 12, 34; *ibašû-û* 1, 47; *ibašâ-a* 1, 13, 40; 4, 19, 41; 6, 113 *F*; 7, 22, 61; 12, 57; 19, 12; 27, 11 *A*; 50, 16; 53, 26; 54, 4; 55, 5; 56, 11; 57, 6; 58, 7; 59, 14; 60, 21; 61, 16 *A*; *ib-ši* 14, 17; *ib-šû-u-ni* 12, 81; *ib-šu-ni* 12, 81 *C*; *ib-ša-ku* 19, 20; 21, 62; *ib-ša-ki* 4, 34; 6, 79; 7, 16; *lib-ša-nim-ma* 46, 7; *li-ba-ša-an-ni* 19, 27; *lu-ub-ši* 12, 72; [*ba?*]-*šû-û* 21, 80;-*šû-û* 58, 2; *ba-šû-û* 4, 32; 6, 75; 19, 16; *bašû-u* 6, 75 *E*; 7, 13; 27, 13; 37, 11; *bašû-û* 27, 13 *CD*; *ba-ša-a* 62, 12; — IV 3 *it-ta-nab-ša-nim-ma* 62, 14.

bušû "property, possession": *bušû-ku-nu-ma* 62, 4.

בִּתְּחָק butuktu "flood, inundation": *bu-tuk-[tum]* 6, 59; *butuktu* (ideogr. A.ĤUL) 36, 10.

ג

GA a plant: *šam* GA 19, 17.

גִּבְשֻׁ gibšu "mass, volume": *gi-biš* 18, 3.

GI.GAB a drink(?)-offering: 12, 2; 15, 19; 21, 28; 30, 21; 31, 9.

GU.ZI a vessel: *karpātu* GU.ZI 30, 2; 61, 10.

גַּלְלָה gallû a demon: *gallû* 33, 33.

גַּמְלָה gamâlu "to complete, benefit, maintain, requite": *ta-ga-mil-šu* 18, 8; *ga-mil* 9, 6; *gam-ma-la-ta* 6, 65; 27, 15; *ga-ma-la* 4, 31; 6, 76; *gām-ma-al* 13, 25; *gamâla* (ideogr. ŠU.KAR) 6, 76 E; 7, 14; 37, 12.

gimillu "present, gift": *gi-mil* 6, 93; 7, 31; 14, 4; 51, 7; 57, 8.

gimiltu "gift": *gi-mil-tû* 31, 10.

gitmalu "perfect": *git-ma-lu* 2, 12; 3, 10; 6, 97; 10, 7; 11, 46; 12, 18; 20, 8, 10, 14, 16; 21, 39, 41; *git-ma-lum* 21, 93; 46, 13; *git-mal-* 12, 24.

גַּמְרָה gamru "perfect": *ga-mir* 19, 8; *gam-ra-a-ti* 21, 79.

gimru "the whole, totality": *gi-mir* 1, 53; 9, 40; 46, 13; *gim-ri* 12, 33; 27, 8.

gim-ru-û (?) 12, 98.

גַּאֲשֻׁ gaššu "plaster": *gaššu* (ideogr. IM.PAR) 12, 9.

גִּשְׁרָה I 1 "to strengthen; to be strong"; II 2 "to be mighty, powerful": I 1 *ga-šir* 6, 37; *gaš-[rat?]* 33, 10; — II 2 *ug-da-ša-ra* 1, 8.

gašru "strong, mighty": *ga-aš-ru* 18, 20; 21, 43; *ga-áš-ru* 9, 1; *gaš-ru* 2, 11; 3, 10; 12, 22; 21, 76; 27, 1; 53, 2; *gaš-ru-û-ti* 47, 8; 52, 5.

gušûru "beam, branch": *gušûru* 12, 2; 21, 28; 26, 5; 31, 8.

GIŠ.ŠAR (*šam*) 12, 6.

7

- דאן "to treat with injustice, to oppress": *id-da-ša-an-ni* 11, 4.
 דבב dabâbu "to plan, to intrigue": I 1 *da-ba-bi* 9, 47; — II 1 *dubbubu* (ideogr. KA.ĤL.KUR.RA) 12, 1.
 dadmu "dwelling": *da-ád-mi* 22, 7; *da-ád-mí* 33, 9.
 דוד dâdu "love": *da-di* 1, 37; 33, 20.
 דוד dâku "to slay": *di-ku* 53, 14.
 דיקtu "slaughter": *di-ik-ti* 53, 14.
 דור dârû "eternal": *dâ-ra-ti* 1, 27.
 דורis "for ever": *da-riš* 11, 27; *da-a-ri-šú* 21, 84.
 דור dûru "wall, fortress": *dûru* 21, 16, 26.
 דחח dîhu "pestilence, sickness": *di-hu* 12, 51, 60.
 דין dânu "to judge": *i-dan-ni* 21, 46; *ta-da-an* 22, 50; *ta-dan* 2, 19; 3, 16; *di-in* 12, 59; 50, 11; *di-ni* 4, 30; 7, 49; *da-a-ni* 6, 74; 7, 12; 37, 10; *da-ni* 4, 28.
 דיןu "judgment": *di-na* 7, 49; *di-ni* 4, 28, 30; 7, 12; 12, 59; 13, 28; 19, 8; 30, 8; 37, 10; 50, 11; *di-in* 2, 19; 3, 16; 6, 45, 74; *di-in* 2, 19 B.
 דאîanu "judge": *da-ya-na-ti* 30, 8; *daiânu* 60, 7; *daiân* 6, 111; 10, 15; 60, 5.
 dulu "hill(?)": *du-ul* 22, 7.
 DIL.BAD a plant: *šam* DIL.BAD 12, 84.
 דלל dalâhu "to disturb, to disorder": *da-li-hu* 8, 27.
 דלל dalhu "disturbed, confused": *dal-ḫa-ma* 12, 58.
 דללtu "disorder, confusion": *dal-ḫa-ti-ya* 11, 21.
 דלל dalâlu "to bow down, to humble oneself": *i-dal-la-la* 21, 85; *a-dal-lu-ka* 9, 23 B, *a-dál-lu-ka* 9, 23 (or *a-tal-lu-ka*, cf. *supra* p. 47); *lud-lu-la* 12, 91; *lud-lul* 1, 27; 2, 8, 41; 5, 9; 6, 69, 94; 7, 32; 11, 40; 12, 91 C, 94; 21, 23, 71, 89; 22, 67; 27, 24; 28, 4; 30, 16; 31, 6; 34, 4; 46, 8; 47, 5; 60, 2; GA.AN.SIL (*ludlul*) 60, 2, 3; *ludlul-ka* (KA.TAR.ZU-ka) 50, 27.
 dalîlu "submission, humility": *da-lil* 6, 15; *dá-lil* 46, 8; *dá-li-lí-ka* 1, 27; 2, 41; 6, 69; 11, 40; 12, 91, 94;

21, 89; 27, 24; 28, 4; 60, 2; *dalîli-ka* (ideogr. KA.TAR) 21, 23, 71; 51, 8; *dalîli^{bl}-ka* (ideogr. KA.TAR.MIŠ) 22, 67; KA.TAR.ZU (*dalîlika*) 60, 2, 3; *da-li-li-ki* 30, 16; *dâ-lî-li-ki* 2, 8; 6, 94; 7, 32; 31, 6; 34, 4; *dâ-lî-[lî]-. . . .* 38, 2; *dâ-li-lî-ku-nu* 47, 5.
dallu "humble, submissive": *dal-la* 9, 44.

דמא *ta-di(tî?)-im-mî* 1, 34; 5, 16.

דמם damâmu "to weep, lament": *dumum* (ideogr. ŠIŠ.ŠIŠ) 12, 117.

דמק damâku I 1 "to be favourable": *lid-mî-ik* 1, 24; 22, 59; *lid-mi-ka* 10, 17; *lid-mî-ka* 6, 115; 22, 63; — II 1 "to make favourable": *tudammik(ik)* 40, 15; *du-um-mi-ik* 6, 113; 10, 16; [*du*]-um-mu-ku 29, 1.

damku "favourable"; f. *damiġtu* as subs. "favour": *damku* 12, 68; *damiġtu(tu)* 39, 9; *damiġtu(tû)* 12, 110; *damiġta(ta)* 12, 113 E; *damiġti(tî)* 1, 50; 4, 7; 6, 116, 118; 9, 14 B, 15 B, 46, 53; 10, 18, 19; 12, 72, 120; 22, 15, 16; 33, 35; 40, 16; *damiġtim(tim)* 2, 5, 40; 9, 14, 15; 54, 9; 60, 22; *damiġti(tî)-yâ* 15, 16; *damġûti^{bl}* 9, 50; *dam-ġâti^{bl}* 11, 26.

dumku "favour": *dum-ki* 1, 22; 6, 93; 7, 31; 57, 8; 62, 10; *dum-ka* 8, 13; *dum-ki-. . . .* 21, 66; *dumku* 12, 85; 19, 23; *dumki* 8, 12; 12, 110; 13, 21; 22, 19^{bis}; 50, 24.

דנן danânu "to be strong": *li-dan-nin* 53, 21.

dannu "strong, mighty": *dan-nu* 4, 19; *dan-na* 12, 80; 42, 15; *dan-ni* 19, 17; *dan-na-. . . .* 42, 13; *dannu* 42, 13.

dannatu "distress": *dannati* (ideogr. SAL.KAL.GA) 9, 35; 31, 6.

dandannu "mighty": *dan-dan-nu* 46, 16.

DI.PAL.A ideogr.: 7, 53; 12, 1, 108.

דפן dapinu "strong": *da-pi-nu* 21, 77.

דפף duppu "tablet": *duppu* 1, 54; 22, 3.

דפר II 1 "to tear away, to remove": *dup-pi-ri* 57, 15; IV 1 "to be torn away": *lid-dip-pîr* 1, 49.

דפר dipâru "torch": *di-pa-ra-ka* 1, 6; *di-pa-ru-. . . .* 39, 11; *di-par* 1, 30; 39, 8; *dipâru* (ideogr. G1.BIL.[LA]) 40, 5; *dipâri* (ideogr. G1.BIL.LA) 12, 86, 118.

דַּרְר darru "strong": *dar-ri* 1, 32; 5, 14.

דִּשׁ dišû "abounding, numerous": *di-ša-a-tum* 11, 28.

דַּשְׁפּו dašpu "mead": *da-aš-pa* 57, 10.

dišpu "honey": *dišpu* 11, 43; 12, 3; 21, 29; 30, 22; 62, 26.

duššupu "mead": *du-uš-šu-pu* 2, 29.

DA.ŠAR ideogr. 12, 11, 14, 15.

י

י u "and": *u* 1, 13, 22, 23, 24, 30, 37, 40, 44, 50, 51; 2, 40; 3, 3, 8; 4, 3, 6, 15, 19, 29, 38, 41, 42, 44; 5, 12; 6, 32, 33, 67, 73, 75, 76, 83 *D*, 93, 99, 100, 113 *F*, 120, 121; 7, 11, 19, 22, 61; 8, 16; 9, 19, 35, 38, 41, 43; 10, 8, 9, 25, 30; 11, 3, 4, 23, 27; 12, 7, 28, 29, 30^{bis}, 31, 34, 36, 39, 44, 51, 56, 57, 62, 64, 65, 71, 75 *C*, 76, 78 *C*, 81 *C*, 85 *C*, 86 *C*, 89 *C*, 98, 103, 105, 107, 107 *E*, 113; 13, 8; 16, 12; 17, 3; 19, 7, 12, 25, 26, 29; 21, 17, 55, 67, 86; 22, 20, 39, 53, 55; 27, 11 *A*, 12, 13, 14 *A*, 23; 30, 14; 31, 6, 10; 32, 9; 33, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 20, 27, 36; 37, 9; 40, 14; 46, 11; 49, 27; 50, 8, 16; 53, 4, 13, 26; 54, 4; 55, 5; 56, 11; 57, 6; 58, 7; 59, 7, 14, 18; 60, 5; 61, 8, 10, 13, 16 *A*; 62, 3, 15, 28; 6, 25, 86; 7, 24, 31, 46, 52; 8, 9, 11; 10, 2, 20; 11, 39; 12, 75, 89, 94, 111; 19, 15, 17, 32; 33, 35; 38, 6; 40, 11; 60, 3; 61, 9.

יִמְט imtu "breath, poison": *imti* 12, 63^{ter}; 21, 65^{ter}; *imti*^{bl} 1, 47^{ter}.

יָבַל abâlu I 1 "to bring, to carry, to carry off, remove": *ub-ba-lu* 53, 11, 12; *û-bil* 8, 7; *ub-la* 28, 11; 46, 3; *ub-lak-ki* 57, 12; *lu-bi-il* 8, 6; — I 2 Part. "leader, ruler": *mu-ut-tab-bil* 21, 81; *mut-tab-bil* 20, 9, 11; — IV 2 "to be removed": *lit-la-bil* 1, 46; 5, 6; 33, 30.

יָלַד alâdu "to bear, to beget": I 1 *a-lid-ya* 11, 38; *a-lit-ti-ya* 11, 39; *a-lit-tum* (*la-a-lit-tum*?) 6, 47; — II 2 *û-tal-la-da* 19, 13.

ilittu "child, offspring": *i-lit-ti* 1, 31; 2, 12; 3, 10; 5, 13; 6, 18; 22, 2; 27, 3; 46, 14; *i-lit* 33, 47.

- נא** "to shine forth"; III 1 "to glorify": *lu-ša-pi* 2, 8, 41; 5, 8; 6, 69, 94; 7, 32; 21, 23, 71; 23, 5; 30, 15; 50, 27; [*lu*]-*ú-ša-pi* 16, 7; *lu-ša-pa* 30, 14; *li-ša-pu-ú* 30, 17.
šûpû "glorious, mighty": *šû-pu-u* 2, 15; 3, 13; 18, 20; 21, 76, 93; 52, 5; *šû-pu-ú* 1, 16; 6, 132; *šû-pû-ú* 9, 1; *šû-pa(?)-ta* 27, 5.
- נא** *ašû* "to go out": I 1 *a-ši-ka* 6, 23; *aši-ka* (ideogr. UD.DU) 6, 23 A; — III 1 *šû-ša-a* 61, 18; — III 2 *uš-ti-ši-ma* 11, 5.
šîtu "exit; offspring": *ši-i-ti* 6, 59.
šîtaš "beginning, rising": *ši-ta-aš* 9, 41.
- קא** *aķârû* I 1 "to be of value": *li-kir* 4, 4; 12, 70; *lî-ka* 12, 55; — III 1 "to consider valuable, to esteem, to honour": *tu-šak-ka-ri* 2, 21 B; *li-ša-ki-ru-in-ni* 19, 25; *li-ša-ki-ru-in-ni-ma* 2, 40.
- קא** I 1 "to go down": *tu-ur-dam-ma* 21, 14, 15; — III 1 "to bring down": *šû-ru-du* 2, 22.
- קא** *arû* I 2 "to bring, to carry, to rule": *i-tar-ri-in-ni* 8, 16; *i-tar-ra* 21, [2].
- קא** *arĥu* "month": *arĥi* 1, 12, 39; 4, 17, 39; 6, 84 E, 113 F; 7, 20, 60; 19, 10; 27, 11 A; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4; 58, 6; 59, 12; 60, 19; 61, 16.
- קא** *arki* "behind": *ár-ki-ki* 8, 12; *arki* 12, 6; *arki-šu* 12, 100; *arki-ya* 53, 7; *arki-yà* 15, 8.
urku "back": *ur-ki-ka* 18, 12; *ur-ka-yà* 53, 11.
- קא** *arĥu* "green": *arĥu* 12, 2; 21, 28; 31, 8.
urĥîtu "green herb": *ur-ki-tû* 21, 87; *šamurĥîtu* 12, 30.
- אב** *ašâbu* "to dwell, to inhabit": *a-ši-bat* 4, 15, 24; 6, 71; 7, 9; 37, 7; *a-ši-bu* 11, 35; *a-šib* 43, 5.
šubtu "place, dwelling-place": *šû-bat* 15, 15.
- אב** *šuttu* "dream": *šuttu* 6, 116; *šutta* 12, 113 E; *šutti* 4, 38; 6, 83 DE; 7, 19; *šuttu-ú-a* 12, 57; *šunâti^{pl}* 1, 25; 6, 7; 10, 18; 12, 64; *šunât^{pl}-u-a* 22, 63; *šunât^{pl}-ú-a* 6, 115; 10, 17.
- אב** *šiptu* "incantation": *šiptu* 1, 1, 29, 53; 2, 11; 3, 10; 4, 9, 24; 5, 11; 6, 1, 18, 36, 71, 96, 97, 132; 7, 9, 34; 8, 22; 9,

1; 10, 7, 27; 11, 1; 12, 16, 17, 105, 117; 13, 15; 15, 23; 18, 20; 19, 34; 20, 8; 21, 34, 76; 22, 1, 33, 35, 70; 27, 1; 30, 27, 30, 31; 37, 7; 38, 5; 42, 26; 46, 11; 48, 17; 50, 1, 28 B, 29; 51, 11; 52, 5; 60, 5; 61, 5; 62, 31; *šipat* 61, 20, 21; *šipat*-. . . . 16, 2; *šipat-ku-nu* (ideogr. MU) 62, 6.

וְתַר šûturû "mighty, prodigious": *šû-tu-ru* 12, 21; *šû-tu-rai* 1, 10; 60, 12.

י

ZAG a species of flesh: *šîru*ZAG 12, 7; 62, 28.

וִיק "to break loose, to burst forth": *li-zî-ka-am-ma* 18, 15; *li-zî-ka-m-ma* 18, 15 A.

וִיר zaiâru "foe": *za-ai-ri* 46, 19.
zîrûtu "hate": *zî-ru-ti* 12, 106.

זכה I 1 "to be bright, to be pure": *za-ka-a* 57, 10; — II 1 "to brighten, to purify": *zu-uk-ki* 11, 21.

זכר zakâru "to name, call, speak, command": I 1 *izaka-ra(ra)-ni* 18, 11; *ta-za-kar* 19, 14; *tazakar(âr)* 12, 120; 40, 16; *az-za-[kar?]* 61, 14; — IV 1 *izzakara(ra)* 50, 9.
zikru "name, word, cry": *zik-ri* 2, 34; 8, 14; *zik-ri* 1, 43; *zî-kir* 12, 79; 22, 21 B; *st-kir* 22, 21; *zik-ri-šu* 1, 44; 33, 27; *zî-kir-ka* 5, 8; 21, 82; 22, 8; *zik-ri-ka* 22, 10 B; *sî-ik-ri-ka* 22, 10; *zî-kir-ki* 30, 14; *zik-ri-ya* 33, 25.

זלף zaliptu "wickedness": [*za?*]-*lip-tû* 11, 12.

זומה zîmu "appearance, countenance": *zî-mu-û-a* 8, 10.

זמר zumru "body": *zumru* 12, 102; *zumri-ya* 1, 45; 30, 12; 33, 28; *zumri-yà* 12, 60; 49, 14; 50, 18; 53, 27, 28.

זנה zinû "to be angry": *iz-nu-û* 30, 10; *iz*-. 6, 55.
zinû "angry": *zî-nu-u* 2, 24 D; *zî-nu-û* 2, 24; *zî-na-a* 12, 111; *zî-ni-i* 4, 36; 6, 81; 7, 18; *zî-ni-tû* 4, 45; *zî-ni-tum* 6, 87; 7, 25; *zî-ni-ti* 4, 36; 6, 81; 7, 18; 12, 111; *zî-nu-ti* 6, 67; 27, 23.

זנן zanânu "to rain": III 1 [*mu-ša*]-*az-nin* 49, 30; -*nin* 12, 27.

- זקף zakâpu I 1 "to erect"; II 1 "to impale"; — I 3 *uz-za-na-ka-pu* 53, 9; *uz-za-na-kuṣ* 53, 10.
- זקר tizkâru "lofty, noble": *ti-iz-ka-ru* 12, 19 A; 27, 1; 29, 3; *ti-iz-ká-ru* 9, 2; *tiz-ka-ru* 12, 19.
- זקח "to sting": II 1 *ú-zak-kaṭ-su* 12, 121.
- זרֵא zîru "seed": *zîru* (ideogr. KUL) 30, 14; *zîru* (ideogr. ŠÍ.KUL) 9, 37, 38; *zîr* (ideogr. KUL) 11, 44; 33, 8.
- ZI.TAR.RU.DA ideogr.: 7, 54; 12, 1, 108.

ח

- higallu "abundance": *higalli* 61, 12 A.
- חדד hadû I 1 "to rejoice"; II 1 "to make joyful": *hu-ud* 8, 16.
 hadû "joyful": *ha-da(ṭaṭ)-a* 12, 57.
 hadiš "joyfully": *had-iš(ṭ)* 1, 24.
 hidûtu "joy": *hidûtu-ka* 6, 128; 10, 4, 24; 42, 22; *hi-dûtu-....* 7, 3; *hidûtu-ki* 3, 5; 8, 18; *hidûti-....* 35, 6.
- חטא haṭû "to sin": *iḥ-tu-u* 46, 1; *iḥ-tu-ú* 18, 8; 28, 9.
 hiṭṭu, hîṭu "sin": *hi-iṭ-ti* 9, 42; *hi-tu* 18, 8.
 hiṭṭu "sin": *hi-ti-tú* 12, 78; *hi-ti-ti* 2, 39; 14, 6; 27, 21; 50, 18; *hi-ti-ti* 27, 21 A; 36, 3; *hi-ṭa-ti-[ya]* 50, 22.
- חיר haiadu "giver, bestower": *ha-ai-ád* 12, 30.
- חיד "to rule, to govern": *ha-i-du* 12, 28.
- חיר hâ'iru "spouse, husband": *ha-²-i-ri-ki* 1, 42; *ha-i-ri-ki* 33, 23.
 hîrtu "spouse, wife": *hi-ir-tu* 6, 126; 37, 4; *hir-tú* 10, 23.
- חלף halâpu "to be clad": *ha-lip* 46, 15.
- חלק halâku I 1 "to perish"; II 1 "to destroy": *hul-liḳ* 21, 64; *hul-li-ki* 2, 6; [*mu-hal-liḳ*] 46, 19; *hul-lu-ku* 8, 24.
 hulḳû "destruction": *hul-ku-u* 27, 13 A.
 hulukḳû "destruction": *hu-lu-uk-ku-u* 27, 13.
- חמא himîtu "butter": *himîtu* 11, 43; 12, 3; 21, 29; 30, 22; 62, 26.
- חסא i-ḥi-su-u(ṭ) 53, 10.
 harbaṣu "storm, fury": *har-ba-su* 2, 13; 3, 11.
- חרן harrânu "way, road": *har-ra-ni* 42, 10; *harrâni^{pl}* 59, 3; 62, 18.

חֲרִץ *hurâṣu* "gold": *hurâṣu* 12, 9, 12, 71; 25, 8; 59, 8; *abnu* *hurâṣu* 12, 12.

חָרַר *ḥarâru* "to dig, to plough": *ḥa-ra-ār-ra* 49, 31, 33.

חָרַר *ḥarru* a wood: *ḥarri* (ideogr. ŠIM.ŠIŠ) 33, 39.

חָרַשׁ *ḥuršu*, *ḥursu* "mountain, hill": *ḥur-sa-nu* 22, 42; *ḥur-sa-a-ni* 12, 28; 21, 83.

חֻשְׁשׁ *ḥuššû* a ceremonial robe: *ṣubātu ḥuššû* 12, 6.

חָתָה *taḥtû* "victory": *taḥ-ti-i* 46, 17.

ט

טָהַב *ṭiḥû* "to approach": I 1 *ṭiḥi* 12, 1; *ṭiḥi-su* 12, 119; *ṭiḥa-a* 12, 62, 64, 74; *ṭiḥû-ni* (*ṭiḥû-ni?*) 7, 57; 12, 63; 21, 65; *ṭiḥâ-a* 11, 24; 21, 22; — II 1 *lu-ṭaḥ-ḥi* 6, 14.

ṭiḥi "near": *ṭi-iḥ* 46, 11.

טָבַב *ṭâbu* I 1 "to be good, to be acceptable": *li-ṭib* 2, 34; 8, 25; *li-ṭi-ba* 10, 4; — II 1 "to make good, to gladden": *li-ṭib-ka* 10, 5; *li-ṭib-bu* 6, 130; 8, 19; 9, 26; *ṭu-ub* 8, 6, 16.

ṭâbu "good": *ṭa-a-bu* 8, 1; 11, 32; *ṭa-a-ba* 2, 28 D; *ṭa-a-ab* 9, 8;-*a-ba* 30, 5; *ṭâbu* (ideogr. DUG.GA) 2, 28; 12, 52; 18, 15; 21, 90; 22, 58; 50, 17; *ṭa-ab-tû* 49, 6; *ṭa-ab-tum* 12, 74 C; *ṭâbtu(tû)* ideogr. DUG 7, 53; *ṭâb-tum(tum)* ideogr. DUG.GA 12, 74; *ṭa-bu-tum* 12, 82 C; *ṭâbûti^{pl}* (ideogr. DUG.GA) 12, 82; *ṭâbâti^{pl}* (ideogr. DUG) 1, 13, 40; 27, 11 A; *ṭâbâti^{pl}* (ideogr. DUG.GA) 4, 18, 40; 6, 84 E, 113 F; 7, 21, 61; 19, 11; 50, 15; 53, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13; 60, 20; 61, 16 A; 62, 11.

ṭâbtu "blessing": *ṭâbti-. . . .* 13, 24.

ṭubtu "friendliness, kindness": *ṭu-ub-ba-ti* 21, 88.

טָרַד *ṭarâdu* "to expel": *ṭu-ru-ud* 21, 64.

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יד idu "hand, side": *i-di-a* 10, 32; *idi-yà* 9, 18; *i-da-ai* 9, 18 B.

Pl. idâti "forces, powers": *i-da-tu-û-a* 6, 114; 10, 17; *idât^{pl}-û-a* 12, 58; *idâti^{pl}* 1, 13, 40; 4, 18, 40; 6, 113 F; 7, 21, 61; 12, 64; 19, 11; 27, 11 A; 50, 15; 53, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13; 60, 20; 61, 16 A; 62, 10, 12.

ידֹא idû "to know": *ti-di-î* 4, 31; 6, 76; 7, 14; 37, 12; *lu-di-ma* (fr. ידֹא?) 22, 66.

mûdû "understanding, wise": *mu-di-î* 13, 15; *mu-di-i(?)* 12, 27; *mûdû-u* 11, 18^{bis}; *mûdû-û* 11, 18 C^{bis}; 22, 37; 61, 15^{bis}; *mu-da-at* 4, 13.

יום ūmu "day": *û-mi* 21, 86; *û-mi* 6, 5, 6; 7, 38; 12, 59; 21, 78; 53, 8; *û-mi* 22, 56; 53, 6; *û-um* 1, 17, 18, 23; *ûm* 61, 11^{bis}, 12^{bis}; *ûmu* 1, 18; *ûmi* 1, 12, 39; 4, 17, 39; 6, 84 E, 113 F; 7, 20, 60; 13, 26; 19, 10; 26, 5; 27, 11 A; 30, 20; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4; 58, 6; 59, 12; 60, 19; 61, 11^{quater}, 12^{bis}, 16; *û-mi-šu-ma* 12, 118; *û-mi-ya* 6, 118; *û-mi-yà* 10, 19; *ûmi^{pl}-ya* 5, 3; 8, 17.

ûmišam "daily": *û-mi-šam* 19, 30; 49, 11; *û-mi-šam* 8, 16.

יממא immu "day, daylight": *im-ma* 9, 43.

ימן imnu "right, right side": *im-nu-uk-ki* 8, 13; *im-ni-ya* 9, 16 B; *imni-yà* 6, 122; 9, 16; 10, 21; 22, 17.

יצף išîpu "to add to, augment, increase": II 1 *lu-us-šip* 8, 13.

יש yâši, yâti "me": *ya-a-ši* 12, 109 E; 21, 20, 22, 88; 49, 10; 53, 4; *ya-ši* 7, 50; 13, 20; 22, 65; 34, 3; *yâ-ši* 12, 65, 109; 15, 10; *ya-a-ti* 2, 7; 6, 72; 7, 10; 37, 8; *ya-a-tu-û(?)* 2, 35.

ישׁה išû "to have; to be": *lišâ-a* (ideogr. TUK) 21, 69; *i-šû-û* 2, 23; *i-ša-a* 12, 58.

ישר I 1 "to go straight, to advance, to succeed, be prosperous": *li-šir* 12, 75; 22, 59; *lišir-ma* (ideogr. SIDI) 12, 100; *li-ši-ra* 8, 8; *lu-šî-ra* 2, 36; *li-ši-ra* 6, 114; 10, 17; — II 1 *mu-ša-ri* 56, 5; — III 1 "to guide, to bless": *tu-šî-tš-šî-ri* 33, 18; *šû-šû-ru* 2, 20; *šû-šû-ra* 3, 16; — III 2

“to lead, to direct, to rule”: *tuš-ti-ši-ri* 32, 11; *tuš-ti-šir* 2, 20; 3, 16; 12, 37; *lu-uš-ti-šir* 12, 89; *muš-ti-iš-ru* 12, 29; *muš-ti-šir* 1, 53; 6, 99; 10, 8; *muš-ti-ši-ra-a-ti* 30, 9. *išaru* “straight, right”: *i-ša-ra* 22, 60; *i-ša-ru-ti* 53, 5. *išariš* “rightly”: *i-ša-riš* 6, 117; 10, 18. *mīšaru* “righteousness”: *mī-ša-ri* 1, 22; *mīšari* (ideogr. ŠA.SI.DI) 1, 24. *mīšariš* “rightly”: *mīš-šar-riš* 11, 18.

כ

כאא : *u-ki*² 8, 8.

כאן III¹¹ 1 “to pay homage, to humble oneself”: *uš-ki-in-ma* 62, 30; *uš-kín-ma* 33, 41.

KU.A.TIR a species of grain: 2, 27; 12, 3; 15, 20; 21, 29; 30, 21; 62, 26.

כבס kabâsu “to tread”: *ka-bi-su* 62, 8, 9.

kibsu “path”: *kib-sa* 22, 60.

כבר kibratu “quarter of heaven, region”: *kib-ra-a-ti* 2, 43; 5, 12; 6, 38; 33, 7, 12, 47; *kibrâti*^{pl} 1, 30.

כבת kabtu “weighty, important, powerful”: *kab-tu* 12, 21; *kab-[ta?]* 6, 92; 7, 30; *kabti(ti)* ideogr. DUGUD 1, 44; 33, 27; *kabtu* (ideogr. DUGUD) 12, 22; *kabti* (ideogr. DUGUD) 22, 10; *kabti* (ideogr. ILIM) 53, 16; *ka-bit-ti* 9, 10 B; *kab-ta-a-tum* 46, 6.

kabittu “disposition”: *ka-bit-ta-ka* 21, 68; *ka-bit-ta*. . . . 30, 6.

kabuttu?: [*ka?*]-*bu-ut-ta-ka-ma* 61, 19.

KU.DUB.DUB.BU: 30, 24; 40, 12; 62, 29.

KUD.SIR^(sam): 12, 10.

כז kummu “thy, thine”: *ku-um-ma* 29, 1.

כז kânu I 1 “to be firm, to stand fast”: *li-kun* 12, 88 C; II 1 “to establish, to place, to set”: *tukân(an)* 12, 2, 4; 15, 18, 19, 22; 21, 28; 30, 21, 23; 31, 9; 40, 9; 62, 25, 27; (an) 11, 43; *li-kin* 14, 5; *mu-kín* 2, 47; *kun-nu(?)* 12, 76.

kînu "sure, certain, true": *ki-i-nu* 15, 7; *ki-ni* 6, 86 *D*;
ki-nim 1, 51; 4, 44; 6, 86; 7, 24; 19, 32; 33, 36; 52, 2.

kîniš "truly": *ki-niš* 2, 32, 37; 6, 62; 7, 46; 8, 4; 12,
112; 22, 23; 27, 19.

kittu "truth, righteousness": *kit-tu* 9, 13; *kit-tû* 9, 13 *B*;
kit-tum 54, 8; *kit-ti* 1, 24; 6, 45; 7, 56; 12, 58; 22, 9,
14; 54, 5.

kaianu "continual, constant": *ka-ai-an* 9, 18; 50, 24.

kaian "continuously": *ka-ai-an* 12, 117.

כִּי kî "when, as, according to": *ki-i* 8, 1; 10, 35; 13, 30;
18, 9, 11.

ki'âm "thus": *ki'âm* 12, 104.

kîma "like, when, as": *ki-ma* 8, 15; 9, 20; 11, 6 *A*, 38;
12, 73 *C*, 81 *C*, 82 *C*, 83 *C*; 32, 8; 50, 28 *B*; *kîma* 1, 6, 10;
4, 29; 6, 73; 7, 11; 11, 6, 25; 12, 34, 35, 50, 69, 70, 71,
73, 81, 82, 83; 13, 20; 37, 9; 60, 11.

KA.IZI a species of flesh: *šru* KA.IZI 12, 7; 40, 10; 62, 28.

כֶּךְ kakku "weapon": *isu kakku* 12, 23.

KU.KU ideogr.: 12, 101; 30, 25.

כֶּכֶב kakkabu "star": *kakkab* 7, 16; 19, 18; *kakkabâni*^{pl} 6, 78;
39, 6; 62, 17, 18; *kakkabâni* (MUL.MUL) 8, 22.

KA.LU.BIDA ideogr.: 7, 53; 12, 1, 108; 47, 3.

כֻּלָּה kalû "all": *kal* 53, 12; *kalû* (ideogr. KAK) 7, 54; *kalû*
(ideogr. KAK.A.BI) 62, 23; *kal* (ideogr. KAK) 4, 9,
11; 12, 113; 53, 8^{bis}; 59, 1.

kalâmu "all, of every kind": *ka-la-ma* 10, 27; *kalâ-
ma* (KAK.A-ma) 19, 9.

kališ "altogether, completely": *ka-liš* 9, 7, 8.

כֻּלָּל "to be complete"; III 1 "to make complete": II 1 *û-kâl-
lil* 11, 10; — III 1 *šuk-lul* 12, 53.

kullatu "the whole": *kul-lat* 2, 18; 3, 15; 18, 5; 21,
52; 42, 3; *kul-lat-si-na* 32, 12.

כִּמְתָּו kimtu "family": *kim-ti-ya* 53, 13;-*tî-yà* 11, 23;
. . . .-*tî-ya* 11, 23 *C*.

כַּמְלִי kamâlu "to be angry": *kam-lu* 4, 37; 6, 82 E; 7, 19; *kâm-lu* 6, 82, 88; 7, 26.

כַּמְסִי kamâsu "to bow down, to humble oneself": *kan(kâm?)*-*su* 1, 11; 50, 4; *kam-sa-ku* 59, 9; *kan(kâm?)*-*sa-ku* 1, 21;-*sa-ku* 22, 52; — I 2 *kit-mu-sa* 9, 43.

כִּנְיִי II 1 "to prepare carefully": *kun-ni* 31, 10.

kanû "strong(?)": *ka-nu-tû* 2, 45; *ka-nu-ut* 1, 29; 4, 14; 5, 11; 9, 30.

כִּנְיִי kunukku "seal": *abnu kunukku* 12, 13; *isu kunukku* 12, 12, 73; *abnu isu kunukku* 12, 73 C.

KAN.KAL a plant: *šam* KAN.KAL 11, 25.

כַּסִּי kasû "to bind"; II 1 "to bind fast, to fetter": *û-ka-as-si* 13, 23.

kasitu "fetter, bonds": *ka-si-ti* 30, 11.

KAS.SAG a drink-offering: 2, 10; 6, 96; 12, 5; 22, 33; 30, 23; 32, 3; 51, 11.

כַּסְפִּי kaspu "silver": *kaspu* 59, 8.

כַּפְּפִי kuppû "well, source": *kup-pi* 12, 29.

כַּפְּרִי kapru "bowl": *kap-ra* 40, 9.

kâru "wall, fortress": *kar* 22, 7; *kâri* 42, 15.

כַּרְבִּי karâbu "to be favourable, to bless": *lik-ru-bu-ka* 6, 129; 9, 25; 22, 25; *lik-ru-bu*. . . . 60, 17; *lik-ru-bu-ki* 3, 6; 8, 19.

ikribu "prayer": *ik-ri-bi* 7, 36, 45; 33, 5; *ik-ri-bi* 11, 27; *ik-ri*. . . . 35, 12.

kirûbu(?) "favourable(?)": *ki-ru-ub* 8, 1.

כַּרְבִּי karûbu "great, mighty": *ka-ru-bu* 49, 16.

כַּרְהִי I 2 "to draw near": *ik-tar* 11, 19.

כַּרְהִי kûru "need, distress": *ku-u-ru* 22, 53.

כַּרְמִי kurmatu "food": *kurmat-su* 22, 34; *kurmati^{pl}* 31, 9.

כַּרְנִי karânu "wine": *karâni* 30, 2.

kurunnu a drink made from sesame-seed: *ku-ru-[un-na]* 57, 10.

כַּשִּׁי kâša, kâši "thee, thyself": *ka-a-ša* 6, 49; 17, 4; *ka*. 1, 21; *ka-ša* 1, 22; *ka-a-ši* 31, 5; 33, 13; *ka*. 7, 16; 39, 2.

כַּשְׁדַּ *kašâdu* "to attain to, to capture, to overcome": *ikšud-an-ni* 21, 22; *ikšuda-ni* 12, 65; *lu-uk-šû-ud* 8, 18; 9, 12, 48; 54, 7; *lu-uk-šû-da* 8, 13; *lukšud(ud)* 22, 13.

כִּישְׁדַּ *kišâdu* "neck": *kišâdi-šu* 12, 116; *kišâdi-yà* 12, 67.

KIŠDA i. e. *riksu* "knot": 12, 5(?), 6(?), 96(?); 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 92; 22, 69; 28, 6; 34, 6; 38, 3; 39, 5; 41, 2; 42, 25; 46, 10; 47, 7; 52, 4.

כִּישְׁפַּ *kišpu* "magic, enchantment": *kiš-pi* 7, 50; 12, 106, 109; *kiš-pi-ya* 50, 22; UH 22, 12.

kaššapu "sorcerer": *kaš-ša-pi* 12, 62, 81C.

kaššaptu "sorceress": *kaš-šap-ti* 12, 62, 81C; *kaš-šap-tum* 12, 62 BC.

כַּשְׁשׁ *kašâšu*: I 1 *ikšuš(š)-an-ni* (ideogr. UŠ.UŠ) 53, 8; — IV 1 *nakšušu(š)-ni* (ideogr. UŠ.UŠ) 22, 12.

כִּישְׁשַׁט *kiššatu* "host, multitude, the whole": *kiš-ša-ti* 3, 6; 6, 129; 8, 19; 9, 25; 53, 3; *kiš-sat* 1, 53; *kišsat* (ideogr. ŠAR) 62, 1.

kaškaššu "strong": *kaš-kaš-šû* 21, 39, 41; *kaš-ka-šû* 20, 14, 16; *kaš-kaš* 27, 4.

L

לֹא *lâ* "not": *la* 1, 9, 19^{bis}; 2, 14, 20, 21; 3, 12, 16; 5, 9; 6, 47(?), 66^{bis}, 122; 10, 21; 11, 3, 4, 10^{bis}, 12; 12, 19A, 23(?), 74C, 82C, 96; 13, 4, 7, 11, 30; 20, 9, 11, 15, 17; 21, 9, 22^{bis}, 35, 37, 40, 41; 22, 22; 27, 14; 42, 11^{bis}, 18; 46, 18; 60, 7, 8, 15; 61, 18; *lâ* 1, 13, 40; 4, 18, 40; 6, 84E, 113F; 7, 21, 53, 61; 11, 18; 12, 52, 68, 74, 82, 96D; 19, 11; 27, 11A; 50, 15, 17; 53, 7, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13, 21; 60, 20; 61, 15, 16A; 62, 11.

לֹאֲב *la'âbu* "to oppress": *la'-bu* 12, 51; *la'-bu-ma* 12, 53.

לִי' *li'û* "strong": *li'-û* 12, 20; *li'-a* 2, 21; *li'-*. . . . 13, 4; 21, 40, 41(?); *li'-at* 32, 14.

la'û? "strong": *lâ-û* 4, 12; *lâ-tû* 4, 9, 11.

lîtu "strength": *li-i-ti* 46, 17.

לֹאֲט *la'it* "to burn": *la-it* 21, 42; 60, 5.

לבב libbu "heart": *lib-bi* 8, 16; 13, 22; 27, 22; *libbu* 6, 11; 35, 6; *libbi* 11, 44; 12, 8, 11, 116; *libbu-šu* 4, 37; 6, 88; 7, 26; *lib-ba-ka* 11, 38; *lib-ba-ka* 6, 130; 9, 26; 12, 88; 21, 68; 27, 20; 28, 12; 46, 5; *lib-bi-ka* 4, 7; *libba-ka* 9, 26 *B*; 27, 20 *A*; *lib-ba-ki* 8, 19; *libbu-ki* 3, 6; 30, 6; *libbi*-. . . . 8, 6; 37, 3; *lib-bi-ya* 11, 5; 30, 13; *libbi-ya* 9, 14 *B*; 11, 5 *A*; *libbi-yà* 9, 14; 22, 15; *lib-ba-šu-nu* 33, 18.

לבה "to enclose, to surround": II 1 *lu-ub-ba-ku* 12, 56.

לבן labānu "to cast down": IV 2 *it-tal-bu-nin-ni* 11, 3 *A*; 27, 14; *it-tal-ban-ni* 11, 3.

libittu "brick": *libit* 21, 26.

לכש labāšu "to clothe oneself, be clothed": I 2 *lit-bu-šu* 3, 11; *lit-bu-šú* 2, 13; 46, 15; *lit-bu-ša* 12, 53; *lit-bu-ši-šu* 53, 16.

lubuštu "clothing": *lubuštu* (ideogr. SIG) 53, 9; *lubuštī^{pl}* (KU.ZUN) 53, 16.

לו lû precativè particle; "or": *lu-u* 6, 118; 9, 18, 20, 21 *B*; 10, 19; *lu-ú* 8, 9, 11, 15; 12, 97 *D*; *lu* 8, 12^{bis}; 11, 16, 17; 12, 97^{bis}; 13, 10; 16, 11^{bis}; 18, 19^{bis}; 19, 28; 21, 22^{bis}, 25, 26^{bis}, 92^{bis}; 22, 69^{bis}; 28, 6^{bis}; 30, 14; 34, 6^{bis}; 38, 4^{bis}; 39, 5^{bis}; 41, 2^{bis}; 46, 10^{bis}; 47, 7^{bis}; 50, 24; 52, 4^{bis}; 53, 13, 14, 15.

לוא li'û "tablet": *isu li'-um* 10, 35.

LA.ĤAR (*la-ḥar?*) "grain(?)": *ilu la-ḥar(?)* 12, 30.

ללר lallartu "wailing, loud crying": *lallartu* 1, 20.

למד lamādu "to learn": *i-lam-ma-du* 1, 9, 19; *i-lam-mad* 11, 9, 11; *lil-ma-da* 1, 43; 33, 26; *lim-[da]* 4, 30.

למן limnu "evil": *lim-nu* 12, 62, 77 *C*, 119; 50, 19, 23; 51, 16; 57, 16; *lim-na* 12, 57; *lim*-. . . . 21, 64; *limnu* 12, 67; *limni* 12, 66; *limuttum(tum)* 12, 74 *C*; *limutti(ti)* 12, 74; 50, 17; *limuttim(tim)* 2, 6; 12, 68; *limuttu* 15, 9; 61, 4; *limutti* 12, 66; *limutti* (ideogr. ĤUL.GAL) 61, 12; *lim-nu-tú* 10, 3; *lim-nu-ti* 8, 24; 49, 13; *lim-nu*-. . . . 47, 2; *limnûti^{pl}* 12, 63, 81 *C*; *limnûti(ti)* 7, 51; *limnûti^{pl}* 1, 13, 40; 4, 18, 40; 6, 84 *E*, 113 *F*; 7, 21, 61; 12, 56; 19, 11; 27, 11 *A*; 50, 15; 53, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13; 60, 20; 61, 16 *A*; 62, 10, 11, 14; *limnûti^{pl}-ya* 12, 73; *limnûti^{pl}-yà* 12, 83; *lim-na-ti(?)* 58, 4.

lumnu "evil": *lum-ni* 62, 10, 11; *lu-mun* 22, 54; *lunun* 1, 12, 13, 39, 40; 4, 17, 18, 39, 40; 6, 113 *F*^{bis}; 7, 20, 21, 60, 61; 12, 1, 64, 65; 19, 10, 11; 27, 11 *A*^{bis}; 50, 14, 15; 53, 24, 25; 54, 2, 3; 55, 3, 4; 56, 9, 10; 57, 4, 5; 58, 6, 7; 59, 12, 13; 60, 19, 20; 61, 16, 16 *A*; 62, 16^{bis}, 17, 18, 19, 20; *lumnu(nu)-u-a* 12, 76.

למס lamassu "guardian deity": *ilu lamassu* 8, 12; 12, 110; 22, 19.

לסם lasâmu: *la-la-su-um* 18, 12.

לפת lapâtu "to surround": II 1 *lu-up-pu-ta-ku-ma* 12, 56; — III 2 *puš-tâl-pi*. . . . 21, 25.

לקא likû "to receive, to take": *talaki(ki)-ma* 12, 8, *talaki* 30, 26 [*tiliki*]; *lil-ki* 1, 43; 33, 26; *li-ki* 18, 14; 21, 21; 23, 3; *li-ki-ma* 2, 33; *liki-ma* 2, 33 *D*; *li-ki-t* 6, 80; 8, 4; *likî-i* 3, 2; 4, 35; 6, 80 *E*; 7, 17; *li-ka-t* 9, 39; 33, 5.

לשן lišânu "tongue": *li-sa-[nu]* 6, 33; *lišânu* 22, 55; *lišâni* 12, 66; *lišânu-šu* 12, 121; *lišâni*. . . . 4, 20.

מ

MA: *isu* MA 12, 5.

מאד ma'du "many": *ma'-du* 7, 47.

ma'dûtu, *mâdûtu* "great quantity": *ma'-du-ti* 6, 78; 7, 16; 19, 18; 53, 6; *ma-du-ti* 1, 23.

מאר₂ mârû "son": *mârû* (ideogr. DU.UŠ) 46, 14; 56, 3; *mâri* (ideogr. DU) 1, 42; 4, 48; 33, 23; *mâr* (ideogr. DU) 2, 26 *D*; 22, 9, 22; 50, 12; 59, 17.

mârtu "daughter": *mârat* (ideogr. DU.ŠAL) 61, 5.

מאר₂ II 1 "to send, despatch; to rule": *û-ma'-ir-ma* 1, 25; *û-ma'-ir-an-ni* 12, 99; *mu-ma'-ir* 19, 7.

מגר magâru "to be favourable; to listen to, receive favourably": *mu-gu-ur* 21, 21; *ma-ag-rat* 8, 15; 9, 20; *magrat(at)* 14, 13; *ma-ga-ru* 8, 9; *ma-ga-ra* 9, 19; 13, 8; 22, 20; *magâra* 19, 29^{bis}; *magâri* (*šimî*) 26, 5; 30, 20; GIŠ.TUK 35, 10.

mâgîru "favourable, willing, obedient": *ma-gi-ri* 33, 16; *ma-gir* 6, 120.

- מוּ *mû* "water": *mû* 11, 43; 12, 2, 3; 15, 18; 21, 28, 29; 30, 21, 22; 31, 8; 33, 39; 62, 26; *mî^{pl}* 53, 17; 62, 24.
- מוֹשׁ *mûšu* "night": *mu-ši* 22, 63; *mûši* 1, 20, 26; 9, 43; 12, 2; 21, 28, 86; 31, 8; 53, 8.
- מוֹת *mîtu* "dead": *amîlu mîtu* 6, 99; 10, 8; 28, 8; 59, 21.
 MI.ĤI a species of flesh: *širu* MI.ĤI 12, 7; 62, 28.
 miĥĥu a drink(?)-offering: *mi-iĥ-ĥa* 8, 21; 40, 12.
- מַחֵר I 1 "to oppose; to take, accept; to implore": *am-ĥur-ka* 50, 20; *lim-ĥu-ri* 10, 31; *lim-ĥu-ru-* 60, 16; *lim-ĥu-ru-ka-ma* 46, 4; *mu-ĥur* 2, 33; 50, 21; *muk-ra-an-ni* 61, 17; *muk-ri-ma* 4, 35; *muk-ri-in-ni-ma* 6, 80; 7, 17; *ma-ĥi-rat* 9, 39; *maĥ-rat* 22, 34; — II 1 *û-ma-ĥir-ki* 57, 11; — IV 1 *im-maĥ-ĥa-ru* 2, 14; 3, 12.
maĥru "before": *ĥ-*-*ĥar* 6, 30; *maĥ-ra-ka* 50, 4; *ma-ĥar-ka* 9, 23; 21, 11, 62; 22, 57; 25, 4; *ma-ĥar-* 21, 21; *ma-ĥar-ku-nu* 7, 48.
tamĥaru "battle": *tam-ĥa-ri* 27, 2; 46, 18; *tam-ĥa-* 21, 40.
- מִלֵּא *malû* "to fill; to be full": *ma-lu-u* 2, 13; *ma-lu-û* 1, 7; 2, 13 B; 3, 11; — II 1 *û-mal-li* 13, 24; — III^{II} 1 *uš-mal-la* 21, 59.
mâla "as many as": *ma-la* 11, 8; 62, 12.
ĥ mi-lim-ma 11, 18.
- מֶלֶךְ *maliku* "arbiter, prince": *ma-li-ku* 6, 25; 50, 7; *ma-li-ki* 1, 34; 5, 16; 6, 19.
milku "counsel": *mil-ka* 1, 14; *mi-lik-šu* 1, 19; *mî-lik-šu* 1, 9; *mi-lik-ka* 27, 7.
- MU.MU a priest: *amîlu* MU.MU 60, 3.
- מִם *mamma, mimma* "whosoever, whatsoever": *ma-am-ma* 12, 98; *ma-am-man* 60, 8; *ma-* 1, 9, 19; *mimma* (ideogr. NIN) 12, 62, 67, 77 C, 119^{bis}; 50, 23; 57, 15, 16.
mimma šumšu "of whatever kind; anyone, anything": *mimma šum-šu* 7, 52; *mimma šumšu* (ideogr. ŠA.NAM.MA) 7, 55; 13, 8; 21, 89.
mamlu "strong": *ma-am-lu* 46, 13.

- מן *mannu* "who": *man-nu* 11, 9, 10, 11.
- מנה *manû* "to repeat, recite": *linnu(nu)* 60, 4; *munu(nu)* 2, 10; 15, 23; 18, 19 *A*; 24, 7; 25, 7; 32, 4; 52, 4; *munu(nu)-ma* 12, 117; 33, 41; *munu* 12, 103; *munu-ma* 6, 96; 11, 45; 30, 27; 62, 30; *munu-šu* 12, 16.
- minûtu "repetition, recital, incantation": *minûtu(tû)* 2, 10; 11, 45; 40, 13; 62, 30.
- minîtu: *mi-ni-ta* 19, 23.
- massû "ruler(?)": *massû-u* 22, 2; [*massû*]-û 22, 2 *A*.
- מצר *maššaru* "watch, guard": *ma-šar* 12, 105, 113.
- mašartu "watch": *mašartu-šu* (ideogr. IN.NUN) 53, 21.
- מקת *makâtu* "to fall": *mā-ak-tum* 6, 44.
- מרץ *maršu* "sick": *mar-šu* 22, 11; *amîlu maršu* 12, 100; *amîlu marši* 12, 16.
- muršu "sickness, disease": *mu-ur-si* 21, 44; *muršu* 1, 45; 4, 19; 7, 53; 12, 52; 30, 12; 33, 28; 50, 17; *murši* 12, 1; *muruş* 12, 60; *murši-yà* 5, 5.
- šumrušu "diseased": *šum-ru-šu* 22, 11; *šum-ru-* 39, 16.
- מרש *maruštu* "misfortune, disaster, sickness": *maruštu* 7, 53; 12, 49; 22, 52; 30, 7; *maruštî* 18, 14; *maruštî-yà* 18, 14 *B*.
- משה *mašû* "to forget": I 1 *ma-šî-î* 6, 66; — IV 1 *im-maš-sî* 60, 10; -*ma-sî* 5, 7.
- mašmašu a priest: *maš-maš* 12, 88, 94; 60, 4.
- משר *im-šîr(?)* 33, 6.
- מת *mātu* "land": *ma-a-ti* 9, 6; 52, 5; *mâtî* 6, 112; 10, 15; 11, 28; 12, 65; *mâtî-ya* 13, 25; *mâtî-yà* 1, 13; 4, 19, 41; 6, 113 *F*; 7, 22, 61; 19, 12; 50, 16; 53, 26; 54, 4; 55, 5; 56, 11; 57, 6; 59, 14; 60, 21; 61, 16 *A*; *mâtî-a* 1, 40; 27, 11 *A*; 58, 7; *ma-ta-a-ti* 9, 33; *ma-* 39, 9; *mâtâtî* 1, 11; 12, 17, 39; 19, 7; 57, 14; 61, 3.

נ

נאא *li-ni*² 1, 49; 33, 33.

נאד *nâdu* I 1 "to be exalted; to praise(?)": *li-na-du-ka* 11, 29; — I 2 "to exalt, to praise": *lu-ut-ta*²-*id* 12, 89; *lû-ta-id* 21, 70; *lut-ta-id* 5, 8; *lu-ut-ta-id-ma* 11, 12.
tanittu: *isutanitti* (*isutikniti*², ideogr. ŠIM.GIG) 22, 32.

נאר *nâru* "stream": *nârî*^{pl} 12, 29; 25, 6.

נבא *nabû* "to name"; *šuma nabû* "to exist, to be": *na-bat* 11, 8; *na-bî-at* 11, 8 A.

נבט *nabâtu* "to shine"; I 3 do.: *it-ta-na-an-bi-tu* 39, 12.
nubattu a festival: (*um*) *nu-bat*(²)-*tî* 61, 11.

נדב *nindabû* "offering": *nindabû* 18, 13.

נדח *nadû* "to cast, to place": I 1 *tanadi(di)* 11, 44; 12, 6^{bis}, 11, 98; 17, 7; — I 3 *it-ta-na-an-du-û* 21, 73; *ittanandû* 21, 25.

נדן *nadânu* "to give": *tanadin(in)* 1, 14, 16; *id-din-ka-ma* 2, 17; 3, 15; 27, 9; *iddin-ka-ma* 27, 9 A;-*dan* 31, 5; *ad-dan-ka* 19, 19; *ad-dan-ki* 4, 33; *addin-su* 53, 18; *nadnat(at)* 9, 38.

mandatu "tribute": *man-da-ti-yà* 12, 55.

נוח *nâhu* I 1 "to be weak; to rest": *an-hu* 4, 16; *an-ḥa* 12, 41; *li-nu-uh* 12, 88; *li-nu-ḥa* 6, 89; 7, 27; 21, 68; 27, 20; 28, 12; 46, 5; *linuh(uh)* 30, 6; — III 2 "to appease, to pacify": *muš-ti-ni-il* 33, 3.

נור *nûru* "light": *nu-û-ru* 6, 108; *nu-û-ra* 8, 2; *nu-ru* 11, 1 A; 22, 35; *nu-ri* 12, 69; *nu-ûr* 6, 100; 39, 9.

נוז *nazâzu* "to stand": I 1 *az-za-az* 1, 21; *azzaz(az)* ideogr. GUB 13, 6; *az-ziz* 21, 11; 22, 57; *izzizû* (ideogr. GUB.BU) 1, 15; *li-iz-ziz* 6, 122; 9, 16, 17; 10, 21; 22, 17, 18; 53, 22; *li-iz-zî-zu* 2, 30, 31; 7, 42; *li-zî-zu* 50, 10; *li-ziz-zu* 2, 30 D, 31 D; *lizziza(za)* ideogr. GUB 60, 18; *iziz-ma* (ideogr. GUB) 12, 59; *i-ziz-zî-im-ma* 6, 72; 7, 10; 37, 8; *i-ziz-zî-ma* 4, 27; *li-ziz-ku* (*lu-bat-tuk*²) 11, 27; — III 1 *ušizizu(zu)* ideogr. GUB.GUB 53, 9; — IV 1 *na-an-za-zu* 9, 15; — I 2 *at-ta-ziz* 27, 18.

manzazu "place, station": *man-za-za* 2, 15; 3, 13; 22, 16; *man-za-az-ka* 27, 5; *man-za-az-ki* 32, 7.

נחל *naḥlu* "date-palm(?)": *na-aḥ-la* 12, 4.

נחש *naḥāšu* "to abound": *na-ḥa-ši* 8, 3.

nuḥšu "abundance": *nuḥšu* 12, 27; 49, 30; 58, 2.

נמל *naṭālu* "to see, behold": *i-na-ṭa-lu* 18, 2; *ta-na-ṭal* 18, 7 *A*; *aṭ-ṭu-la* 6, 116; 10, 18; *luṭ-ṭul* 12, 113.

נכל "to be cunning": I 1 *ak-kəl*(?) 6, 29; — IV 1 ? *nam-kil-lu-ni-ma* 22, 12.

NIKULLA^(sam) 12, 101.

נכס *nakāsu* "to cut off": I 1 *na-kās* 50, 23; — II 1 *tunikis(is)* ideogr. KUD 40, 9.

נכר *nakāru* I 1 "to rebel, be hostile"; II 1 "to alter"; II 2 "to be altered": I 1 *a-na-kar* 59, 9; *na-kar* 13, 11; — II 1 *nu-uk-kir*(*kir?*)-*ma* 12, 60; *mu-na-kir* 50, 2; — II 2 *ut-tak-ka-ru* 60, 7; *uttakkaru(ru)* 12, 19; 19, 31; 33, 36; 53, 23; 59, 11; *uttakkarum(rum)* 1, 50; *uttakkar(ār)* 12, 96.

NIM a tree: *is* NIM 12, 10.

NAM.BUL.BI ideogr.: NAM.BUL.BI.I 62, 12.

נמר *namāru* "to shine, to be bright"; II 1 "to make bright"; III^{II} 1 *do.*; II 2 "to be bright": I 1 *lim-mir* 12, 69; *lim-mi-ru* 8, 10; *nam-rat* 1, 5; — II 1 *ū-nam-ma* 21, 1; *tu-nam-mar* 40, 11; *tunammar*(?) ideogr. LAḤ.LAḤ 40, 9; *nu-um-mi-ir* 11, 20; *nu-um-mir* 11, 20C; *mu-nam-mir* 1, 2; *mu-na-mir* 58, 17; *mu-na* 33, 1; — III^{II} 1 *tuš-nam-mar* 12, 35; *muš-na-mi-rat* 39, 10; — II 2 *lu-ut-ta-mir* 12, 83.

namru "bright": *nam-ru* 16, 4; *nam-ri*(?) 10, 27; *nam-ru-ti* 8, 23.

namriš "brightly": *nam-riš* 9, 23.

namrīru "brightness, splendour": *nam-ri-ri* 46, 15; *nam-ri-ru-ka* 1, 7; *nam-ri-ir-ri-ki* 8, 10.

namirtu "brightness": *na-mir-ti* 1, 3.

namurratu "brightness": *na-mur-ra-ta* 21, 59.

נמש *nammaššû* "reptile, creature": *na-maš-šû-û* 32, 13; *nam-maš-šî-î* 27, 10.

nammaštu "reptile, creature": *na-maš-ti* 32, 10.

namtaru: *nam-ta-ru* 12, 42.

נִסּוּ *nisû* "to remove, to tear away; to be removed": I 1 *li-is-su-û* 12, 73 C; — II 1 *lu-ni-is-su-u* 12, 73; *nu-us-si* 12, 60; *-us-su* 12, 60 B; — IV 1 *li-in-ni-is-si* 1, 45, 48; 33, 28, 32; *linnisi(sî)* ideogr. BAD 30, 12.

nisûtu "male relatives": *ni-su-ti-yà* 11, 23; *ni-šû*. . . . 11, 23 C.

נָסַח *nasahu* "to remove, to tear away": I 1 *tanasaḥ(?)ma* (ideogr. ZI) 12, 97; *nasāhu* (ideogr. ZI.GA) 27, 13; — IV 1 *linnasah(iḥ)* ideogr. ZI 30, 12; 50, 23.

נָפַשׁ *napištu* "life": *na-piṣ-ti* 12, 70; 22, 6; 33, 8; 37, 5; *napīšti(tî)* 7, 37; 9, 5, 21 B, 38; 14, 4; 18, 16 B; 27, 9; 57, 12; *napīstim(tim)* 6, 60; 9, 21; 12, 108 E; 18, 16; 37, 2; *nap-ṣat* 61, 13; *napsat* 53, 29; *napīšti(tim)-ya* 9, 22; *napīšti-ya* 9, 22 B; 50, 23.

נָצַר *našâru* "to keep, preserve": *aṣ-ṣur* 8, 9; *na-ṣi-ru* 22, 6; *na-ṣi-rat* 9, 38.

נָקַח *nikû* "to offer": *tanaki(ki)* [*tinikî*] 6, 96; 12, 5, 7; 15, 27; 21, 30; 22, 33; 24, 6; 30, 23; 32, 3; 40, 12; 51, 11; 62, 28; *tanaki(ki)-ma* 2, 10; 8, 21; *ak-ki(?)* 2, 45; *ak-ki-ka* 1, 20; *akki-ka* 2, 29; — II 1 *nu-uk-ka* 21, 79.

nikû "offering": *nikû* ideogr. DIM (*tanakî*) 11, 43; 12, 3; 21, 29; 30, 22; 62, 26; *nikî* (ideogr. DIM) 21, 70; *immiru nikû* 21, 30; *immiru nikî* 12, 7; 40, 9; 62, 28.

nirtu: *ni-ir-tû* 6, 58.

נָשָׂא *nišû* "to raise": *niši-ma* 12, 103; *na-aš* 22, 3; *na-ša-ku* 18, 13; *ni-šu* 12, 78; *ni*. . . . 1, 48; 33, 32; *ni-šû* 12, 52; *ni-iš* 12, 79; 35, 14; *niš* 12, 88 C; 50, 21; *niš* (ideogr. IL) 4, 35; 12, 48, 88; 13, 14; 23, 7; 40, 10, 13; IL.LA (= *niš*) 1, 28, 52; 2, 9, 42; 3, 9; 4, 8, 23; 5, 10; 6, 17, 35, 70, 95, 131; 7, 8, 33; 8, 20, 21; 9, 27; 10, 6, 26; 11, 41; 12, 95; 13, 12; 14, 11; 15, 17; 16, 10; 17, 5; 18, 18; 19, 33; 20, 7; 21, 24, 72, 75, 91; 22, 30, 68; 23, 6; 24, 4; 25, 5; 26, 3; 27, 25; 28, 5; 29, 2; 30, 19; 31, 7; 32, 2; 33, 38; 34, 5; 36, 6, 8; 37, 6; 38, 3; 39, 4; 40, 2; 42, 24; 43, 8; 44, 2; 45, 4; 46, 9; 47, 6, 9; 48, 16; 49, 20; 50, 28; 51, 9.

nišu "spirit(?)": *niš* 8, 1.

nišu "people": *ni-su* 11, 28; *ni-ši* 9, 6; *nišst* 1, 3, 4, 8, 53; 4, 5; 7, 59; 9, 8, 40; 12, 39, 72; 13, 7, 16; 18, 5, 17; 21, 12, 23, 90; 22, 7, 8, 67; 30, 18; 32, 11; 33, 34; 57, 2.

נשך *našku* "weak(?)": *na-aš-ki* 9, 36.

ד

דבס *sabâsu* "to be angry": *is-bu-su* 1, 23.

דרר "to arrange": *si-di-ir-ma* 21, 88.

דחר *saḥâru* "to turn towards": *is-saḥ-ru* 6, 52; *as-sa-ḥar* 27, 15; *is-ḥu-ra* 7, 54; *as-ḥur* (*aš-mur?*) 8, 11; *as-ḥur-ka* 6, 28; *as-ḥur-ki* 6, 73, 79; 33, 22; *ašḥur-ki* 1, 41; 4, 29; 7, 11, 62; 37, 9; 57, 7; *li-saḥ-ra* 30, 10.

דכל *sukkallu* "messenger": *suk-kal-lu* 6, 20; *sukkallu* 6, 20 A.

דכר *sakâpu* "to cast down, overthrow": *li-is-kip* 12, 68.

דלה II 1 "to implore, to beseech": *i-sal-lu-ka-ma* 1, 14, 16; 50, 5.

silîtu "compassion": *si-li-ti* 30, 14.

salâtu "female relatives": *sa-la-ti-ya* 53, 13; *sa-la-ti-yà* 11, 23.

דלה *salâhu* "to sprinkle": [*ta*]-*sal-lah* 62, 29; *tasalah* 12, 2; 21, 28, 74; 30, 21; 31, 8; 33, 39.

דלם *salâmu* I 1 "to be favourable"; II 1 do.: I 1 *tas-lim* 8, 12^{bis}; *tas-lim* 13, 10; *lis-li-mu* 1, 24; *lislîmu(mu)* 1, 44; 28, 3; 33, 27; *si-lim* 2, 35; 14, 7; 16, 9(?); 22, 61, 62; *sal-li-mu* 9, 18; *sal-li-* 6, 123; 10, 21; *sâlîmu(mu)* 33, 42; 32, 5 (*lislîmu?*); *sâlîmu* 6, 122; 10, 21; ? *sa-la-mî-i* 48, 18; — II 1 *tu-sal-lam* 2, 24; 21, 87;-*sal-lam* 6, 55; *tu-sâl-lam(?)* 2, 24 B.

salimu "favour": *sa-li-mu* 4, 6; 8, 8; 50, 25; *sa-li-ma* 33, 15, 16;-*ma* 12, 61 B; *salîma(ma)* 12, 61.

suluppu "date": *suluppu* 12, 3; 21, 29; 30, 21; 62, 26.

דמר *sa-mî-id* 21, 26; *sa-mid* 21, 16.

דנק *sanâku* "to harass; to shut up, to fetter": I 1 *sa-ni-ku* 46, 12; — III 1 *û-sis-ni-ka* 12, 67; *ušisniḳa(ka)* 12, 74; *tu-ša-as-ni-ka* 12, 109 E; *tû-ša-as-ni-ka* 12, 109.

ספח sipû "to beseech": II 1 *û-sa-pi-[ka]* 50, 20.

supû, suppû "supplication": *su-pi-i* 33, 4; *su-pi* 1, 37; 33, 20; *su-pi-ya* 1, 43; 21, 21; 33, 22, 26; *su-up-pu-û-ki* 8, 1.

ספח sapâhu I 1 "to scatter, to loosen"; II 1 do.: I 1 *su-pu-uh* 5, 7; *sa-ap-hi* 6, 53; *sa-pi-ih-ti* 32, 11; *su-up-pi-ih-ma* 11, 37.

SIR.AD ideogr.: 12, 6; 30, 24.

סרק sarâku "to pour out": *a-sa-rak* 18, 13; *as-ruk-ka* 1, 20; *as-ruk-ki* 30, 3; 57, 9.

sirku "libation": *si-rik* 1, 20; 30, 3; 57, 9.

פ

פגר pagru "body, corpse": *pa-gar-šu* 2, 22; *amûlu pagar-šu* 2, 22 B; *pag-ri-ya* 12, 53; 53, 12.

פרה padû "to set free, to spare": *pa-du-û* 20, 15, 17; 46, 18; *pa-da-a* 5, 9.

פו pû "mouth": *pu-û* 6, 33; *pû* 12, 68; 22, 55; *pî* 4, 5; 9, 8; 10, 35; 12, 66, 72; 22, 8; *pu-šu* 11, 14; *pû-šu* 21, 25, 73; *pi-i-ka* 12, 62; *pi-i-* . . . 13, 32; *pi-ka* 12, 80; 13, 11; *pî-ka* 21, 22; 22, 9; 42, 17; *pi-ki* 1, 43; 33, 25; *pî-ki* 1, 49; *pi-ya* 9, 13 B, 49; *pî-ya* 6, 57; 22, 14 B; *pî-yâ* 9, 13; 22, 14; *pî-ku-nu* 62, 7.

פחר puhru "totality, the whole": *pu-hur* 27, 7 A, 9; *puhur* 27, 7; *puhri* 19, 28; *pu-hur-šu-nu* 1, 15.

napharu "the whole": *naph-ar* 6, 40; 52, 5.

פטר paṭâru "to tear, to loosen, to remove": I 1 *ta-paṭ-târ* 2, 23; *ta-pa-* . . . 2, 23 D; *taṭaṭar(dr)* 12, 99; 40, 14; *taṭaṭar-ma* 30, 28; *lip-ṭur* 12, 84; *pu-ṭur* 2, 38; 11, 19 C, 29, 30, 32, 34, 37; 18, 14; 27, 21; . . . -ṭur 49, 21; *pu-ṭur-ma* 11, 19; *pu-uṭ-ri* 11, 31, 33; *pu-uṭ-ra* 11, 35; — II 1 *tu-paṭ-târ* 2, 23 B; *li-paṭ-ṭir* 10, 3; — IV 1 *lip-pa-ṭir* 5, 6; 7, 48; *muppaṭiru(ru)* 53, 7; — II 2 *lip-ta-at-ti-ru* 12, 83; *lip-ta-ti-ru* 30, 13.

פלח palâhu "to fear, to reverence"; II 1 "to terrify"; I 3 do.: I 1 *pa-li-ḥi-ka* 17, 4; *pa-liḥ-ka* 2, 35; *pa-liḥ-ki* 2, 7;

. . . . -*liḥ* 28, 10; 46, 2; *pal-ḥa-ku* 4, 42; *pal-ḥa-ku-ma* 62, 15; — II 1 *mu-pal-li-ḥi* 53, 6; — I 3 *up-ta-na-laḥ-an-ni* 53, 8.

puluḥtu "terror": *pu-luḥ-tū* 2, 13; 3, 11.

פל pulānu "such and such": *pulānu* I, 38^{bis}; 2, 26^{bis}; 4, 16; 6, 27^{bis}; 83 *E*^{bis}; 10, 31; 12, 45^{bis}; 90; 13, 5^{bis}; 22, 11, 51; 27, 11; 30, 7; 31, 4^{bis}; 33, 21^{bis}; 39, 16; 54, 1^{bis}; 57, 3^{bis}; 58, 5^{bis}; 62, 13^{bis}; *pulāni* I, 12^{bis}; 38, 39^{bis}; 2, 26; 4, 16, 17^{bis}; 39^{bis}; 6, 27, 83 *E*, 84 *E*^{bis}, 113 *F*^{bis}; 7, 20^{bis}, 60^{bis}; 10, 31; 12, 45, 90; 13, 5; 22, 11, 51; 27, 11; 30, 7; 31, 4; 33, 21; 39, 16; 53, 24^{bis}; 54, 1, 2^{bis}; 57, 3, 4^{bis}; 58, 5, 6^{bis}; 59, 12^{bis}; 60, 19^{bis}; 61, 16^{bis}; 62, 13; *pulānītum(tum)* I, 38; 2, 26; 6, 27, 83 *E*; 12, 45; 13, 5; 31, 4; 33, 21; 54, 1; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13.

פלם IV 1 "to look at, to regard favourably, to pity, to show mercy": *nap-lis-an-ni* 2, 37; *nap-lis-an-ni-ma* 2, 32; 6, 62; *naplis-an-ni* 2, 37 *D*; *naplis-an-ni-ma* 27, 19; *naplisan-ni-ma* 2, 32 *D*; 21, 66; *nap-li*-. . . . 35, 5; *nap-li-si-in-ni-ma* 8, 4; *naplisû-nin-ni* 7, 46; *mu-up-pal-sa-ta* 2, 37; 27, 17; *mu-up-pal-sa-at* 2, 37 *D*; [*nap*]-*lu-us-sa* 4, 26; [*nap*]-*lu-us-ki* 8, 2.

פנה pânu "face": *pân* 2, 10; 8, 20; 11, 42; 12, 2, 5, 98; 13, 6, 13; 18, 19 *A*; 21, 28; 24, 6; 30, 20; 31, 8; 32, 3; 51, 10; 52, 3; *pa-nu-uk-ka* 14, 10; 18, 2; *pa-nu-ka* 18, 3; *pa-ni-ka* 2, 36; 27, 17 *D*; *pânu-ka* 10, 33; 22, 23; *pâni-ka* I, 11^{bis}; 6, 34; 12, 66, 70, 75, 76; 27, 18; 53, 16; *pa-ni-ki* 8, 12; *pânu-ki* I, 36; 33, 19; *pâni-ki* 33, 14; *pa-ni*-. . . . 35, 4; *pâni-yà* (ideogr. SAG.KI) 53, 10.

פסס pasâsu "to loosen, to forgive (sin)": I 1 *lip-su-su* 12, 76; *pu-si-si* 50, 22; — II 1 *mu-pa-si-su* 62, 10.

פצא pišātu a brightly-coloured(?) robe: *luḥtu pišāti* 40, 6.

פקד pakâdu I 1 "to take care of, to rule, to entrust to"; II 1 "to visit, to resort to": I 1 *ta-pa-kîd* 58, 3; *ip-kîd* 27, 10; *ti-pi-iḥ-da-ni* 11, 26; *pa-ki-du* 46, 13; *paḥ-du* 42, 12; — II 1 *lu-pa-kîd* 53, 20.

פרא parûtu "alabaster": *abnu parûtu* 12, 11, 12, 69.

פר, פיר pir'u "offspring, posterity": *pi-ir-i* 12, 75; *pi-ir* 12, 75 *C*.

פרר *par(maš?)-da-a* 34, 3.

פרך *parakku* "shrine": *parakkâni*^{pl} 9, 7.

פרכה IV 1 "to cease, to yield": *ip-par-ki* 6, 124; 10, 22.

פרס *parâsu* "to separate, to decide": I 1 *ta-par-ra-sa* 62, 6; *pu-ru-us* 12, 59 B; *purus(us)* 12, 59; 50, 11; *purusi(si)* 4, 30; 7, 49; *paris(is)* 12, 108 E; [*pa*]-*ra-su* 6, 74 D; *parâsi(si)* 4, 28; 6, 74; 7, 12; 37, 10; — IV 1 *ipparasu(su)* 53, 28.

parsu "part": *par-su* 48, 18.

piristu "decision"; *pi-ris-ti* 1, 17.

purussu "decision": *purus* 1, 11; 4, 28; 6, 74; 7, 12; 12, 58; 13, 28; 37, 10; *purussa-ai* 4, 30; 7, 49; 12, 59; 50, 11.

פרין *paršu* "command": *par-šu-[ki]* 4, 12.

פשה *pašâhu* "to be pacified, to be consoled": *pa-ša-ha* 8, 7.

פשק III 1 *šup-ši-ka* 9, 14; 22, 15; *mu-šap-šik(pik?)* 42, 16.

פשק *pušku* "sorrow, misery": *puški* 9, 35; 31, 6.

פשר *pašâru* "to loosen, to free, to interpret": I 1 *lip-šû-ru* 12, 78; *lip-šur-an-ni* 12, 84; *lipšur-an-ni* 12, 84 C; *pu-šur* 2, 38; 11, 19, 29, 30; 50, 22; 61, 18; *pa-šir* 6, 5, 6, 7; BUR.RU.DA 22, 12; — II 1-*ši-ru* 62, 12; — IV 1 *lip-pa-aš-ru* 1, 47; *lip-pa-aš-.....* 6, 13; [*lip*]-*pa-aš-[ra]* 27, 21 D;-*aš-ra* 28, 2; *lippašra(ra)* 21, 68; *nap-šur-šû* 11, 2.

paššuru "dish, vessel": *isu paššuru* 40, 8; 61, 10.

פשש *pašâšu* "to rub, to anoint": *tapašas(âs)* 11, 45; *pušus* 12, 102; 51, 13; *pa-ša-šu* 58, 8.

napšaštu "ointment; vessel for ointment": *nap-šal-tum* 12, 76; *isu napšaštu* 12, 8, 15, 116.

פתא *pitû* "to open": I 1 *pi-tu-û* 60, 6; *pi-tu-.....* 6, 98; *pitû-û* 12, 29; — II 1 *tu-pat-ti* 6, 107.

צ

צִיר *šîru* "mighty": *ši-i-ru* 6, 20; 11, 46; *ši-ru* 12, 19 *A*; *šîru* 12, 19; 22, 36, 38; 60, 7; *šir-tum* 9, 28; *šir-ti* 1, 50; 4, 43; 6, 85; 7, 23; 9, 10; 19, 31; 33, 36; 53, 23; *ši-rat* 60, 11; *šîrâtî^{pl}* 60, 14.

צֶמֶח *šîru* "field": *šîru* 8, 27; 49, 32.

צָבָת *šabâtu* "to grasp, to seize"; *abbuttu šabâtu* "to intercede for": I 1 *ta-šab-bat* 2, 21;-*bat* 12, 43; *aš-bat* 4, 29; 6, 73; 7, 11; 37, 9; 51, 6; *šabat-ma* (ideogr. DIB) 12, 16; *šab-ti-ma* 1, 42; 33, 24; *ša-bi-ta* 9, 36; *ša-bi-ta-at* 6, 90; 7, 28; 9, 36 *A*;-*at* 9, 45; *šab-ta-ku-ma* 18, 9; — II 1 *û-šab-bit* 13, 22.
šubâtu "garment": *šubâta-ka* (ideogr. TUG) 51, 6.
šibittu "imprisonment": *ši-bît-ti-ka* 10, 29.

צָחַר "to be small": *aš-ša-ḥar* (*az-za-mur?*) 2, 3.

šiḥru "small": *ši-ḥi-ri-yà* 11, 36.

צִלָּה *tašlîtu, tišlîtu* "prayer": *taš-li-ti* 11, 27; 14, 3; 21, 63; 27, 19 *D*; 33, 4; 50, 21; *taš-lit* 2, 33; 9, 39; 59, 5; *ta-šîl-ti* 1, 18;-*li-ti* 49, 8; *tišlîtu* (ideogr. A.RA.ZU) 36, 9.

צִלָּל II 1 "to cover over, to darken": *mu-šal-lil* 21, 78.

šillu "shadow, protection": *šîl-lu* 6, 120; *šîl-li-ka* 13, 10.

šulûlu "shadow, protection": *šu-lul* 9, 6, 33; 22, 4; *zu-lul* 9, 6 *B*; *šu-lul-ka* 22, 58; *šu-lul-ki* 6, 92; 7, 30.

צֶלֶם *šalmu* "darkness": *ilū šalmu* 21, 13; 22, 49.

šalmu "dark"; *šalmat kaḫḫadi* "the black-headed (race), mankind": *šal-mat* 1, 4; 27, 9.

šalmu "image": *šalmân^{pl}-û-a* 12, 54.

צָמַר II 1 "to think, to devise, to plan": *û-ša-am-ma-ru* 8, 18; 9, 12; 54, 7.

širgaru a stone: *abnu ŠIR.GAR.RA-ki* 8, 25.

P

KA a measure: 22, 31; 62, 25.

קַת *kātu* "hand": *ka-a-ti* 35, 14; *ka-ti* 61, 13; *kâti* 12, 79; 13, 14; *kât* 2, 21; 9, 36 *A*; 12, 16; ŠU (*kâti*) 1, 28, 52; 2, 9, 42; 3, 9; 4, 8, 23; 5, 10; 6, 17, 35, 70, 95, 131; 7, 8, 33; 8, 20, 21; 9, 27; 10, 6, 26; 11, 41; 12, 95; 13, 12; 14, 11; 15, 17; 16, 10; 17, 5; 18, 18; 19, 33; 20, 7; 21, 24, 72, 75, 91; 22, 12, 30, 68; 23, 6; 24, 4; 25, 5; 26, 3; 27, 25; 28, 5; 29, 2; 30, 19; 31, 7; 32, 2; 33, 38; 34, 5; 36, 6, 8; 37, 6; 38, 3; 39, 4; 40, 2; 42, 24; 43, 8; 44, 2; 45, 4; 46, 9; 47, 6, 9; 48, 16; 49, 20; 50, 28; 51, 9; *kât-su* 12, 43; *ka-tuk-ka* 2, 18; 3, 15; 27, 10; *kat-ta-ka* 21, 59; *kâti-yà* 4, 35; 12, 48, 88; 14, 5; 50, 21; *kâtâ^{du}* 9, 36; 12, 79 *C*; *kâtâ^{du}-šu* 12, 46; *kâtî^{pl}* 11, 26; *kâtî^{du}-yà* 12, 88 *C*.

קִבִּי "to speak, to command": I 1 *a-kab-bu-ú* 8, 15^{bis}; 9, 20^{bis}; *tak-bu-u* 45, 3; *likbi* 19, 29; *lik-bi* 12, 93; *lu-uk-bi* 27, 24; *lik-bi-ka* 15, 16; 16, 9; *lik-bu-u* 1, 50; 2, 40; 9, 15; 22, 16; 33, 35; *ki-bi* 5, 5; 9, 21, 22; 12, 80; 19, 22, 28; 21, 66; *kibi* 12, 104; *kibi-ma* 12, 99; 61, 4; *ki-bi-i* 2, 5; 4, 49; 8, 3; 9, 46; *ki-bi-ma* 8, 14; *ka-bu-u* 27, 14; *ka-bu-ú* 11, 3; *kâ-bu-ú* 27, 14 *A*; *kâ-bu-* 27, 14 *B*; *ka-bat* 11, 14; *ki-bi-ka-ma* 19, 13; *ka-ba-a* 9, 19; 13, 8; 22, 65; *ka-ba-ai* 2, 32; 4, 27; 12, 59; 27, 19; — I 2 *ik-ta-ba-an-mi-ma* 11, 25; *tak-ta-bu-u* 12, 115;-ú 12, 115 *E*.
kibîtu "word, command": *ki-bit* 1, 43; 12, 62, 87, 114; 22, 10, 66; 33, 25; 35, 15; 53, 27; *ki-bit-su* 19, 8; 60, 7; *ki-bit-sa* 4, 26; *ki-bi-sa* 33, 10; *ki-bi-ti-ka* 9, 10; 53, 23; *ki-bit-ka* 6, 21; 19, 31; 50, 9; 60, 10, 11; *kibîit-ka* 9, 10 *B*; 50, 9 *A*, 26; 54, 5; *ki-bit-ti-* 7, 44; *ki-bi-ti-ki* 4, 43; 6, 85; 7, 23; *ki-bit-ki* 1, 50; 8, 2; 33, 36; *ki-bit-su-un* 33, 17; *ki-bit-[ku-nu]* 7, 56.

קָבַל I 2 "to oppose"; Part. "warrior": *muk-tab-lu* 21, 42; *muk-tab-lum* 46, 20.

kablu "battle; middle. waist": *ka-bal* 12, 23; *ka-bal-su* 2, 14; 3, 12; *kabli-su* 53, 17.

- קבר *ḳabru* "grave": *ḳab-ri* 30, 11.
- קדר *ḳadâdu* "to bow down"; II 2 "to make bow down, to bend": *uk-ta-ad-di-da-an-ni* 11, 6; *uk-ta-ad-di-da-ni* 11, 6 A.
- קדקד *ḳaḳkadu* "head": *ḳaḳkadu* (ideogr. SAG.DU) 1, 4; 27, 9; *ḳaḳkad* (ideogr. SAG) 12, 96; *ḳaḳkad-su* (ideogr. SAG.DU) 12, 121; *ḳaḳkadu-ki* (ideogr. SAG) 8, 8.
- קו *ḳû* "barley(?)": *ki-i* 12, 30.
- קו *ḳû* "cord": *ḳi-i* 22, 49; 62, 11.
- קול *ḳûlu* "voice": *ku-la* 12, 36.
- קיש *ḳiṣ* "to bestow": *ḳu-si-ma* 39, 14; *ḳa-i-su* 22, 5; *ḳa-i-sat* 4, 25; 7, 37; [*kaḳ*]-*i-sat* 9, 39.
- קלא II 1 "to take, to seize": *ḳi-mu-ḳil-lu* 7, 40.
- קלל *ḳillatu* "sin, disgrace": *ḳil-la-tû* 12, 78; *ḳil-lat* 12, 78 C; *ḳil-la-ti* 5, 7; 27, 21 D; 50, 18; *ḳil-la-ti-ma* 2, 39; *ḳil-la-a-ti* 9, 54.
- קמא *ḳîmu* "grain": *ḳîmu* 22, 32; 26, 7; *ḳîmi* 22, 31; 33, 40.
- קנה *ḳanû* "reed": *ḳa-an-ni-ka* 18, 10.
- קצר *ḳiṣru* "might, strength": *ki-sir* 12, 83.
- קרב "to approach": I 1 *i-ḳâr-ri-ba* 21, 22; *iḳ-ru-bu-ni* 7, 57; — II 1 *û-ḳar-ri-bu-u-ni* 12, 77 C; *û-ḳar-ri-bu-ni* 12, 77.
- ḳirbu* "midst": *ki-rib* 12, 31, 83; 21, 10, 73; 32, 7, 15; 62, 9; *ki-* . . . 39, 13.
- ḳâr-bu-ni-ya* 19, 26.
- קדר *ḳaḳ-ri-dak-ka* 13, 27.
- קדר *ḳardu*, f. *ḳaridtu* "brave, valiant": *ḳar-du* 14, 15; *ḳar-da* 21, 46; *ḳa-rid-tû* 4, 10, 11; *ḳâ-rid-tû* 1, 29; *ḳâ-rid-tum* 5, 11; *ḳâ-rid-ti* 32, 6.
- ḳarradu* do.: *ḳar-ra-du* 11, 1 A; *ḳâr-ra-du* 11, 40; *ḳarradu* 11, 1, 30, 34; 46, 21.
- ḳurâdu* do.: *ḳu-ra-du* 2, 25; 5, 14; 21, 77; *ḳu-ra-di* 1, 32.
- ḳitrudu* do.: *ḳit-ru-du* 46, 16.

kurdu "valour, might": *kur-di-ka* 12, 92; 21, 85; *ku-ru-ud-ka* 5, 9.

קרקר *kaḳkaru* "ground": *kaḳ-ka-ri* 32, 10.

ר

רם *râmânu* ". . . . self": *ra-ma-ni-ša* 11, 9; *ra-ma-ni-šâ-ma* 11, 9 *A*; *ra-ma-ni-ya* 11, 24.

רם *râmu* "to love, to pity": *i-ram-mu* 9, 34; *li-ri-man-ni* 21, 69; *ri-man-ni-ma* 21, 63;-*man(min?)-ni-ma* 2, 5; *ri-min-ni-ma* 8, 3; *ra-im* 9, 4.

rîmu "mercy": *ri-î-mu* 12, 70; *ri-î-ma* 12, 61 *BC*; 21, 89; 22, 64; *rîmu* 21, 69; 30, 14.

rîmnu, *rîmînu* "merciful": *ri-mi-nu-u* 11, 7 *A*; *ri-mi-nu-û* 11, 2, 7; 28, 7; *ri-mi-nu-û-um* 11, 2 *A*; *ri-mî-nu-û* 21, 61; *ri-mi-ni-ya* 6, 91; 7, 29; *ri-mi-na-ta* 12, 40; 27, 18 *A*; *ri-mi-ni-ta* 27, 18; *ri-mi-ni-tum* 6, 71 *E*, 77; 7, 9, 15; 37, 7, 13; 57, 2; *ri-mî-ni-tum* 6, 71, 77 *D*; *rîm-ni-tum* 4, 25; *rîm-ni-tum* 7, 35, 59.

narâmu, f. *narâmtu* "darling": *na-ram* 6, 19; 22, 5; 27, 4; 60, 6; *na-ram-[taʔ]* 6, 126; 10, 23.

רק *rûḳu* "distant": *ruk-ka(?)* 13, 9; *ru-ku-tu* 1, 36; 33, 19; *rûḳûti^{pl}* 62, 9.

rîḳûtu "distance": *riḳ-ku-ti* 59, 20.

רא *rîšu* "head": *ri-ši-ka* 49, 19; *rîši-yâ* 50, 24; *ri-ša-a* 5, 1; 6, 29; *ri-ša-a-ka* 2, 16; 3, 14; 21, 60.

rîštû "former, original, preeminent": *riš-tu-û* 46, 14; *riš-ti-i* 1, 42; 33, 23; *riš-ti-î* 4, 48.

ראש *rîšu* I 1 "to shout for joy, to hail"; II 1 "to cause to rejoice": I 1 *li-riš-ka* 9, 24;-*riš-ka* 20, 5; *li-riš-[ki]* 8, 18; 2 *riš-ša* 12, 36; — II 1 *mu-riš* 9, 3; 58, 18.

rišati pl. "shouts of joy": *ri-ša-a-ti* 6, 121; 10, 20; 17, 3. *ri-îš-ta-a* (fr. *rîštû?*, cf. *supra*) 1, 20.

רבה *"to be great"*; III 1 *"to make great"*: *li-šar-bu-u* 3, 7;-*bi* 5, 3.

rabû "great": *ra-bu-u* 46, 6; *ra-bu-û* 46, 6 *A*; *rabû-û* 9, 9, 21; 11, 7; *rabû* 9, 21 *B*; 26, 9; 42, 26; *rabî-i* 22,

22; *rabî* 22, 9, 22 *B*; *ra-ba-ta* 27, 6; *ra-bît* 2, 44; 9, 29; *rabîtu(tu)* 19, 24, 34; *rabîtum(tum)* 11, 31, 33; 27, 3; 49, 15; *rabîta(ta)* 6, 68; *rabîti(ti)* 13, 6; 22, 10, 66; 27, 3 *D*; 46, 3, 8; 59, 11; 62, 22; *rabîti^{bl}* 1, 11, 14, 17; 2, 15; 3, 6, 13; 6, 130; 7, 6; 8, 19, 23; 9, 26; 10, 5; 12, 25, 79, 88, 114; 19, 5; 33, 8; 50, 5, 10, 29; 61, 14; 62, 1; *rabâti^{bl}* 33, 11.

rubû "prince": *rubû* 9, 2; 10, 3; 19, 26; 22, 1; *rubî* 22, 9, 22.

rubâtu "princess": *ru-ba-tû* 19, 34.

surbû "powerful, mighty": *šur-bu-u* 2, 12; 48, 17; *šur-bu-û* 3, 10; 6, 1, 2, 18, 97; 10, 7; 20, 8, 10; 21, 34, 36; *šur-bat* 60, 9; *šur-ba-ta-ma* 18, 6; *šur-ba-ti* 4, 12; *šur-bu-tû* 4, 24, 47; 6, 85 *D*; *šur-bu-tum* 6, 71, 77, 85, 90; 7, 9, 23, 28; 37, 7; *šur-* 38, 5.

narbû, *nirbû* "greatness, might": *nir-bi* 6, 16; 21, 7; *nar-bi-ka* 2, 41; 5, 8; 6, 69; 7, 2; 12, 93; 18, 17; 21, 23, 71; 23, 5; 50, 27; *nir-bi-ka* 27, 24; *nar-bi-ki* 2, 8; 6, 94; 7, 32; *nir-bi-ki* 30, 15, 17.

רבִּישׁ *râbišu* a demon: *râbišu* (ideogr. MAŠKIM) 6, 124; 10, 22.

RIG a plant: *šam* RIG 19, 17.

רדה "to tread, to advance": I 1 *ir-di* 8, 5; — III 1 *šur-dim-ma* 30, 14.

ridûtu "copulation; dominion": *ri-du-su* 53, 9; *ridûti(ti)* 59, 6.

רום II 1 "to raise"; IV 2 do.: *at-ta-ra-[am]* 61, 13.

רוץ "to help, to deliver": I 1 *ru-ša-nim-ma* 53, 4.

רהח *ruhû* "enchantment, sorcery": *ru-ḥu-u* 33, 31; *ru-ḥi-î* 12, 81, 106.

רכס *rakâsu* "to bind, to knot": *ar-kus-ka* 2, 27.

raksu "bound": *rak-su-ma* 50, 19; 53, 7.

riksu "band, cord": *rik-sa* 2, 27; *rik-si* 33, 44; *riksu* (ideogr. KIŠDA) 12, 99; 30, 28; 40, 14.

רמה "to be loose"; II 1 "to loosen": *ru-um-[mî]* 2, 39.

רמך *rimku* "libation": *rim-ki* 1, 54; 61, 12.

רסח *rusû* "magic, sorcery": *ru-[su-u]* 33, 31; *ru-si-î* 12, 82.

רַפֵּשׁ rapâšu "to be broad"; II 1 "to broaden, to enlarge":
ru-up-piš 5, 4.

rapšu "broad, wide-spreading, distant": *rap-šu* 7, 30;
 12, 20 *A*; *rap-šû* 6, 92; *rapašta* (. . . .) 1, 7; *rapašti* (*tî*)
 62, 8; *rapaštîm* (*tim*) 60, 5; *rap-ša-a-ti* 9, 6; *rapšâtî* (*tî*)
 61, 6; *rapšâtî*^{bl} 10, 11; 12, 39; 18, 17; 21, 23, 90; 22, 42,
 67; 30, 18.

רַשְׁבּוּ rašbu "mighty, powerful": *rā-aš-bu* 60, 13.

rašûbu do.: *ra-šub-bu* 14, 16; 21, 93; 49, 25.

rušûbu do.: *ru-šû-bu* (?) 1, 1.

רָשָׁה "to possess; to grant": *a-ra-ši* 11, 12 *A*; *a-ra-aš-ši* 11, 12;
-*raš-ši-ma* 21, 75; *ar-ši* 12, 69; *ār-ši* 12, 69 *C*; 15,
 4, 5; *li-ir-šû-ni* 12, 61 *B*; 50, 25; *liršû-ni* (ideogr. TUK)
 12, 61; — III 1 *šur-ši* 13, 28.

שׁ

שׂ ša rel. pron., "who, which"; sign of the genitive: *ša* 1,
 9, 12, 13, 16, 19, 25, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45^{bis}, 46, 50, 51; 2, 14,
 22, 23, 24, 26; 3, 6, 12; 4, 17, 19, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44,
 46, 48; 6, 27, 40, 44, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 66, 82, 83 *E*, 85,
 86, 88, 89^{bis}, 113 *F*^{bis}, 118, 122, 129; 7, 5, 19, 20, 22, 23,
 24, 26, 27^{bis}, 51^{bis}, 54, 56, 60, 61; 8, 12^{bis}, 13^{bis}, 19, 22, 23,
 26; 9, 25, 34 *A*; 10, 19, 21, 35; 11, 1, 17, 26, 28, 36; 12,
 11^{bis}, 12^{ter}, 14, 19 *A*, 20, 31, 43, 45, 56, 60, 63, 64, 66, 67,
 68, 76, 81, 85, 86, 97 *D*, 101, 103, 105, 116; 13, 5, 7, 11;
 17, 8; 18, 8; 19, 8, 10, 12, 31, 32; 21, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 52, 62,
 74; 22, 12, 40; 23, 9; 27, 11 *A*^{bis}; 30, 7, 10, 12^{bis}, 13; 31,
 4; 33, 10, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 36; 35, 1; 39, 16; 40, 3, 9;
 42, 9, 12, 18; 46, 15; 48, 17; 50, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23; 52, 5;
 53, 14, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26; 55, 3; 56, 1, 9, 11; 57, 3, 4, 6;
 58, 5, 6, 7; 59, 2, 11, 12, 14; 60, 7, 13, 15, 19, 21; 61, 5,
 16, 16 *A*; 62, 13, 17, 18, 19; *šā* 1, 23, 47; 2, 13; 3, 11; 6,
 48; 7, 50, 52, 55, 59; 9, 34; 10, 30, 32; 12, 12 *A*, 19, 21,
 97; 13, 19, 20; 22, 50; 31, 2, 3; 33, 8; 35, 14; 50, 13;
 53, 6; 54, 1, 2, 4; 55, 5; 56, 8; 57, 2.

שׂ šû, šunu; sâšu, šâšunu pers. pron., "he, they; him, them":
šû-û 53, 15; *šû-nu* 12, 41; *ša-a-šu* 13, 20; *ša-šu-nu* 12, 14.

šu'atu; šû, šunuti dem. pron., "that, those": *šû-a-tu* 12, 8, 11*A*; *šû-a-ti* 7, 62; 57, 7; *šu'atu* (BI) 30, 28; *šu'ati* (BI) 40, 15; *šû-û* 60, 2; BI (= *šû*) 60, 2; *šû-nu-ti* 12, 104.

šut connective particle: *šû-ut* 2, 30, 31; 62, 17^{ter}.

ŠA a measure: 11, 43; 12, 3; 21, 29; 25, 8; 30, 22; 40, 8; 62, 26.

שׂוֹאֵה *ši'û* I 1 "to look, to look for, to seek"; I 2 "to seek, look for, concern oneself with"; I 3 do.: I 1 *ta-ši'²* 27, 8; *tî-ši'²* 27, 8*C*; *i-ši'²* 2, 4; *a-ši'²-ka* 1, 21; 21, 11; *iš-i-ka* 6, 28; *a-ši'²-ki* 4, 29; *iš-i-ki* 6, 73; 7, 11; 37, 9; — I 2 *iš-tî'²-û* 8, 10; *² aš-tî-t* (*² ina tî-t*) 6, 9; *iš-tî'²-šû-ma* 53, 16; *iš-tî'²-û-ka* 27, 16; [*iš-tî*]-*²-i-ka* 27, 16*D*; *lu-uš-tî'²-ma* 11, 13;-*i*(*²*)-*ma* 11, 13*A*; — I 3 *iš-tî-ni'²* 6, 48.

šâtu "moment, time": *šat* 1, 26; 22, 63.

שְׂאִיל *tašiltu* "decision(?)": *ta-ši-la-a-ti* 2, 16; 3, 14.

שָׂר *šîru* "flesh": *šîru* 6, 110; *šîri* 8, 16; *šîri^{pl}-ya* 1, 45; 33, 29; *šîri^{pl}-yà* 53, 11; *šîri^{pl}-šû-nu* 18, 7*A*.

שָׂרָא *šîrtu* "iniquity": *šîr-ti* 1, 26; *šîr-ti* 2, 38; 11, 19; *šîr-tim* 2, 38*DE*.

שָׂאֵר *šâru* "wind, breeze": *šâru-ka* 18, 15.

שָׂאָה *"to flee, to escape": i-ši-it* 11, 10.

שָׂבֵא *"to be satisfied": lu-uš-bi* 9, 23; 22, 23.

שָׂבַם *šabâsu* "to be angry": *šab-su* 4, 37, 45; 6, 87; 7, 25; *šab-sa* 21, 87; *šab-su-ma* 6, 82, 88; 7, 19, 26.

שָׂבַם, *šab-su* 12, 55.

ŠUB.ŠUB: ŠUB.ŠUB(*dî*) 30, 24; 40, 12; 62, 29.

שָׂבַת *ta-ša-bit*(*²*) 26, 5.

šagganakku a governor or high official: *šagganakku* 19, 14.

שָׂגָר *šigaru* "bolt": *išu šigaru* 53, 22.

שָׂגִישׁ *šâ-giš*(*²*) 21, 43.

ŠID a tree: *išu ŠID* 12, 5; 30, 25.

שָׂדָה *šadû* "mountain": *ša-du-û* 9, 32; *šadû-û* 33, 7; *šâ-di-i* 12, 28; *šadî^{pl}* 21, 81; 32, 9; *šadâni^{pl}*(*ni*) 59, 3.

שָׂדָה *šadâhu* "to move along, to advance": *iš-di-hu* 8, 5.

- שׂוֹד šidu "guardian deity": *i^u šidu* (AN.ALAD) 8, 12; 12, 110; 13, 21; 22, 19; 50, 24; *i^u šidu* (AN.DAN) 6, 32; 19, 29; 22, 8, 64.
- שׁוֹם šûmu "garlic": *šûmu* 33, 45.
- שִׁפּוּ šîpu "foot": *šîpu*(?) 4, 3; *šîpâ^{du}* 17, 6; *šîpî^{du}-yà* 12, 55; 22, 60.
- שָׁתַר šatâru "to write, to inscribe": *ta-ša-tar* 6, 110; *šû-tûr* 27, 7.
- שִׁי šî'u "corn, grain": *šî-am* 12, 4, 30.
- שִׁבּוּ šîbu "old man": *šî-bi* 11, 6; *šî-bi-im* 11, 6 A.
- שִׁיחַ I 1 *šî-šîḫ-šu* 53, 18.
- שִׁימָה šâmu "to settle, to establish": I 1 *ta-šim-ma* 62, 5; *-šim-mi* 21, 83; *šî-im* 6, 113; 19, 21; *šî-i-mi* 10, 16; — II 1 *mu-šim* 6, 19; 19, 9; 58, 1.
- שִׁמְתוּ šîmtu "destiny": *šim-ti* 6, 113; 10, 16; 19, 21; *šî-mat* 6, 112; 10, 15; 22, 3; *šî-mat-ka* 15, 13; *šî-ma-a-ti* 19, 34; *šîmâtî^{pl}* 6, 112 F; 15, 11; 19, 6, 9; 21, 60; 58, 1; 62, 2.
- שִׁמְתוּ tašimtu: *ta-šim-ti* 41, 3.
- שַׁכָּךְ šakâku: *tašakak*?(ak) ideogr. UD.DU 12, 13.
- שַׁכְּלָם maštakal a plant: *šam maštakal* 11, 44; 12, 9.
- שָׁכַן šakânu "to set, to place, to establish; to lie, to be placed": I 1 *išakna(na)* 1, 12, 39; 4, 17, 39; 6, 84 E, 113 F; 7, 20, 60; 19, 10; 27, 11 A; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4; 58, 6; 59, 12; 60, 19; 61, 16; *ta-ša-kan* 22, 49; *ta-šak-kan* 6, 108; *tašakan(an)* 2, 10; 8, 20; 11, 42, 43, 45; 12, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 15, 102, 116; 13, 14; 14, 12; 15, 24; 18, 19 A; 21, 29; 30, 22, 26; 32, 3; 40, 8; 51, 11, 15; 62, 26, 27, 28; *tašakan-ma* 22, 34; [*ta-ša*?]-*ka-ni* 33, 16; *li-šak-na* 12, 70; *liš-ku-nu-ni* 12, 61 B; *šû-kun* 22, 60; *šû-kun-ma* 19, 24; *šuk-na* 6, 116; 10, 18; 12, 110 E; 21, 68; 22, 65; *šukun(un)* 1, 22; *šukna(na)* 12, 110; *šuk-*. . . . 8, 7; *ša-ki-nu* 62, 10; *šâkin(in)* 1, 11; *šak-*. . . . 22, 47; *šaknu(nu)* 12, 67, 116; *ša-ki-na-at* 33, 2; *šâ-ki-in* 1, 3; *ša-kin* 21, 38; *ša-kin* 20, 12; 46, 17; *šak-na-ât* 11, 28; *šak-na-ta* 42, 8; — II 1 *tu-šak-na* 1, 36; 33, 19; — III 1 *šû-uš-kin* 22, 14; *šû-uš-kin* 9, 13; *mu-ša-aš-ki-nu* 46, 17; — IV 1 *iš-šak-na* 13, 18; *iš-šak-nam-[ma]* 13, 19; *iš-šak-nu-nim-ma* 27, 12; *liš-ša-kin* 1,

49; 4, 5; 33, 34; — IV 3 *it-ta-na-aš-ka-nam-ma* 6, 83 *DE*; 7, 19.

šiknu “creature”: *ši-kin* 33, 8; 37, 5; *šik-nat* 10, 13; 61, 3.

שכר *šikaru* “drink”: *ši-kar* 1, 20; 2, 29.

šalbabu “mighty, courageous(?)” fr. $\sqrt{\text{לִבֵּב}}$: *šal-ba-bu* 9, 3, 31; 12, 17; 46, 20; 53, 3.

šuluḥḥu: *šū-luḥ-ḥi* 58, 15; *šū-luḥ-ḥu-šu* 48, 18.

שלל *sallatu*: ? *šal-la-tū* 12, 119.

שלם *šalāmu* I 1 “to be intact, perfect, complete, to be prosperous”; II 1 “to preserve intact, to cause to prosper”: I 1 *lu-uš-lim-ma* 8, 17; 9, 10; 12, 66, 90; 22, 13; 30, 15; 54, 6; *lu*. 45, 2; -*uš-lim* 12, 66 *C*; — II 1 *šul-li-ma-am-ma* 12, 112; *mu-šal-lim* 9, 5; *šul-lu-mu* 4, 32; 6, 75; 7, 13; 37, 11.

šalmu “intact, safe and sound”: *šal-mu* 6, 10; 11, 26.

šulmu “peace, prosperity”: *šū-ul-ma* 58, 4; *šul-mu* 4, 26; 6, 124; 8, 11; -*ma* 45, 7; *šul-mi* 12, 113; *šulmu(mu)* 10, 22; 12, 71; *šulma(ma)* 21, 67, 68; *šulmi(mi)* 12, 105.

šalummatu “light”: *ša-lum-ma-ta* 21, 58; *ša-lum-ma-ti* 46, 15.

šilan “setting”; a point in heaven: *ši-la-an* 9, 41.

שלח (שלם?) II 1 *mu-šal-li-tu* 62, 11.

שם *šumu* “name”: *šū-mu* 11, 32; *šū-ma* 11, 8; *šumu* 12, 75 *C*; 30, 14; *šumi* 40, 15; *šum-šu* 12, 120; *šumu-ka* 9, 8; *šumi-ka* 8, 1; *šumu-ki* 4, 33; *šū-mi-ya* 19, 22; *šū-mi(pi?)-i* 1, 32; 5, 14; *šū-mi* 5, 3; 12, 75; 13, 26; *šū-mi-šū-nu* 19, 14.

שמע *šimû* “to hear”: I 1 *liš-mi* 1, 43; 33, 25; *lu-uš-mi(?)* 1, 26; *ši-mi* 2, 32; 12, 59 *B*; 50, 21; *ši-mi* 12, 59; 13, 27; 21, 63; 27, 19; *ši-ma-a* 2, 32 *E*; *ši-mi-i* 1, 41; 6, 72 *E*; 7, 10; 33, 22; 37, 8; *ši-mi-i* 4, 27; *ši-mi-i* 6, 72; *ši-mu-ū* 7, 45; *ši-mu-u(?)* 10, 27; *ši-mu-ū* 21, 82; -*ū* 59, 5; *ši-mat* 7, 36; 21, 12; 33, 4; *ši-ma-a-at* 21, 75; *ši-mat* 19, 28; *ši-ma-a* 9, 19; 22, 65; — III 1 *tu-ša-aš-mi-i* 33, 17; — IV 1 *liš-ši-mi* 8, 14; — III 2 [*muš*]-*tī(?)*-*iš-ma-at* 33, 2.

šimû "obedient, friendly": *šit-mu-û* 11, 3; 27, 14.

tašmû "prosperity, success": *taš-mu-û* 4, 26; 8, 2, 9; *taš-ma-a* 33, 15, 16; 61, 19; *taš-mi-i* 4, 6.

שְׁמָאֵל šumîlu "left": *šû-mi-lu-uk-ki* 8, 13; *šû-mi-li-ya* 9, 17 B; *šumîli-yà* 9, 17; 22, 18.

שָׁמָה šamû "heaven": *šamû-û* 3, 5; 6, 128; 8, 18; 10, 4, 24; 12, 119(?); 61, 8; *šamî* 4, 15; 16, 12; *šamî-i* 1, 5, 9, 30, 33; 3, 8; 4, 24; 5, 12, 15; 6, 3, 4, 21, 71, 100, 107; 7, 5, 9; 10, 9; 12, 64, 81, 83; 13, 20; 19, 7; 21, 6, 10, 15, 73, 81; 22, 39; 27, 5, 8; 31, 7; 32, 7, 15; 37, 7; 39, 8; 46, 11; 48, 17; 49, 29; 50, 3, 8; 60, 5; 61, 5; 62, 3, 9; *šamî^{pl}* (ideogr. IDIN, cf. 21, 81) 12, 28; 32, 9; *ša-ma-mi* 6, 78 DE; 7, 16; 18, 4; 19, 18; *ša-ma-mi* 8, 24; *šâ-ma-mi* 6, 78.

שָׁמִי I 1 *i-šam-ma-mu* 53, 11.

שָׁמִי šammu "plant": *šammu* 12, 67, 101, 104, 115; *šammu-ka* 12, 97; *šammî^{pl}* 12, 76.

שָׁמִי šamnu "oil": *šamnu* (ideogr. NI) 30, 28; *šamnu* (ideogr. NI.IŠ) 11, 45; 12, 8^{bis}, 11; *šamni* (ideogr. NI) 11, 43; 12, 3, 15, 102, 116; 21, 29; 25, 8; 30, 22; 62, 26; *šamni* (ideogr. NI.IŠ) 11, 44; 30, 26; 51, 13.

ŠĪMAN a plant: *šam* ŠĪMAN 12, 10.

שָׁמַר šamâru II 2 "to revere, to worship": I 2 *šit-mu-ru* 60, 15; — II 2 *lu-uš-tam-mar* 8, 17; 9, 11; 12, 91, 92; 54, 6; *lul-tam-ma-ra* 21, 90.

שָׁמַר šamru "violent": *šam-ru* 21, 40, 41.

ŠA.NA "vessel for incense; censer": 2, 9; 8, 20; 11, 42; 12, 4, 86, 118; 13, 14; 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 74, 92; 22, 69; 28, 6; 32, 3; 33, 39; 34, 6; 38, 4; 39, 5; 41, 2; 46, 10; 47, 7; 51, 11; 52, 4; 62, 27.

שָׁנָה šanîtu ". . . . times": *šanîtu* 6, 96; 8, 21; 12, 16, 99, 103, 117; 15, 23; 18, 19 A; 25, 7; 30, 27; 32, 4; 40, 13; 52, 4; 61, 4; 62, 30.

שָׁנָה šanânu "to oppose, to rival": I 1 *ša-na-an* 1, 19; — IV 1 *iš-ša-na-an* 60, 10.

שָׁסָה šasû "to speak, to call, to invoke, to command": I 1 *ta-ša-as-si* 6, 109; *al-si-ka* 6, 61; *al-*. 6, 34; *al-si-ki* 4, 27; 6, 72; 7, 10, 62; 37, 8; 57, 7; *ši-si-ma* 59,

10; šá-su-ú 11, 4; — II 1 ú-šī-is-sa 13, 21; mu-ša-as-. . . . 21, 3.

שָׁפַת šaptu "lip": šap-ti-ya 13, 22.

שָׁפַךְ šapâku "to pour out": tašapak(ak) 12, 3; 15, 20; 21, 29; 30, 21; 33, 40; 62, 26; tašapak 12, 4; ša-pi-kāt 9, 37.

שָׁפַל šaplu "that which is beneath; beneath, under": ša-ap-la 6, 46; šap-. 57, 13, 14; šaplu 21, 55; šapli-ka 1, 15; šaplâti^{pl} 59, 4.

שָׁפַר šapâru "to send": iš-pur-an-ni 12, 98; lu-uš-pur-ki 4, 36; 6, 81; 7, 18.

šipru "letter, message": šī-pīr-. . . . 16, 3.

שָׁקָה šakû "to be high": il (glossed iš)-ku-u 12, 54; ša-kā-ta 18, 4; — III 1 tu-ša-aš-ka 2, 21.

šakû "high, exalted": [šá]-ku-ú 27, 5 CD; šá-ku 27, 5; ša-ka-a 2, 16; 3, 14; 21, 60; ša-kā-a 13, 3; ša-ku-tum 6, 77DE; 7, 15; 37, 13.

שָׂרָא mišrû "property, wealth": miš-ra-a 8, 13.

שָׂרָא mišrîtu: miš-ri-tu-ú-a 10, 4.

שָׂרָה šarḥu "powerful": šar-ḥu 12, 18.

šitraḥu do.: šī-tar-ḥu 11, 46.

שָׂרָה šarâhu I 1 "to be bright(?)": šar-ḥat 1, 6; — II 1 "to make bright(?)": šur-ru-ḥat 6, 22.

šarḥu "bright(?)": šar-ḥa 1, 18; šar-ḥu-tum 8, 22.

שָׂרַט šar(?)-ta-a-ki 8, 6.

šurmînu "cypress": išu šurmînu 12, 15, 102; 51, 13; išu šurmîni 30, 26.

שָׂרַק šarâku "to offer, to present": ta-šár-rak 21, 74; 31, 10; áš-ruk-ka 2, 27, 28; šur-ka 19, 23; šur-kam-ma 9, 19 B; šur-kám-ma 9, 19; šur-ki 8, 17.

שָׂרַר šarûru "splendour": ša-ru-ru 1, 30; ša-ru-ur 5, 12; ša-ru-ra-ki 8, 9.

šarru "king": šar-[ru?] 60, 2; šarru 1, 50C; 12, 20; 19, 14, 15, 25; 33, 35; 41, 3; 46, 18; 52, 5; šarru (ideogr. MAN) 1, 50; šarri 61, 13; šar 6, 38, 91; 7, 29; 22, 41; 62, 31; šar (ideogr. MAN) 12, 87; LUGAL 60, 2; šarrâni 62, 31.

šarratu "queen": *šar-ra-tum* 12, 89; 27, 3; 49, 15; *šar-ra-ti* 24, 3; 27, 3 *C*; *šar-rat* 4, 9, 11; 9, 31, 32; 12, 89 *C*; 33, 9, 47.

ŠLŠI a plant: *šam* ŠLŠI 12, 10.

שתה šatû "to drink": *šatî-šu* (ideogr. NAK) 53, 17.

שחח sittu "misery": *šî-it-ti* 6, 8; *šit-tû* 12, 78; *šit-ta* 12, 78 *C*.
šittutu(?): *šit-tu-tû* 11, 16; *šit-tu-tû-um* 11, 16 *C*.

ת

TU a plant: *šam* TU 19, 17.

תאם tâmtu "ocean": *tâmti* 61, 6; *ta-ma-a-ti* 18, 3; 21, 81; *ta-ma-ti* 61, 6; *tâmâtî^{pl}* 12, 28; 22, 42; 32, 9.

תאיר tîrtu "soul, spirit": *širu tîrtu-û-a* (ŠIR.UR.UŠ) 12, 58; *širu tîrtî^{pl}-šu-nu* (ŠIR.UR) 18, 7.

תבא tibû "to come": III 1 *û-šat-bi* 13, 26.

תבל "to carry off, to take away": *lit-ba-lu* 59, 10.

תור târu I 1 "to turn, to return"; II 1 "to bring back, to restore": I 1 *itûr* 59, 21; *li-tu-ra* 6, 87; 7, 25; 11, 39; *litûra(ra)* 4, 45; — II 1 *ti-i-ru-u* 9, 15; 22, 16; *ti-i-ru* 22, 16 *B*; *ti-ru-u* 9, 15 *B*; *tutûra(ra)* 2, 22.

tairu "pitiful, compassionate": *ta-ai-ra-ta* 6, 63; 27, 16; *ta-ai-rat* 27, 16 *A*.

tairatu "compassion": *ta - ai - ra - tu - ka* 46, 6; *ta-ai-* 22, 58; *ta-ai-ra-tu-ki* 6, 92; 7, 30.

ṣ ti-i-ri 18, 9.

תחז tahâzu "battle":-*ḥa-zi* 2, 49.

תכל tukultu "help, aid": *tukulti(ti)* 2, 46; 9, 4.

תלה II 1 *ṣ mu-tâl-lum* 58, 16.

תלם III 1 "to entrust, to bestow": *li-ša-at-li-ma* 12, 85 *C*; *li-šat-lim-ma* 12, 85; *šû-ut-li-ma-am-ma* 6, 119; 10, 19; 22, 20; 60, 22;-*ma-am-ma* 6, 68.

תבא tamû "to speak, to declare": I 1 *li-ta-mi-ka* 6, 125; 10, 22; *lu-ta-mi* 53, 29^{bis}, 30; *lu-ta-* 1, 26; *la-ta-am*

18, 17; *li-ta-mu-u* 12, 112; *li-tam-mu-û* 12, 112 E; —
IV 2 *a-ta-ta-ma* (= *attatmu?) 21, 19, 20.

tamîtu "word, oracle": *ta-mit* 1, 16; *ta-mit-ti-ka* 1, 17.

תמח tamâhu "to hold, to grasp": *tam-ḥat* 2, 18; 3, 15.

tappû "helper": *tap-pi-i* 6, 117; 10, 18.

tapputu "help": *tap-pu-ti* 13, 4.

tarrinnu a sacrificial feast: *tar-rin-nu* 2, 28; *tar-rin-na* 2, 28 CD. 2

TIŠAR ideogr. 12, 102; 30, 26.

APPENDIXES.

I.— LIST OF PROPER NAMES.

Ai (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶 𐎶 6, 126; 10, 23.

AZAG (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶 12, 86.

AZAG.IZU (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 12, 86 C.

Anu (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 1, 9; 6, 2, 4, 6, 24; 7, 7; 8, 24; 10, 25;
11, 35; 43, 6; 46, 14; 50, 6; 60, 11; 61, 5, 7; 62, 17.

AN.ĦUL.[(LA.)MIŠ]: 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶 12, 67, 105; 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶
12, 11, 13, 14, 101, 104, 115; 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 12, 103.

Anunnaki (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 12, 32; 27, 2; 𐎠𐎼 𐎶
4, 13.

Aššur: 𐎠𐎶𐎶 2, 26 D; 50, 13; 56, 8.

Aššur (*alu*): 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠 9, 1.

Aššurîtu (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 50, 13; 56, 8; 𐎠𐎼
𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 2, 26 D.

Aššur-bân-apli (*m*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎶 2, 26 D; 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶
50, 12; 55, 2; 56, 7; 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 27, 11 A.

Îa (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶 3, 7; 4, 7, 10, 11, 15; 5, 18; 9, 24; 10, 25;
12, 85 C, 87, 89, 99, 105; 27, 7; 53, 4, 29; 61, 20; 62, 17, 21;
𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶 12, 33; 𐎠𐎼 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 9, 2; 22 5;

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶𐎥𐎶 12, 87; 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶𐎥𐎶 4, 8;
𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 12, 87 C, 89 C.

I.A : 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 4, 14.

Igigi (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 2, 44; 31, 11 (?); 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶
4, 13; 6, 111; 10, 15; 12, 88; 18, 20; 30, 30; 36, 10; 39, 9;
49, 5; 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 12, 32.

Ízida: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 2, 46; 7, 4; 9, 4; 22, 4; 33, 8.

Ítura (*Apšû*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 4, 14; 9, 3; 53, 3; 58, 18.

Íkur: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 1, 16; 2, 16, 31; 3, 14; 4, 43; 6, 85; 7, 23; 21, 60.

IMAḤ.TIL.LA: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 9, 5.

IMINA.BI (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 52, 5.

Ísagila: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 1, 42; 7, 3; 9, 4, 32; 14, 8;
16, 8; 22, 3, 40; 33, 24.

Irûa (*ilu*): ? 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 11, 31.

IR.NI.NA (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 4, 11.

Išhara (*ilu, kakkabu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 7, 59; 57, 2, 13;
𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 7, 34.

Išum (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 7, 39.

Íšara: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 2, 12; 3, 10; 6, 22.

Ištar (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 1, 29, 33; 5, 11, 15; 8, 3; 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶
8, 20; 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 30, 19, 20; 31, 8; 32, 6, 14; 39, 3;
𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 8, 20; 32, 2, 3.

UD.DA.GAN (*ilu?*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 12, 36.

Utgallu (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 2, 14; 3, 12.

Ba'u (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 4, 24, 47; 6, 71, 77, 85, 90, 95; 61, 21.

BU (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 (*i. e.* 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶?) 6, 125;
10, 22.

Bâbilu: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 9, 4, 33; 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎶 22, 6.

- Bîl (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 1, 34; 2, 11, 17, 30; 3, 10, 15; 5, 16; 6, 19, 25, 30; 7, 7; 9, 24; 10, 25; 27, 9^B; 43, 6; 60, 6; 𐎲𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 19, 33; 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵 27, 9; 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵 9, 41; 50, 7; 62, 17.
- Bîlit (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 35, 14; 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 21, 58.
- Bîlit-ili (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 6, 71^E; 7, 9, 15, 23, 28; 9, 34.
- Borsippa: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵 33, 9; 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 22, 4.
- Gibil (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 1, 6.
- GIŠ.BAR (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 12, 86.
- Dagân (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 2, 44; 5, 9(?)
- DU.DUL.KU (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 9, 31.
- DI.KUD (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 5, 10.
- DU.KIRRUD.KU (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 12, 24.
- Damkina (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 3, 8, 9; 4, 9; 12, 89.
- Dûr-ilu: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 6, 18.
- ZA.GAR (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 1, 25.
- Zarpanîtu (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 22, 2.
- KAK.SI.DI (*kakkabu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 49, 20; 50, 29.
- KIRRUD.AZAG.GA: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 46, 13.
- KU.TU.ŠAR (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 21, 59; 46, 12; 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 27, 3.
- LUGAL.KIRRUD (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 12, 25.
- MUL.MUL: 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 47, 6; 48, 16.
- MI.MI (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 34, 5.
- Marduk (*ilu*): 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎵 4, 46, 48; 6, 91, 97, 102; 7, 29; 9, 3, 9, 21, 27; 10, 3, 6, 7, 10; 11, 1, 7, 30, 40, 41, 42; 12, 2, 16, 17, 21, 26, 27, 95, 98, 114; 13, 12, 13, 31; 14, 11, 12; 15, 17; 16, 10; 17, 5; 18, 19^A; 22, 9, 41; 42, 26; 53, 3, 4, 27; 59, 18;

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 2, 47; 13, 15; 22, 24, 36, 38; 43, 2; 𐎶𐎵
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 12, 85, 88, 105, 114; 62, 25; 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 18, 11, 18; 22, 1, 70; 33, 6.

Muštābarrû-mûtanu (*kakkabu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 46, 9.

Nabû (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 22, 70; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 11, 32; 22,
3, 30, 37, 62, 68; 33, 23; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 1, 42; ? 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 22, 28.

NA.GAL.A (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 11, 36.

NĪ.DU.[NĪ?] (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 53, 20, 21.

Namrašit (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 1, 19.

Namtar (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 1, 49.

NIN (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 9, 31.

NIN (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 44, 1.

NIN.A (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 61, 21.

NIN.A.KU.KUD.DU (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 42, 23.

Ninib (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 2, 25, 42; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 50, 29; 55, 2(?).

NIN.GAL (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 1, 31; 5, 13.

NIN.MIN.NA (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 20, 6; 27, 4.

NU(N).NAM.NIR (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 27, 1; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 27, 1 D.

Nannaru (*ilu*), cf. Sin.

Nusku (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 6, 18.

Nirgal (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 11, 34; 27, 4, 15 A, 25; 28, 5; 46, 11;
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 27, 10.

SIB.ZI.AN.NA (*kakkabu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
50, 1, 28; 51, 9, 10; 52, 3.

Sin (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 1, 1, 2, 12, 16, 31, 39; 4, 17, 39; 5, 13; 6, 36,
63, 64, 65, 66, 113 F; 7, 20, 60; 19, 10; 27, 11 A; 23, 8; 24,
5, 6; 27, 8; 31, 11; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4;

58, 6; 59, 12; 61, 16; 62, 16; <<< 60, 19; >=III >=II 1,
28; 24, 4; 25, 5; 26, 4; >+ >II >=II >+! 23, 6; 26, 3;
>+ >=III <E 1, 1; 6, 70.

Pišû (*kakkabu*): >+ >+ >+ 46, 11.

Rammânu (*ilu*): >+ >+ 20, 10, 16; 21, 19, 24, 25, 28, 32,
36, 41, 72, 73, 76, 91; 50, 8; 59, 18.

Šala (*ilu*): >+ >=II >=I 29, 2.

Šamaš (*ilu*): >+ >+ 1, 10, 32; 5, 14; 6, 112, 127; 10, 15, 23, 26,
30; 12, 35; 32, 8; 45, 3; 53, 4, 6, 16, 23; 56, 2; 59, 8, 18;
60, 4, 5; 62, 16; >+ >+ <I- 53, 19.

Tašmîtu (*ilu*): >+ >=I I- >=E 1, 37, 51, 52; 2, 9, 10; 11,
33; 33, 10, 20, 37, 38.

II.— LIST OF NUMERALS.

I: I 12, 11, 12^{ter}.

II: II 22, 31; 35, 9; 51, 9, 10; 61, 11.

III: III 6, 96; 8, 21; 12, 16, 99, 103, 117; 15, 23; 18, 194;
25, 7; 30, 27; 32, 4; 40, 13; 52, 4; 61, 4; 62, 25,
29, 30.

VII: VII 11, 37; 25, 8; 31, 9; 40, 7; 61, 11.

VIII: VIII 48, 18.

XV: XV 61, 11.

XIX: XIX 61, 11.

XX: XX 61, 12.

XXX: XXX 1, 18; 61, 12.

XXXVI: XXXVI 40, 8.

L: L 35, 15.

CXXXIV: CXXXIV 30, 31.

III.— PORTIONS OF WORDS AND IDEOGRAPHS OF UNCERTAIN READING.

1, 1 *ú*; 4 *ša*; 24 *ni*; 26 *KAB.MIS*^č;
 31-*in-nin-na*; 32-*mat*; 34 *da*; 35-*mu*;
u-*tu dan*; 36^{pl}; 2, 1-*da*; 4
-*ki*; 6-*ka*; 45*h-ti*; 48-*šu*; 50
-*ra*; 4, 2-*šu*; 6-*ni*;-*šut*([?]);
 7 *ši*(*lim*[?]); 13-*mt-at*; 15-*ti*; 16 *šu-ut*-
lu; 21 *im*; 28 *dug-gun*([?]) *di*; 33 *aš*;
 34 *lut*(*d*); 38 *ša*; 47-*zi-zu*; 5, 1 *ri-i*;
 2 *ti-ki*; 4-*bu-ri*; 5-*ur*(*lik*[?] *i. e.* [*hul*]-*lik*);
 12-*tú*; 13-*in-nin-ni*; 14-*am-ti*; 16 *da*;
 17-*mu*; *u*; 18-*tum*; 19-*pur*([?])-
ru-ú; 6, 23 *ú-pak-ku*; 25 *IŠ*; 26 *uš-ti*;
 29 *ri-i*; 29 *A ša*; 30-*kid*; 31
-*ya*;-*ti*; 32 *itu*; 36 *na*; 40 *gi*;
 51-*li*²;-*ti*; 52-*i-ma*; 53-*nun*-
šu; 54 *tuk*(*išú*[?]);-*nam*; 56-*mu*;-*ya*;
 57-*sa*; 58-*at*; 59 *ku*;-*ú*;-*ša*-
nu-nim-ma; 60 *i-ta-šu-uš*-*bi*; 61^{pl}; 68 *ki-i*;
 79 *E*-*kid*(*dan*[?])-*ki*; 83 *da-ta*; 84 *a-ta*;
 90 *a*; 91 *pu*; 101-*tú-ki*; 103-*ka*;
 104-*bi-ti*; 106-*li*; 108-*na-di*;
 109-*ar-ma*;-*ta-a*; 110-*lip*; 117-*šu*-
tú; 119 *ka*; 121 *lu*; 128 *li*; 7, 16
-*kid*[?]-*ki*; 28 *a*; 29 *pu*; 41 *da*;
 55 *ú-ši*; 58 *li*; 63-*ša*([?]); 8, 5 *UZ-ki*;
li; 22 *mu*; 25-*ki*; *su*; 26-*su*-
ti; *MU-ú*; 27-*ku*; 9, 24 *UD.DU-ka*; 28 *ŠA.TAR i*;
 30-*tum*; *I*; 36-*ma-li-tu*; 42 *UD.DA.GAN*;
sa-an-dak[?]; 43-*pal*([?])-*ki*; 44-*ki*; *ma*;
-*ut-ki*; 47-*kir*; 49-*bil*; 51^{pl}; 55
-*ki šuk*; 56*tum*(*dum*[?]); 10, 3
-*ri-šu-nu*; 5-*li-ša*([?]); 11 *ni*; 12-*riš*
a-tu; 13-*tu*; 18-*šu-tú*; 19 *ka*; 20
lu; 24 *li*; 25 *li*; 28-*ka*; 30 *nap*-
ti; 31-*tu*; 32-*la*; 33 *RA ZIB.BA MÍ*;

34 *A*; 11, 14 *ar-ra*.; 16-*ka*; 17
-*a*; 19-*ka*; 22-*ni*; 12, 5 *isu* ; *mà-kan-*
na(?); 10 *ARA-rad* [*istîniš(niš) RAD*]; 13 *GU.GAD*; 14 *KU*;
 17-*ru-bu*; 18-*ú-um*; 19-*šar-šu*; 20
šil.;-*lum*; 21 *ša*.;-*su*; 22 *a-li*.;
 23-*iz-šu*; 24^{pl}; 26-*ik*; 31-*mí*(?)-
šu-nu; 34^{pl}; 36-*šir-ši-na*; 37-*tum*;-*ri-*
bu; 41-*rum*; 44 *ši*.; 46 *AKA*; *ib*.;
 47 *ú-ma*.; 51 *ta*.; 52 *ú-šaḫ*.; 53 *ku*(?)-.;
 54 *šú*-; 57 *BAR.DA* (*maš-da*?); 60 *SAG NA*; 60 *B*
-*ya*; 63 *B*-*ú*; 80 *C KIRIB MUNI.NI.SU.U*; 96
it-tu-ḫu.;-*pat-su BI-u*; *KI ŠA NU*; 96 *D*-*ú*;
 97-*bu-ti-šu*; 102 *ARA* [*istîniš(niš)?*]; 104 *UD.DU* [*muḫur*?];
ḪUR; 108 *ḪUR*; 109 *lim*.;-*i*; 13, 2 *lil*.;
 3 *i*.; 7 *ma*.; 11 *li*.; 16-*la-at*; 17
-*ba šit-ka*.; 18-*šap*; 22 *ú*.; 30
in-; 33 *maḫ*-; 14, 2-*lim*(?)-*man-ni*; 5
-*tum*; 13-*lit-su*; 14-*ḫu*; 18^{pl}-*šu*;
 15, 1-*yà*; 2-*tum*; 3-*ku*; 6-*tuk*;
 12-*šut-ka*; 13-*mu*; 14-*bu-ka*; 21-*bu-*
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 27-*ri*; 20, 1-*ka*; 4-*tim*; 5-*da*
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 18-*kip*; 19-*ni-bu la*²-; 20-*zu*
šar-; 21, 1 *bi*(?)-;-*ru-šu*; 2 *ga*-;
 3 *tik*-;-*tim*; 4 *pa*-; 5 *šur*-; 6 *na*-;
-*ti*; 7-*ti-yà*; *nap*-; 9 *mu*-;-*nu*;
 10 *al*-; 11 *ša*-; 12 ^{ilu}; *i*-; 13 *da*-;
 14 *ta*-; 15-*ka*; 16 *GAR*;-*tu*;
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 19-*ka*; 26 *ru*-; 27-*iḫ*;-*in-na*-;
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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 3, l. 11 *leg.*: “ug-da-ša-ra”, for “uk-ṭa-ša-ra”. — Pp. 3, ll. 18, 20; 113, l. 31 *leg.*: “sal”, for “ṣal”. — Pp. 3, l. 22; 33, l. 18 *leg.*: “ṣil”, for “ṣil”. — P. 3, l. 23 *leg.*: “muk”, for “muk”. — Pp. 3, l. 25; 12, l. 9 *leg.*: “rik”, for “rik”. — Pp. 3, ll. 27, 32; 57, l. 16 *leg.*: “yā”, for “ya”. — Pp. 3, l. 32; 31, l. 6 *leg.*: “šir”, for “šir”. — P. 3, l. 35 *leg.*: “kād”, for “ka”. — Pp. 4, l. 2; 29, l. 33; 104, l. 22 *leg.*: “di-par”, for “DI.BAR”. — P. 4, l. 10 *leg.*: “pulānītum”, for “pulānītum”. — Pp. 4, l. 16; 28, l. 36 *leg.*: “imid-ki”, for “imid-ki”. — P. 4, ll. 19, 20 *leg.*: “zik”, for “zik”. — *Ibid.*, ll. 21, 24 for “li-lā-ki” poss. read “li-ṭa-rid”, cf. DELITZSCH, *Handw.* p. 303. — Pp. 4, l. 22; 97, l. 25 *leg.*: “bil”, for “bil”. — Pp. 4, l. 25; 97, l. 37 *leg.*: “lid-dip-pir”, for “lit-lu-ua”. — Pp. 4, l. 25; 97, l. 28 *leg.*: “li-ni-”, for “li-ṣal-”. — Pp. 4, l. 25; 17, l. 29; 24, l. 29; 44, l. 17; 97, ll. 2, 29; 103, l. 10; 110, l. 15 *leg.*: “kin”, for “kin”. — P. 4, l. 37 *leg.*: “bi-il-tum”, for “bi-il-tum”. — Pp. 5, l. 18; 35, l. 34; 60, l. 33 *leg.*: “newly shining”, for “unique”. — P. 5, l. 24 *leg.*: “is mighty”, for “he gathers”. — P. 6, l. 7 *del.* “(with) shouts of joy”. — *Ibid.*, l. 21 *leg.*: “Torch”, for “Lady(?)”. — Pp. 7, l. 3; 19, l. 17; 27, l. 33; 35, l. 8; 42, l. 36; 47, l. 5; 99, l. 5 *leg.*: “accept”, or “accepteth”, for “remove”, or “take(th) away”. — P. 8, l. 8 f. *leg.*: “incantations”, for “incantations”. — P. 10, l. 19 *leg.*: “far”, for “for”. — P. 11, l. 28 *leg.*: “”, for “”. — Pp. 13, ll. 14, 15, 23; 25, l. 30; 56, l. 6; 57, l. 22; 68, l. 6; 105, ll. 21, 24 *leg.*: “niš”, for “niš”. — P. 13, l. 27 *leg.*: “ipuš”, for “ipuš”. — Pp. 13, l. 28; 16, l. 23; 22, l. 6; 52, l. 26; 105, l. 24 *leg.*: “minātu”, for “minātu”. — P. 13, ll. 35 ff. *del.* note to l. 30. — Pp. 15, ll. 7, 31; 44, l. 4 *leg.*: “dil” for “ziz”. — Pp. 16, l. 18; 17, l. 17 *leg.*: “liḡ”, for “liḡ”. — Pp. 16, l. 19; 17, l. 23; 29, l. 21; 31, l. 24; 32, l. 20 *leg.*: “nar-bi-ki(ka)”, for “lib-bi-ki(ka)”. — P. 16, l. 21 *leg.*: “burāši”, for “buraši”. — *Ibid.*, l. 28 *leg.*: “pu”, for “bu”. — *Ibid.*, l. 33 *leg.*: “tuš-ti-šir”, for “tuš-ti-šir”. — P. 17, l. 11 *leg.*: “pu”, for “bu”. — *Ibid.*, l. 26 *leg.*: “bi”, for “bi”. — *Ibid.*, l. 34, n. 7 *add.* “The dupls. B and C I have since “joined”, and it is now clear that the reading of B for l. 24 is   . — Pp. 18, l. 5; 19, l. 26; 30, l. 8 *leg.*: “greatness”, for “heart”. — Pp. 18, l. 33; 27, ll. 23, 26; 35, l. 2; 40, l. 15; 115, l. 19 *leg.*: “judgment”, for “judgement”. — P. 19, l. 24 *leg.*: “esteem”, for “command”. — Pp. 20, l. 13; 79, l. 38; 83, l. 30; 90, l. 14; 100, l. 8; 104, ll. 6, 19 *leg.*: “KISDA”, for “ŠAR”. — P. 22, l. 15 *add.* “but

cf. LYON, *Sargon*, p. 81". — P. 23, ll. 27, 33 leg.: "bu", for "pu" in šurbû. — P. 24, l. 27 poss. read "3. [rubû] u [šagganakku]". — *Ibid.*, l. 28 leg.: "li-ķir", for "li-piš". — Pp. 24, l. 33; 25, l. 3; 58, l. 30; 119, l. 11 leg.: "kal", for "kâl". — P. 25, l. 6 leg.: "TUR", for "TUR". — *Ibid.*, l. 7 leg.: "[il]-pi-[ši]", for ". . . .-pi-. . . .". — *Ibid.*, l. 25 leg.: "lim-[da]", for "ši-. . . .". — Pp. 25, l. 29; 32, l. 4; 38, l. 6; 75, l. 5; 79, l. 7 leg.: "ib-ša-ki(ku) uznâ^{du}-ai", for "ip-ša-ki(ku) uznâ^{du}-ai", i. e. "I have considered thee!". — Pp. 25, l. 32; 32, l. 32 f.; 38, l. 9; 41, ll. 4, 6; 44, l. 34 leg.: "kam", for "gâm". — Pp. 26, l. 6; 32, ll. 2, 10, 16, 21 leg.: "Ba²u", for "Bau". — P. 28, l. 13 leg.: "li²u", for "li²u". — P. 29, l. 16 leg.: "šû", for "šû". — Pp. 30, l. 22; 31, l. 1; 34, ll. 11, 19 f. leg.: "Nusku", for "Nusku". — P. 30, l. 22 leg.: "i", for "il". — *Ibid.*, l. 27 leg.: a-bi [ilâni^{pl}], for "a-bi]-. . . .". — *Ibid.*, l. 31 leg.: "kil", for "kil". — P. 31, l. 17 leg.: "bu-tuk-[tum]", for "bu-tuk-[ku?]", — Pp. 32, ll. 7, 14; 38, l. 19; 44, l. 23 leg.: "kâm", for "gâm". — P. 32, l. 19 leg.: "ilî", for "îli". — P. 33, l. 33 leg.: K 8605", for "K 3605". — Pp. 33, l. 34; 74, ll. 23, 26; 79, l. 5 leg.: "šimâti^{pl}", for "šimâti^{pl}". — P. 37, l. 12 add.: "but see ZA I, p. 56". — P. 39 l. 14 leg.: "(sî)", for "(sî)". — *Ibid.*, l. 16 leg.: "51. âr-ša-šî-î limnûti(tî) ša" etc. — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "maruštu", for "ša muršu". — *Ibid.*, l. 19 leg.: "kalû", for "kâlû". — *Ibid.*, l. 22 leg.: "âr, for "up". — P. 41, l. 16 leg.: "ri-min-ni-ma", for "rîmi-nin-ni-ma". — Pp. 41, l. 25; 82, l. 15 leg.: "dumki", for "damiķtû". — P. 41, l. 32 leg.: "lu", for "lu". — P. 43, l. 6 leg.: "countenance", for "brightness". — Pp. 43, l. 17; 46, l. 16 leg.: "revere", for "behold", cf. TALLQVIST, *Maqlû* p. 144. — P. 44, l. 4: K 10354, ll. 2—7, is dupl. of No. 9, ll. 1—5. — *Ibid.*, l. 13: L. 9 is expanded to form 5 ll. in K 10243, which is dupl. of No. 9, ll. 1—13. — *Ibid.*, l. 19 leg.: "-u", for "u". — *Ibid.*, l. 22 leg.: "sal", for "šal"; "-u", for "-u". — *Ibid.*, l. 28 leg.: "UD.DU-ka", for "urru-ka". — *Ibid.*, l. 33 leg.: "ti-ru-u", for "ti-ru". — P. 45, l. 5 leg.: "DU", for "TUR". — *Ibid.*, l. 8 leg.: "bul", for "bûl". — *Ibid.*, l. 38 leg.: "A", for "B". — P. 46, l. 24 leg.: "19. Grant speech, hearing and favour!" — *Ibid.*, l. 29 leg.: ". . . .", for "light". — P. 48, l. 25 leg.: "A", for "Malik". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: "-ram-", for "-ram". — *Ibid.*, l. 30 leg.: "-u", for "u". — Pp. 51, l. 10; 52, ll. 11, 15; 110, l. 19 leg.: "karradu", for "karrâdu". — P. 51, l. 12 leg.: "ban", for "pan". — *Ibid.*, l. 27 leg.: "mûdû-u", for "mudû u". — Pp. 51, l. 31; 88, l. 5 leg.: "bu", for "pu". — P. 51, l. 32 leg.: "mi", for "mî". — *Ibid.*, l. 36 leg.: "mûdû-û", for "mudû-û". — P. 53: del. l. 8 f. — Pp. 54, l. 10; 87, l. 7; 95, l. 3 leg.: "gušûru", for "gušûru". — P. 54, l. 14 leg.: "gûr", for "gûr". — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "arki", for "arka". — Pp. 55, l. 2; 58, l. 16; 82, l. 29; 87, l. 8 leg.: "bulul", for "tubbal". — P. 55, l. 4 leg.: "šabat-ma", for "šubut-ma". — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "pitû-û kup-pi", for "bîl û-g(ķ)up-pi". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: "ik", for "ik". — Pp. 55, l. 29; 57, ll. 11, 30; 59, l. 4 leg.: "tû", for "tu". — P. 56, l. 11 leg.: "-ša", for "ša". — *Ibid.*, l. 15 leg.:

"-up-pu-", for "-ub-bu-". — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "širtu", for "širtu"; "dal-
 ha-ma", for "ri-ha-ma". — *Ibid.*, l. 22 leg.: "61. ili-yà i^uštar amilūti
 salima(ma) liršū-ni". — *Ibid.*, l. 25 leg.: "i^ušū-ni", for "i^ušū-ni". —
Ibid., l. 29 leg.: "limutti", for "limūti". — P. 57, l. 2 leg.: "kir", for
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 l. 31 after "reads" add. "ina pi-ka"; leg.: "𐎶𐎶𐎶", for "𐎶𐎶𐎶". —
Ibid., l. 32 leg.: "hil", for "dil". — P. 58, l. 14 leg.: "KU.KU", for
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 leg.: "tū-", for "tū-". — Pp. 58, l. 27; 68, l. 13; 114, l. 19 leg.:
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 l. 35 leg.: "tu-", for "tu-". — P. 59, l. 8 leg.: "121. inuma amilu
 kaḫḫad-su ikkal-šu lišānu-šu ū-zak-ḫat-su". — *Ibid.*, l. 36 leg.: "far",
 for "for". — P. 60, l. 17 f. leg.: "oil in a vessel of urkarinnu-wood",
 for "the oil of certain woods". — P. 61, l. 2 leg.: "illustrious", for
 "illustrations". — *Ibid.*, l. 9 leg.: "29. Who openeth wells and springs,
 who guideth" etc. — *Ibid.*, l. 14 leg.: "benefactor", for "director". —
Ibid., l. 34 leg.: "disturbed", for "bewitched". — P. 62, l. 2 leg.: "61.
 May my god and the goddess of mankind grant me favour". — *Ibid.*,
 l. 27 leg.: "ointment", for ". . . .". — P. 65, l. 16 add.: "JENSEN,
 ZA IX, p. 128, and TALLQVIST, *Maqlû*, p. 134". — P. 66, l. 6 leg.:
 "transliterated", for "transliterated". — *Ibid.*, l. 27 add.: "but cf.
 DELITZSCH, *Grammar*, § 138 (end)". — P. 68, l. 2 leg.: "tas", for
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 ". . . .", for ".". — P. 74, l. 21 leg.: "4. bil bīlī
". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: "kalā-ma", for "kala(?)ma". —
 P. 75, l. 7 leg.: "šū", for "šu". — *Ibid.*, l. 17 leg.: "u", for "ū". —
Ibid., l. 29 leg.: "4. Lord of lords!". — Pp. 76, l. 29; 78,
 l. 24 leg.: "ū-pi-ī", for "ū-mi-ī". — P. 77, l. 11 leg.: "clouds", for
 "days". — *Ibid.*, l. 13 leg.: "unsparing", for "unconquerable". — P. 78,
 l. 9 leg.: "kār-", for "piš-". — Pp. 78, l. 10; 79, l. 15; 116, l. 18
 leg.: "dalīli-ka", for "dalīli-ka". — P. 78, l. 16 leg.: "GAB", for
 "GAL". — *Ibid.*, l. 28 leg.: "la-iṭ muk-ṭab-lu", for "la-id muk-ṭap-lu".
 — *Ibid.*, l. 38 before "ilu" add.: ". . . ."; leg.: "šaplu", for "šaplu".
 — P. 79, l. 4 leg.: "ilu KU.TU.ŠAR", for "ilu Marduk tu-šir". — *Ibid.*,
 l. 13 leg.: "lišā-a", for "lišā-a". — *Ibid.*, l. 14 leg.: "nikē", for "nikē".
 — *Ibid.*, l. 25 leg.: "i-iṭ", for "i-iṭ". — *Ibid.*, l. 30 leg.: "ū", for
 "u". — P. 80, l. 33 leg.: "the goddess KU.TU.ŠAR", for "the god
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 l. 23 leg.: "90", for "89". — P. 82, l. 7 leg.: "ŠU GIDIM(UTUG?)MA
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Ibid., l. 33 leg.: "abkallu", for "abkallu"; "mūdū-ū", for "mūdū-ū". —
 P. 83, l. 3 leg.: "lāmāti^h", for "lāmāti^h". — P. 84, l. 10 leg.: "Bene-
 factor", for "Director". — *Ibid.*, del. l. 22. — P. 85, l. 9 leg.: "abun-
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leg.: "K 12922", for "K 13922". — P. 87, l. 24 leg.: "tūr", for "tur". — *Ibid.*, l. 27 leg.: "kīd", for "kid". — *Ibid.*, l. 28 add.: "K 8953 + K 8987, cited as *D*, is dupl. of No. 27, ll. 1—22; the variant readings of *D* are cited in the Vocabulary". — P. 88, l. 37 leg.: "A", for "B". — P. 89, l. 9 leg.: "art glorious", for "treadst". — P. 90, l. 11 leg.: "aš", for "har". — *Ibid.*, l. 17 leg.: "ub-", for "ub-". — *Ibid.*, l. 19 add.: "since printing off I have joined No. 28 to K 6639, the dupl. *A* of No. 46, and to K 8953 etc., the dupl. *D* of No. 27". — P. 92, l. 26 leg.: "linnasih", for "linasih"; "linnisi", for "linasi". — P. 93, l. 14 leg.: "šu'atu", for "šuatw". — *Ibid.*, ll. 33 ff. leg.: "12. May the s. of my b. be removed, may there be torn away the of 13. May the g. of my h. be loosened". — P. 94, l. 35 leg.: "dannati", for "dannâti". — P. 95, l. 4 leg.: "kurmati", for "kurmatî". — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "Prepare", for "Place". — P. 97, l. 8 leg.: "US.LIK", for "azkur(ur)". — *Ibid.*, l. 15 f. leg.: "pulânîtum", for "pulanîtum". — *Ibid.*, ll. 24, 27 poss. restore "lit-[ta-rid]", for "lit-[ta-kil]". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: "ru", for "rn". — P. 98, l. 4 leg.: "uš-kin-ma", for "šukki? (ki)-ma". — *Ibid.*, l. 5 leg.: "sâlimu", for "šâlimu". — P. 102, l. 19 leg.: "tišlîtu", for "tišlîtu". — P. 103, l. 17 leg.: "parâsi", for "parasi". — P. 105, ll. 25, 27 leg.: "(âr)", for "(ar)". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: "šu'ati", for "šuatî". — P. 110, l. 4 leg.: "lîl", for "lîl". — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "tab", for "lab". — P. 111, l. 2 leg.: "unsparing", for "invincible". — *Ibid.*, l. 9 leg.: "13", for "12". — P. 114, l. 25 leg.: "K 2808", for "K 2801". — P. 115, l. 30 leg.: "besought", for "glorified". — P. 119, l. 13 leg.: "înî^{pl}-yâ", for "înî^{pl}-yâ". — *Ibid.*, l. 20 f. leg.: "mîsîru", for "misîru". — Pp. 139, l. 20; 157, l. 7 leg.: "38, 4", for "38, 3".

INDEXES.

I

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Number	Page	Plate	Tablet	Duplicates
1	3	1	K 155	K 3332, cited as <i>A</i> ; Sm. 1382; K 6019 (No. 5), ll. 11—17, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 3432 + K 8147 (No. 33), ll. 19—38, cited as <i>C</i> .
2	16	4	K 2487 + K 2502 + K 2591	K 8122 (No. 3), ll. 10—16, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 6477, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 9706, cited as <i>C</i> ; K 223, cited as <i>D</i> ; K 11929, cited as <i>E</i> .
3	23	6	K 8122	K 2487 <i>etc.</i> (No. 2), ll. 11—20, cited as <i>A</i> .
4	24	7	K 8105	K 12938, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 10729, cited as <i>B</i> .
5	29	9	K 6019	K 155 (No. 1), ll. 29—35, cited as <i>A</i> .
6	30	10	K 2106 + K 2384 + K 3393 + K 6340 + K 8605 + K 8983 + K 9576 + K 9688 + K 11589 + K 12911 + K 13792 + K 13800	K 3285, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 3330 <i>etc.</i> (No. 7), ll. 9—32, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 9087 (No. 37), ll. 7—13, cited as <i>C</i> ; K 8815, cited as <i>D</i> ; Rm. 96, cited as <i>E</i> ; Sm. 336 + Sm. 1385, cited as <i>F</i> ; K 5980 <i>etc.</i> (No. 10), ll. 7 ff.
7	37	15	K 3330 + Sm. 394 + 81—2—4, 244	K 2106 <i>etc.</i> (No. 6), ll. 71—94, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 9087 (No. 37), ll. 7—13, cited as <i>C</i> ; K 8815, cited as <i>D</i> ; Rm. 96, cited as <i>E</i>

Number	Page	Plate	Tablet	Duplicates
8	41	18	K 2396 + K 3893	.
9	44	19	K 2558 + K 9152	K 3429 + K 8657, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 2538 <i>etc.</i> , Rev. Col. III, ll. 1 — 21 (<i>see</i> IV R, pl. 21*), cited as <i>B</i> ; K 10243; K 10354.
10	48	21	K 5980 + K 8746	K 2106 <i>etc.</i> (No. 6), ll. 97 ff.
11	51	23	K 235 + K 3334	K 3283, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 6537, cited as <i>C</i> .
12	54	26	K 163 + K 218	K 6733, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 3151 <i>b</i> , cited as <i>B</i> ; K 2379 + K 3289, cited as <i>C</i> ; K 10807, cited as <i>D</i> ; K 7984, cited as <i>E</i> .
13	67	32	K 3229	.
14	69	34	K 2793	.
15	69	34	K 2586 + K 7185	.
16	70	35	K 11681	.
17	72	35	K 5668	.
18	72	36	K 8009	K 6804, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 11326 + K 11975, cited as <i>B</i> .
19	74	38	K 34	.
20	76	40	K 10406	.
21	77	41	K 2741 + K 3180 + K 3208 + K 5043 + K 6588 + K 6612 + K 6672 + K 6908 + K 7047 + K 8498 + K 9157 + K 9770 + K 10219 + K 10497 + K 13431 + K 13793	.
22	81	45	K 140 + K 3352 + K 8751 + K 10285	K 6334, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 6853, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 8982, cited as <i>C</i> .
23	85	48	K 13277	.
24	86	48	K 12922	.
25	86	48	K 13296	.
26	87	48	K 10550	.
27	87	49	K 2371 + K 13791	K 2836 + K 6593, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 11549, cited as <i>B</i> ; Sm. 398, cited as <i>C</i> ; K 8953 + K 8987 <i>etc.</i> , cited as <i>D</i> .

Number	Page	Plate	Tablet	Duplicates
28	90	50	K 3355 [+ K 6639 + K 8953 + K 8987]	K 2371 <i>etc.</i> (No. 27); K 11153 <i>etc.</i> (No. 46).
29	92	50	K 13907	
30	92	51	K 3448	
31	94	53	K 7207 + K 9675 + K 13274	
32	95	53	K 3358 + K 9047	
33	96	54	K 3432 + K 8147	K 155 (No. 1), ll. 36—52, cited as <i>A</i> .
34	100	56	K 11876	
35	100	56	K 2757	
36	102	57	K 9125	
37	103	57	K 9087	K 2106 <i>etc.</i> (No. 6), ll. 71—77, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 3330 <i>etc.</i> (No. 7), ll. 9—15, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 8815, ll. 3—9, cited as <i>D</i> ; Rm. 96, ll. 1—7, cited as <i>E</i> .
38	104	58	Bu. 91—5—9, 16	
39	104	58	K 8930	
40	105	59	K 2567	
41	106	59	K 7916	
42	106	60	K 3221	
43	107	60	K 13355	
44	107	60	K 14210	
45	108	60	82—3—23, 119	
46	109	61	K 11153 + Rm. 582	K 6639 <i>etc.</i> , cited as <i>A</i> .
47	111	62	K 8808	
48	112	62	K 8116	
49	113	63	D.T. 65	
50	113	64	K 2808 + K 9490	83—1—18, 500, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 12937, cited as <i>B</i> .
51	116	66	K 8190	
52	117	66	K 6395 + K 10138	
53	119	67	K 3859 + Sm. 383	
54	121	69	Sm. 512	
55	121	69	K 6792	
56	122	69	K 2810	
57	122	70	K 9909	
58	123	70	K 6644	
59	124	71	K 7978	
60	125	72	K 3463	
61	126	73	K 8293	K 3342, cited as <i>A</i> .
62	127	74	K 7593	

II

INDEX TO REGISTRATION-NUMBERS.

N.B. The registration-number by which a tablet is cited is printed in black type; when two or more fragments have been "joined", the tablet so formed is cited by the lowest of their registration-numbers. References are placed within parentheses; + = "joined to"; dupl. = "duplicate of".

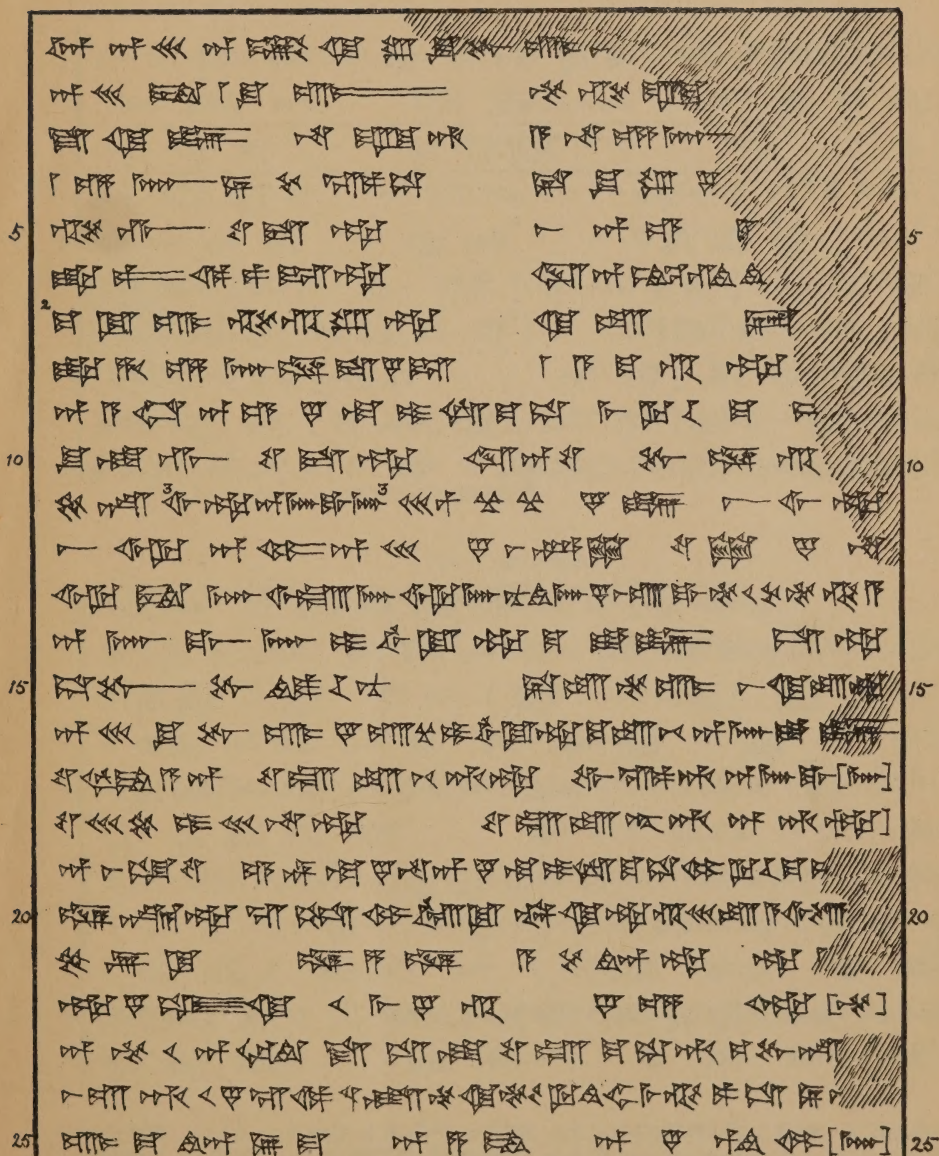
K 34 (No. 19); **K 140** (No. 22); **K 155** (No. 1); **K 163** (No. 12); **K 218** (+ **K 163**); **K 223** (dupl. No. 2); **K 235** (No. 11); **K 2106** (No. 6); **K 2371** (No. 27); **K 2379** (dupl. No. 12); **K 2384** (+ **K 2106**); **K 2396** (No. 8); **K 2487** (No. 2); **K 2502** (+ **K 2487**); **K 2538** *etc.* (dupl. No. 9); **K 2558** (No. 9); **K 2567** (No. 40); **K 2586** (No. 15); **K 2591** (+ **K 2487**); **K 2741** (No. 21); **K 2757** (No. 35); **K 2793** (No. 14); **K 2808** (No. 50); **K 2810** (No. 56); **K 2836** (dupl. No. 27); **K 3151 b** (dupl. No. 12); **K 3180** (+ **K 2741**); **K 3208** (+ **K 2741**); **K 3221** (No. 42); **K 3229** (No. 13); **K 3283** (dupl. No. 11); **K 3285** (dupl. No. 6); **K 3289** (+ **K 2379**); **K 3330** (No. 7); **K 3332** (dupl. No. 1); **K 3334** (+ **K 235**); **K 3342** (dupl. No. 61); **K 3352** (+ **K 140**); **K 3355** (No. 28); **K 3358** (No. 32); **K 3393** (+ **K 2106**); **K 3429** (dupl. No. 9); **K 3432** (No. 33); **K 3448** (No. 30); **K 3463** (No. 60); **K 3859** (No. 53); **K 3893** (+ **K 2396**); **K 5043** (+ **K 2741**); **K 5668** (No. 17); **K 5980** (No. 10); **K 6019** (No. 5); **K 6334** (dupl. No. 22); **K 6340** (+ **K 2106**); **K 6395** (No. 52); **K 6477** (dupl. No. 2); **K 6537** (dupl. No. 11); **K 6588** (+ **K 2741**); **K 6593** (+ **K 2836**); **K 6612** (+ **K 2741**); **K 6639** (+ **K 3355**); **K 6644** (No. 58); **K 6672** (+ **K 2741**); **K 6733** (dupl. No. 12); **K 6792** (No. 55); **K 6804** (dupl. No. 18); **K 6853** (dupl. No. 22); **K 6908** (+ **K 2741**); **K 7047** (+ **K 2741**); **K 7185** (+ **K 2586**); **K 7207** (No. 31); **K 7593** (No. 62); **K 7916** (No. 41); **K 7978** (No. 59); **K 7984** (dupl. No. 12); **K 8009** (No. 18); **K 8105** (No. 4); **K 8116** (No. 48); **K 8122** (No. 3); **K 8147** (+ **K 3432**); **K 8190** (No. 51); **K 8293** (No. 61); **K 8498** (+ **K 2741**); **K 8605** (+ **K 2106**); **K 8657** (+ **K 3429**); **K 8746** (+ **K 5980**); **K 8751** (+ **K 140**); **K 8808** (No. 47); **K 8815** (dupl. Nos. 6, 7, 37); **K 8930** (No. 39); **K 8953** (+ **K 3355**); **K 8982** (dupl. No. 22); **K 8983** (+ **K 2106**); **K 8987** (+ **K 3355**); **K 9047** (+ **K 3358**); **K 9087** (No. 37); **K 9125** (No. 36);

K 9152 (+ K 2558); K 9157 (+ K 2741); K 9490 (+ K 2808);
 K 9576 (+ K 2106); K 9675 (+ K 7207); K 9688 (+ K 2106);
 K 9706 (+ K 6477); K 9770 (+ K 2741); **K 9909** (No. 57); K 10138
 (+ K 6395); K 10219 (+ K 2741); **K 10243** (dupl. No. 9); K 10285
 (+ K 140); **K 10354** (dupl. No. 9); **K 10406** (No. 20); K 10497
 (+ K 2741); **K 10550** (No. 26); **K 10729** (dupl. No. 4); **K 10807**
 (dupl. No. 12); **K 11153** (No. 46); **K 11326** (dupl. No. 18); **K 11549**
 (dupl. No. 27); K 11589 (+ K 2106); **K 11681** (No. 16); **K 11876**
 (No. 34); **K 11929** (dupl. No. 2); K 11975 (+ K 11326); K 12911
 (+ K 2106); **K 12922** (No. 24); **K 12937** (dupl. No. 50); **K 12938**
 (dupl. No. 4); K 13274 (+ K 7207); **K 13277** (No. 23); **K 13296**
 (No. 25); **K 13355** (No. 43); K 13431 (+ K 2741); K 13791 (+ K 2371);
 K 13792 (+ K 2106); K 13793 (+ K 2741); K 13800 (+ K 2106);
K 13907 (No. 29); **K 14210** (No. 44); **Sm. 336** (dupl. No. 6); Sm. 383
 (+ K 3859); Sm. 394 (+ K 3330); **Sm. 398** (dupl. No. 27); **Sm. 512**
 (No. 54); **Sm. 1382** (dupl. No. 1); Sm. 1385 (+ Sm. 336); **D.T. 65**
 (No. 49); **Rm. 96** (dupl. Nos. 6, 7, 37); Rm. 582 (+ K 11153);
 81-2-4, 244 (+ K 3330); **82-3-23, 119** (No. 45); **83-1-18, 500**
 (dupl. No. 50); **Bu 91-5-9, 16** (No. 38).

CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

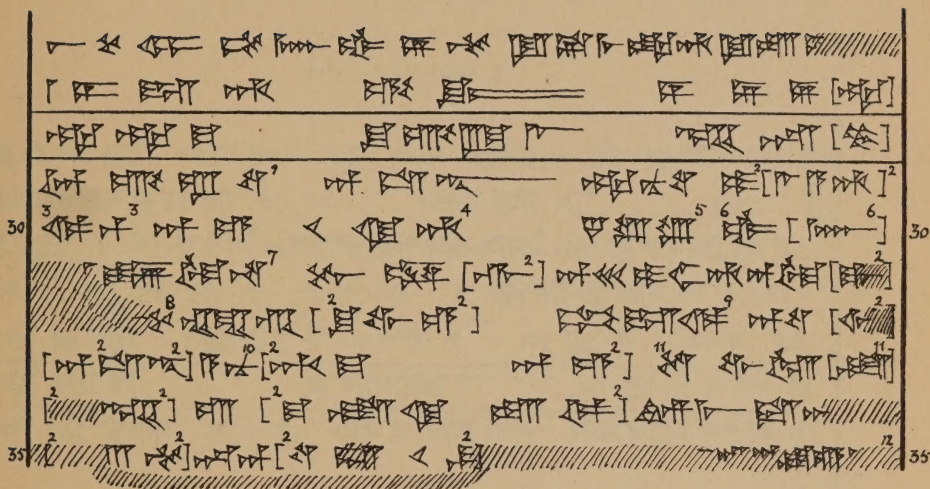
N.B. The numbers which precede the foot-notes refer to the corresponding numbers in the text; when a note refers to one sign only, the number is placed to the right of the sign in the text (*e. g.*¹); when a variant reading is given of more than one sign, the number of the note is placed on each side of the signs referred to (*e. g.* ¹.¹); when a note refers to a whole line of the text, the number of the note is placed at the beginning of that line. Duplicates of a text are cited by the capitals *A, B, C etc.* Restorations are placed within brackets []; dupl. = "duplicate"; l. = "line"; r. = "restored from".

NO. 1. OBTVERSE.

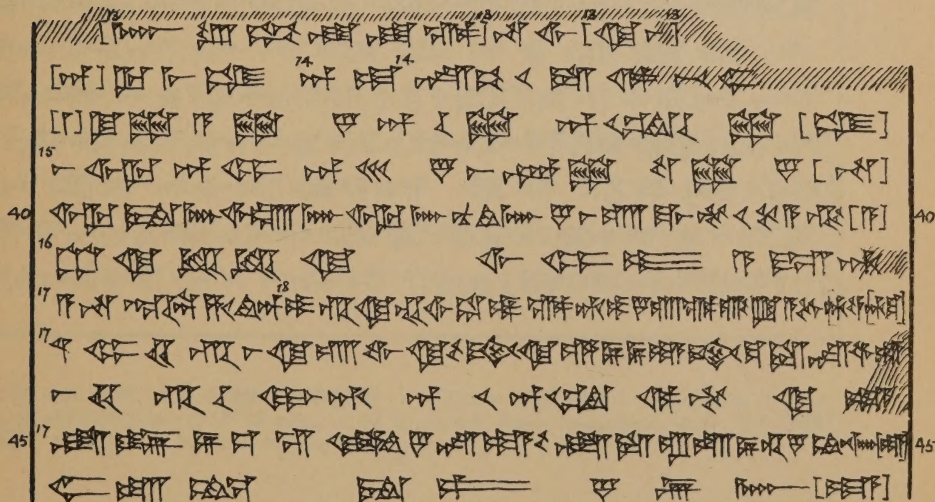


K3332, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 1-10; S1382 is dupl. of ll. 4-7; K6019 ll. 11-17, cited as B, is dupl. of ll. 29-35; K3432 + K8147 ll. 19-38, cited as C, is dupl. of ll. 36-52.
 2. ll. 7 and 8 form one line in A. 3. Written over an erasure.

NO.1. OBY. (CONT.)



NO.1. REVERSE.



1. B. 2. r. B. 3. B. 4. B. 5. B. 6. B. 7. B. 8. B. 9. B. 10. B. 11. B. 12. L. 35 possibly contains 11, 17 and 18 of B. 13. r. C. 14. C. 15. L. 39 and 40 are omitted by C. 16. For L. 41 C. reads: - 17. L. 42, 43 and 45 each form two lines in C. 18. Omitted by C.

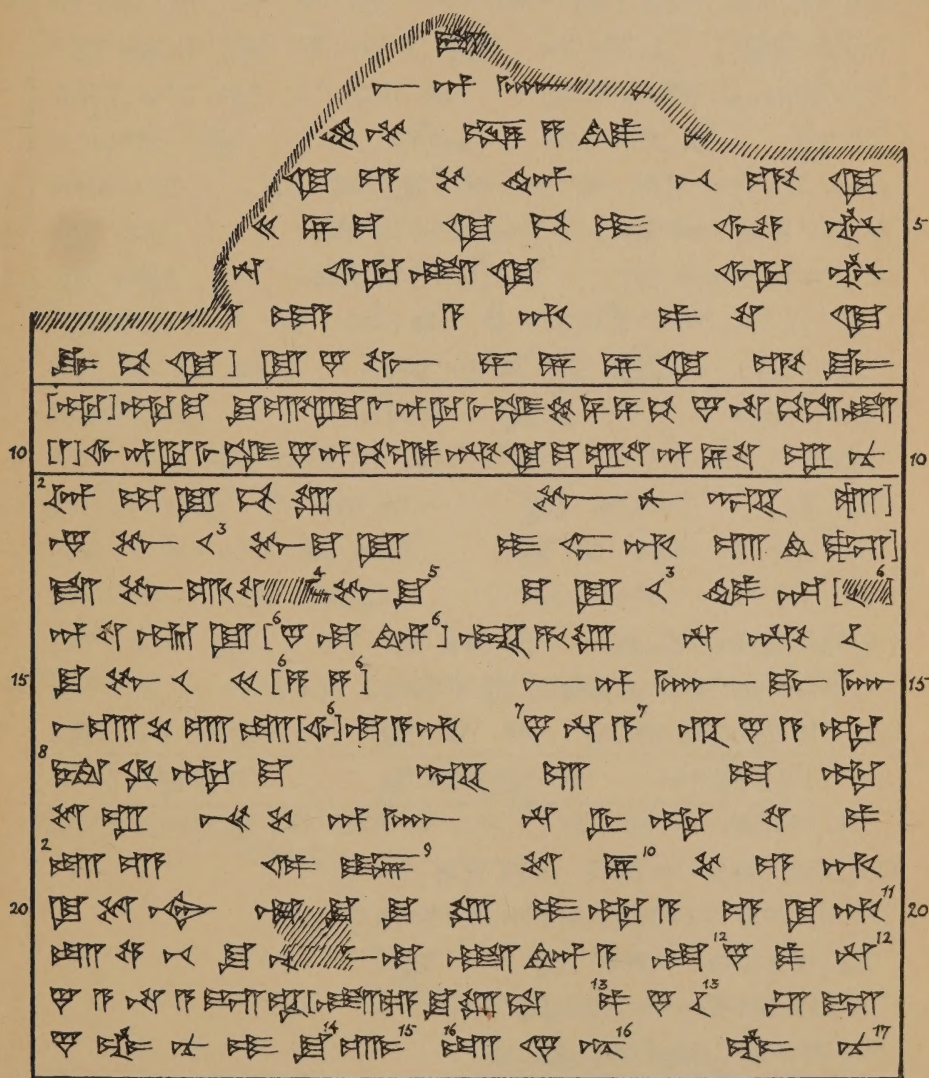
NO.1. REV. (CONT.)

[illegible]

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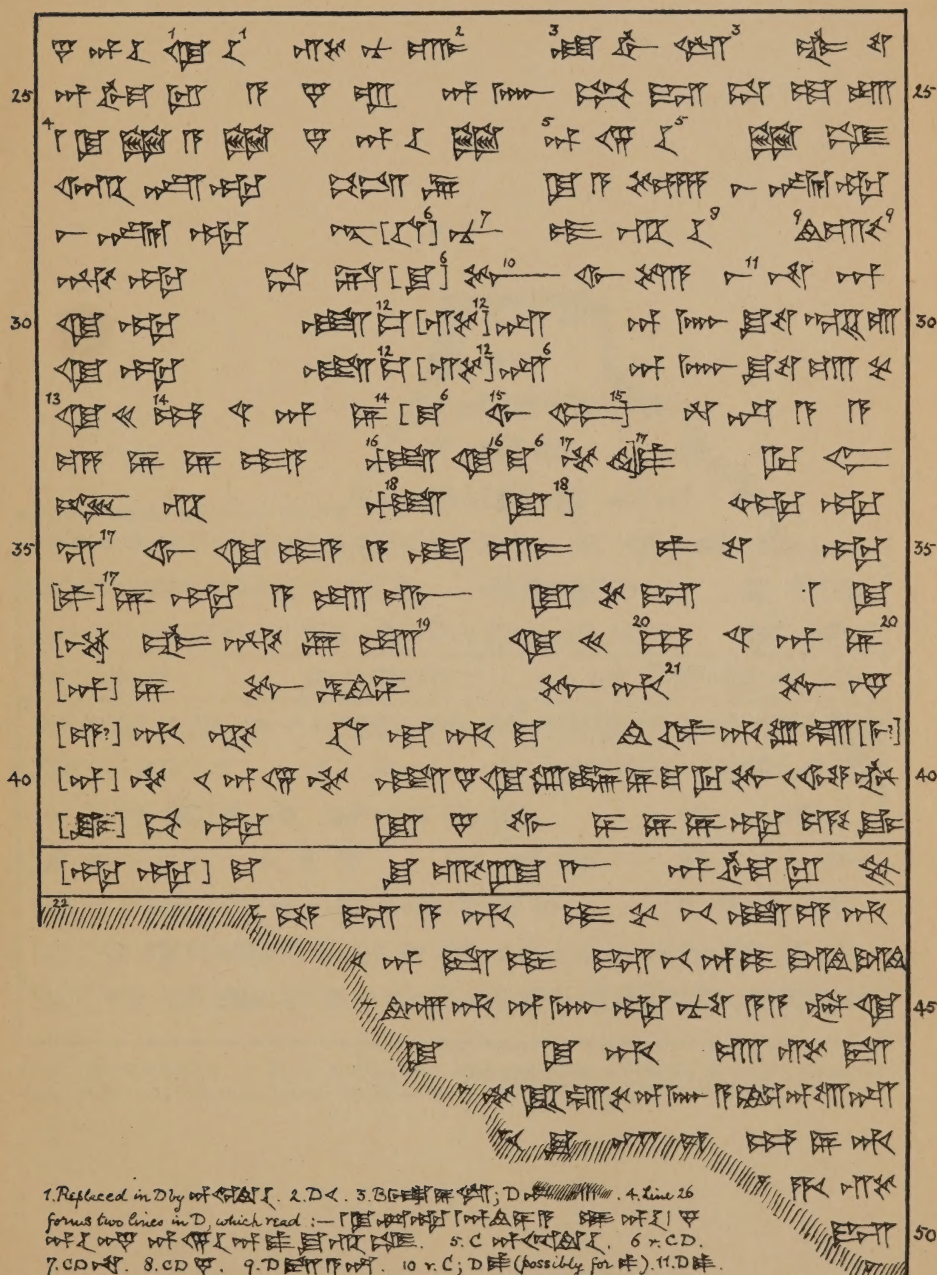
1. C . 2. C . 3. C . 4. For ∇ C apparently substitutes . 5. Ll. 50 and 51 form three lines in C. 6. C . 7. C . 8. Apparently omitted by C.

NO. 2. OBYVERSE.



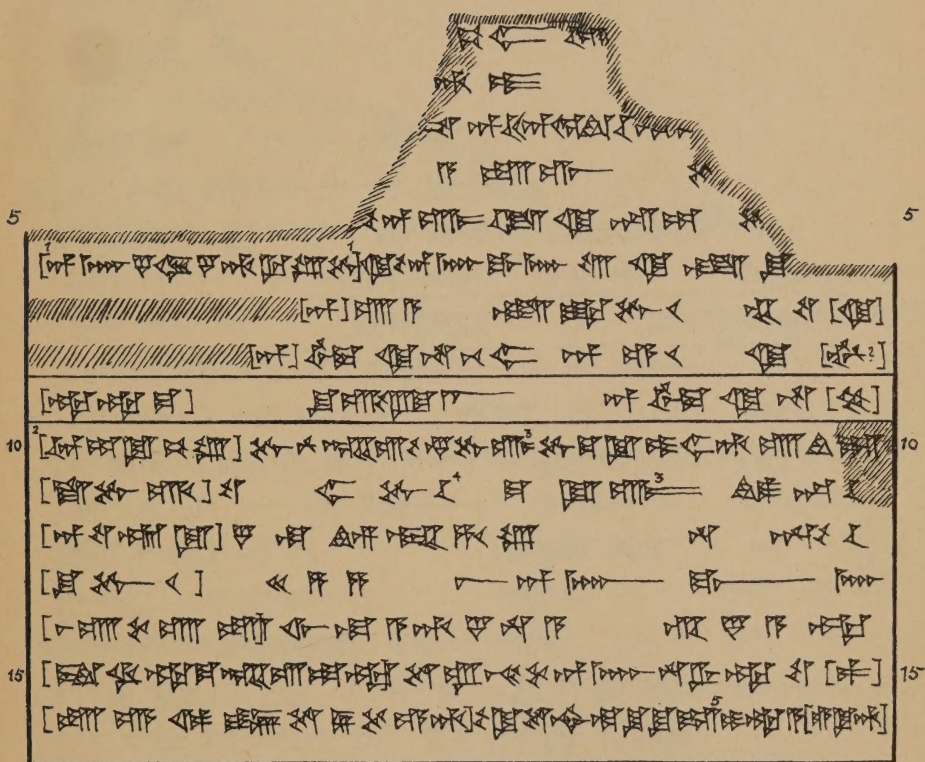
K 3122, ll. 10-16, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 11-20; K 6477, cited as B, is dupl. of ll. 13-24; K 9706, cited as C, is dupl. of ll. 24-33; K 223, cited as D, is dupl. of ll. 23-39; and K 11929, ll. 1-9, cited as E, is dupl. of ll. 32-42. 2. The couplets 11 and 12, 19 and 20, each form one line with division marks (2) in A. 3. A B E F F. 4. A G. 5. A F. 6. r. A. 7. B. 8. ll. 17 and 18 form one line in A. 9. B. 10. B. 11. B. 12. B. 13. B. 14. r. D. 15. r. BD. 16. B. 17. B.

NO. 2. REVERSE.



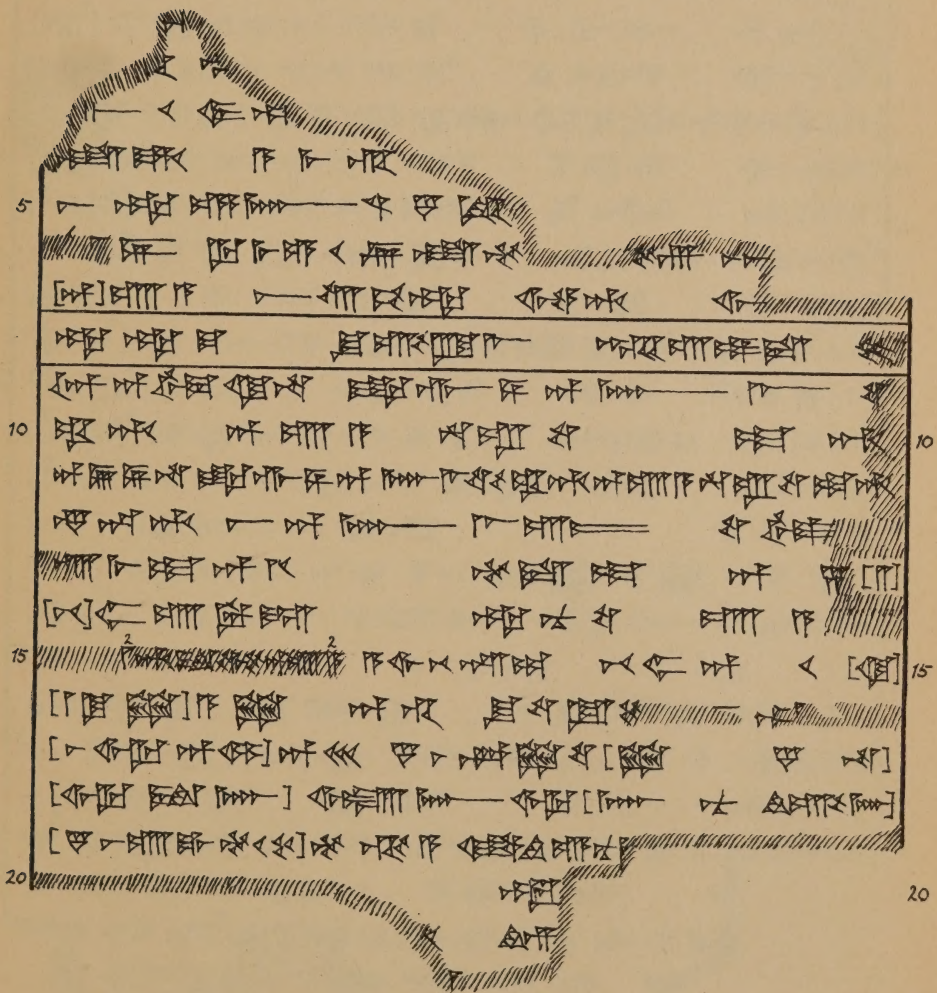
1. Replaced in D by 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土. 2. D 人. 3. B 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土. 4. Line 26 forms two lines in D, which read: —「人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土」. 5. C 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土. 6. r. C. D. 7. C. D. 8. C. D. 9. D 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土. 10. r. C; D 人 (possibly for 天). 11. D 人. 12. r. C; D 人. 13. D here inserts the formula 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土 etc. in three lines. 14. D 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土. 15. r. D; E 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土. 16. r. C; D 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土. 17. r. D. 18. r. D. 19. D 人. 20. D 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土. 21. D 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土. 22. after l. 42 E ceases to be a duplicate and reads: — l. 10, 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土, and l. 11, 人 天 地 水 火 木 金 土.

NO. 3



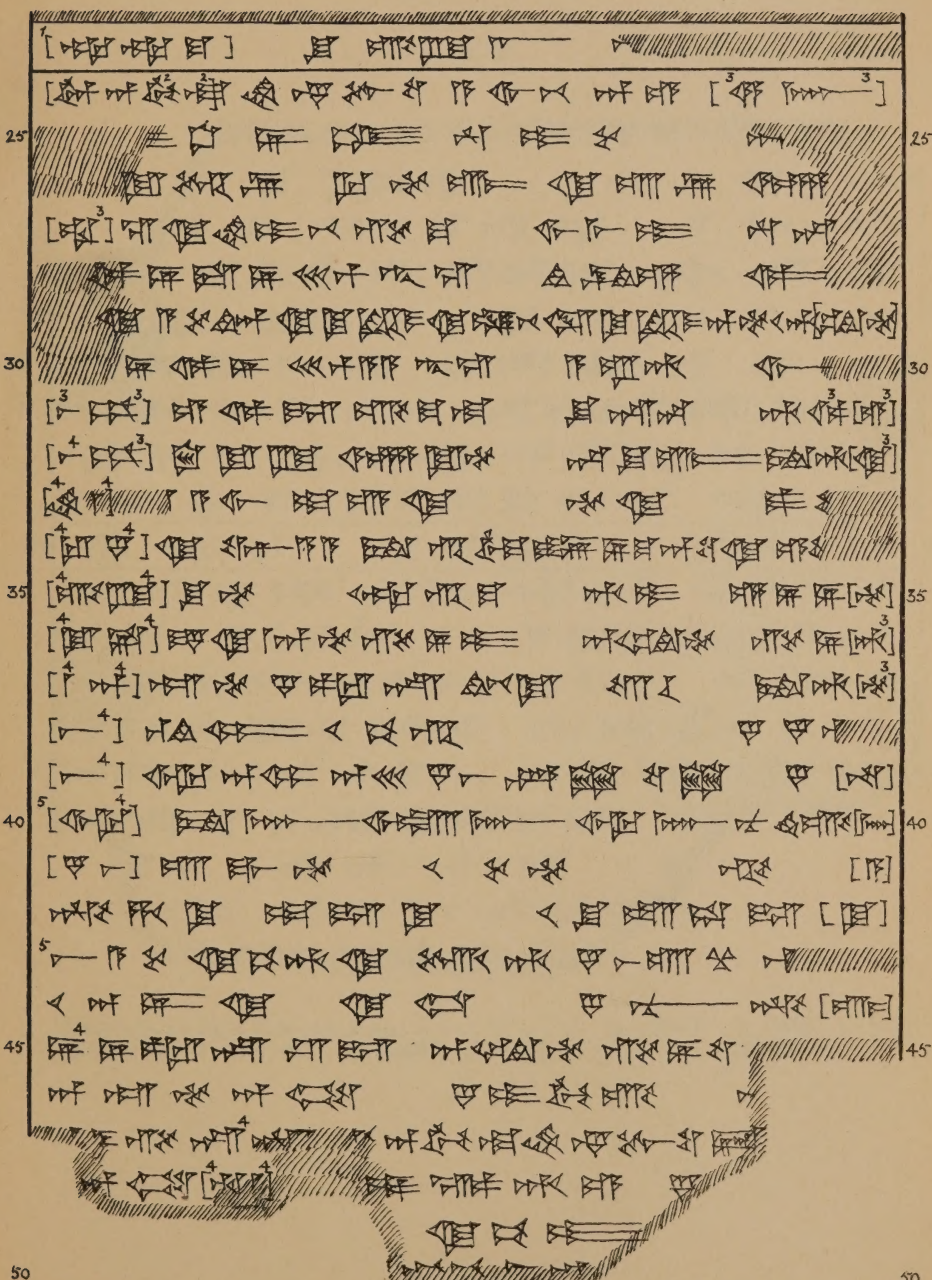
1. $\times K 2396 + K 3893, l. 19$. 2. $ll. 10-16$ have been restored from $K 2487$ etc. $ll. 11-20$, which I cite as A; $ll. 10, 15$ and 16 each form two lines in A. 3. A Δ . 4. A $\square$. 5. A III .

NO. 4. OBYVERSE.



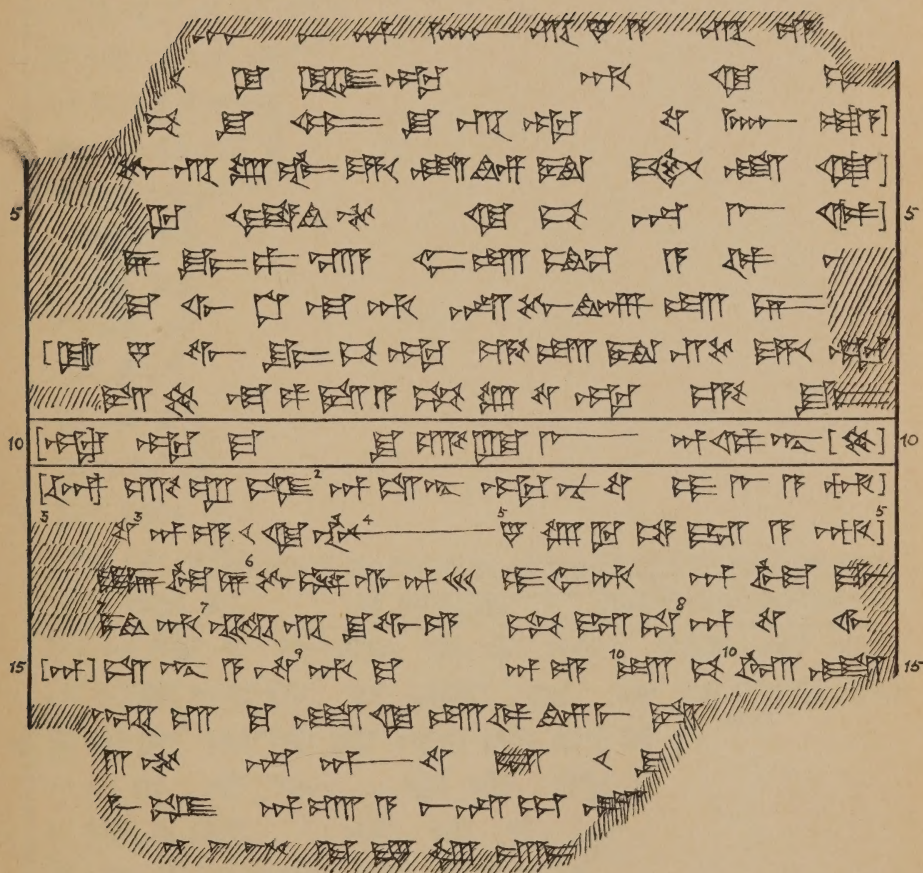
K12938, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 24-29; K 10729, cited as B is dupl. of ll. 32-48.
2. Written over an erasure.

NO. 4. REVERSE.



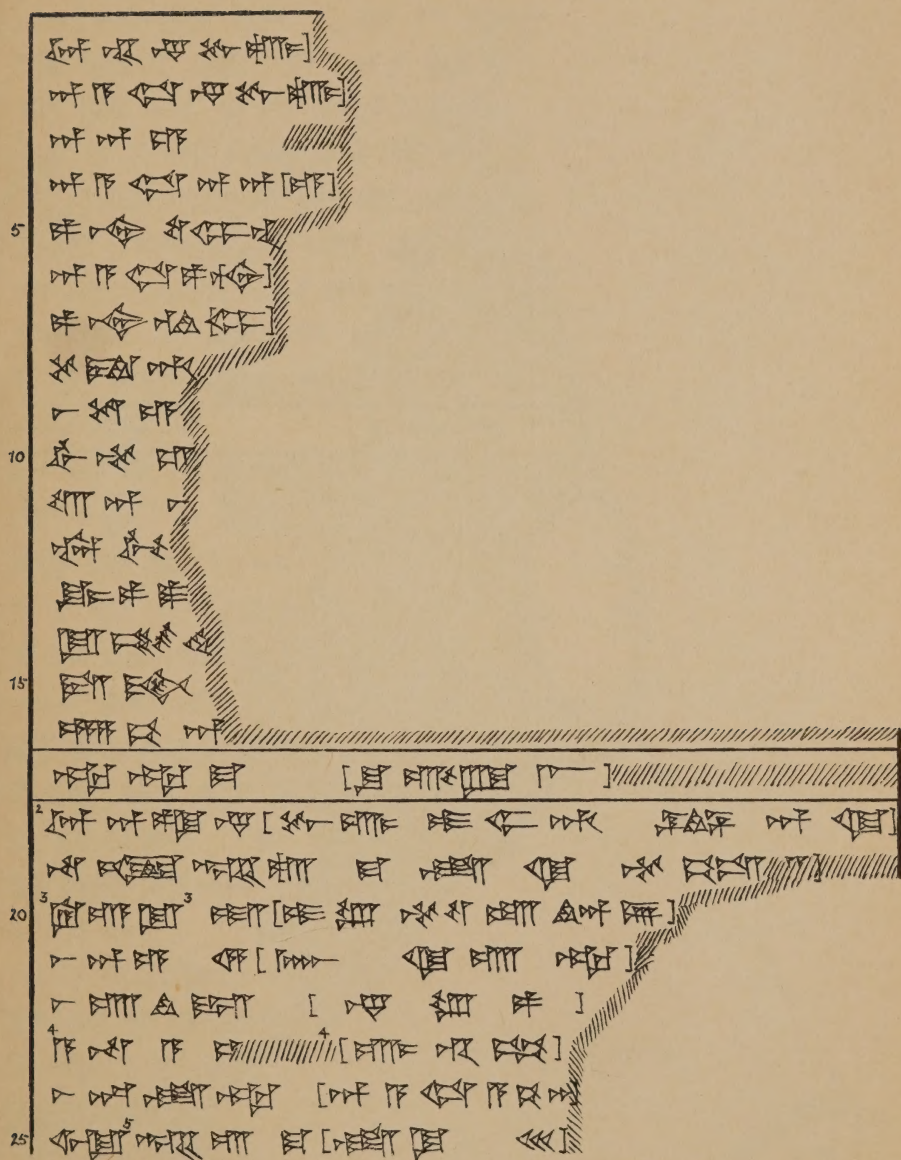
1. The following traces of a line, preceding the colophon line, are found in A: — 2. r. A. 3. r. parallel texts, of No. 6, l. 7 ff. and No. 7, l. 9 ff. etc. 4. r. B. 5. The complets 40 and 41, 43 and 44 each form one line in B.

NO. 5.



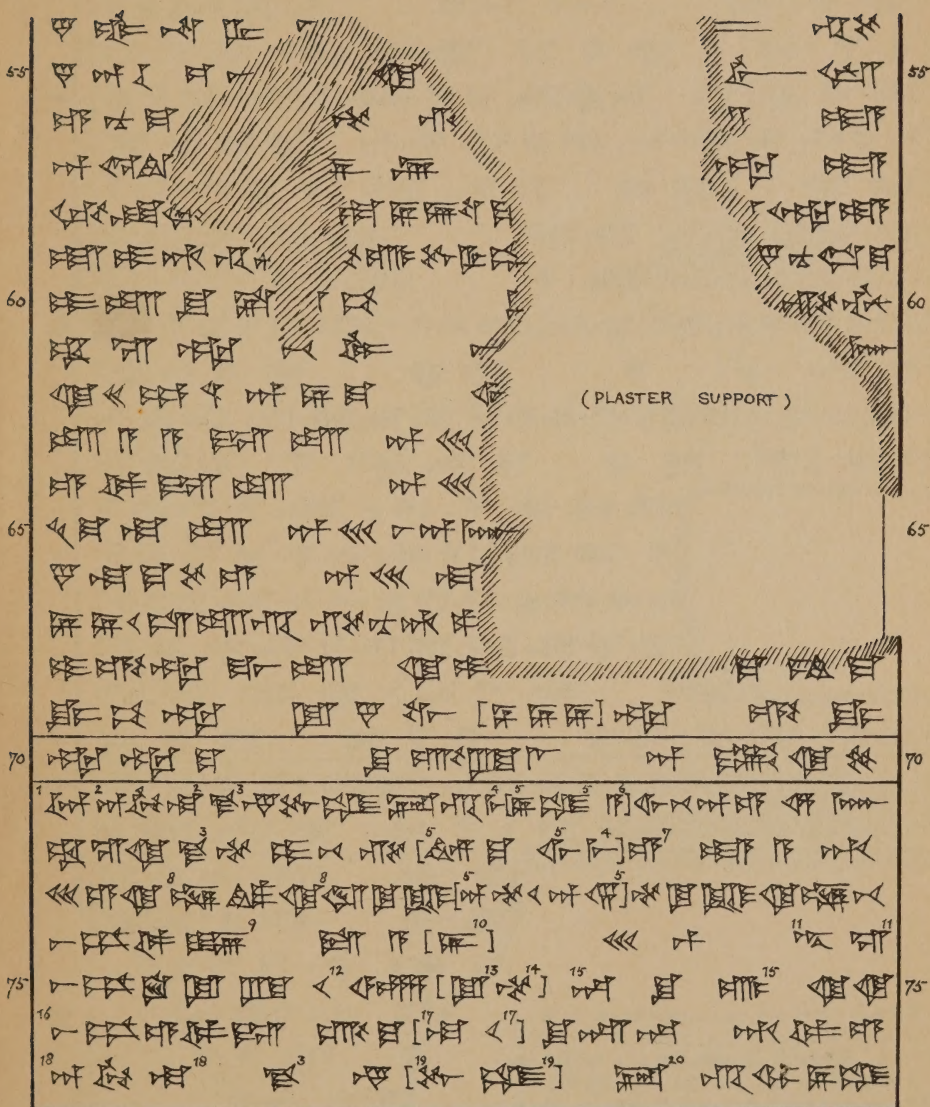
K 155, ll. 29-35, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 11-17. 2. A 𠩺. 3. A 𠩺. 4. A 𠩺. 5. A 𠩺. 6. A 𠩺. 7. A 𠩺. 8. A 𠩺. 9. A 𠩺. 10. A 𠩺.

NO. 6. OBVERSE.

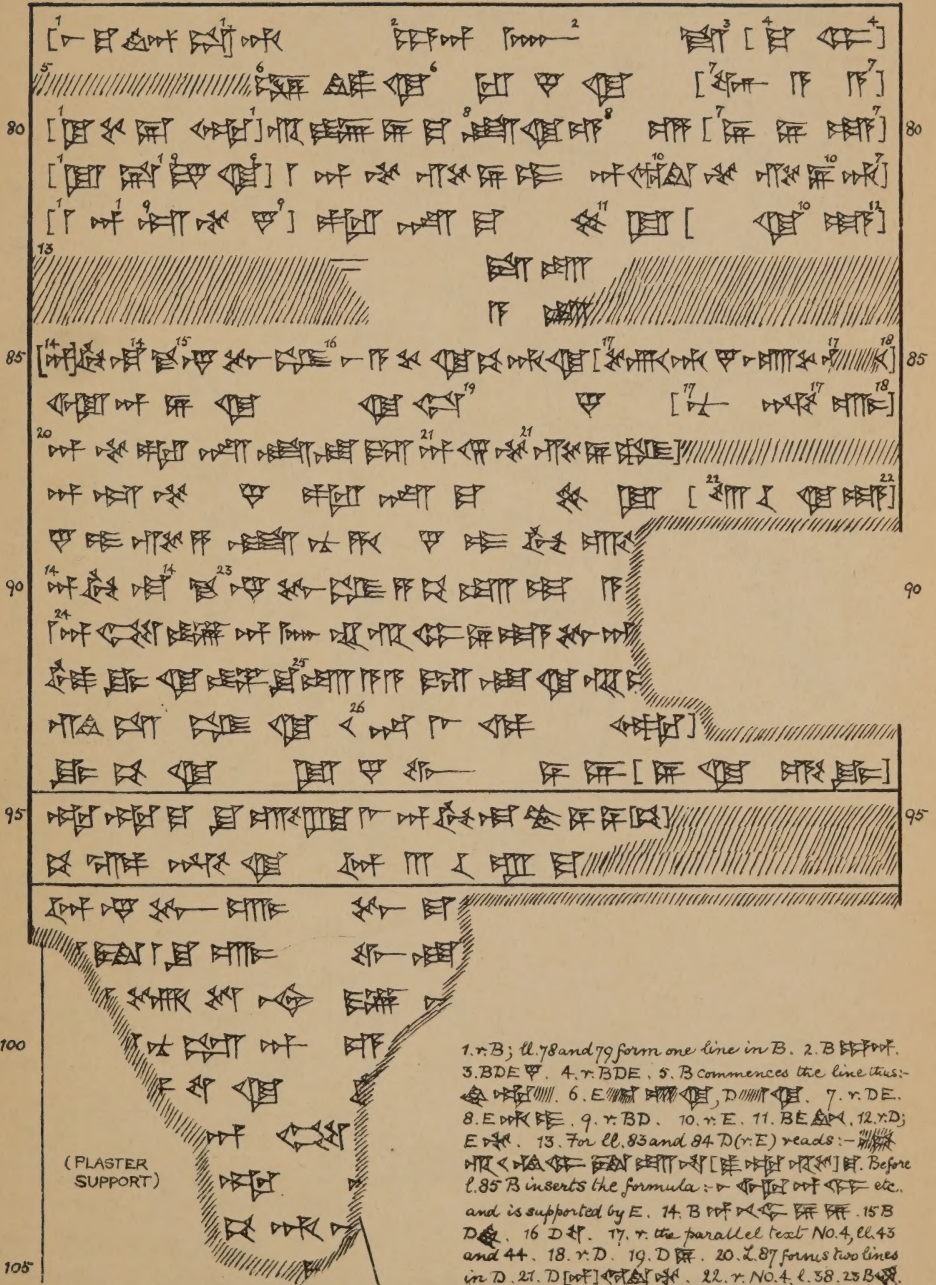


K 3285, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 18-30; K 3530 etc. ll. 9-32, cited as B, is partly dupl. of ll. 71-93; K 9087, ll. 7-13, cited as C, is partly dupl. of 71-77; K 8815, ll. 3-21, cited as D, is partly dupl. of ll. 71-88; Rm 96, ll. 1-16, cited as E, is partly dupl. of ll. 71-81 (E Rm. contains s'cl. of the common colophon); S 336 + S 1335, cited as F, is dupl. of ll. 106-120. 2 The bracketed portions of ll. 78-25 have been restored from A. 3. A . 4. A . 5. Omitted by A.

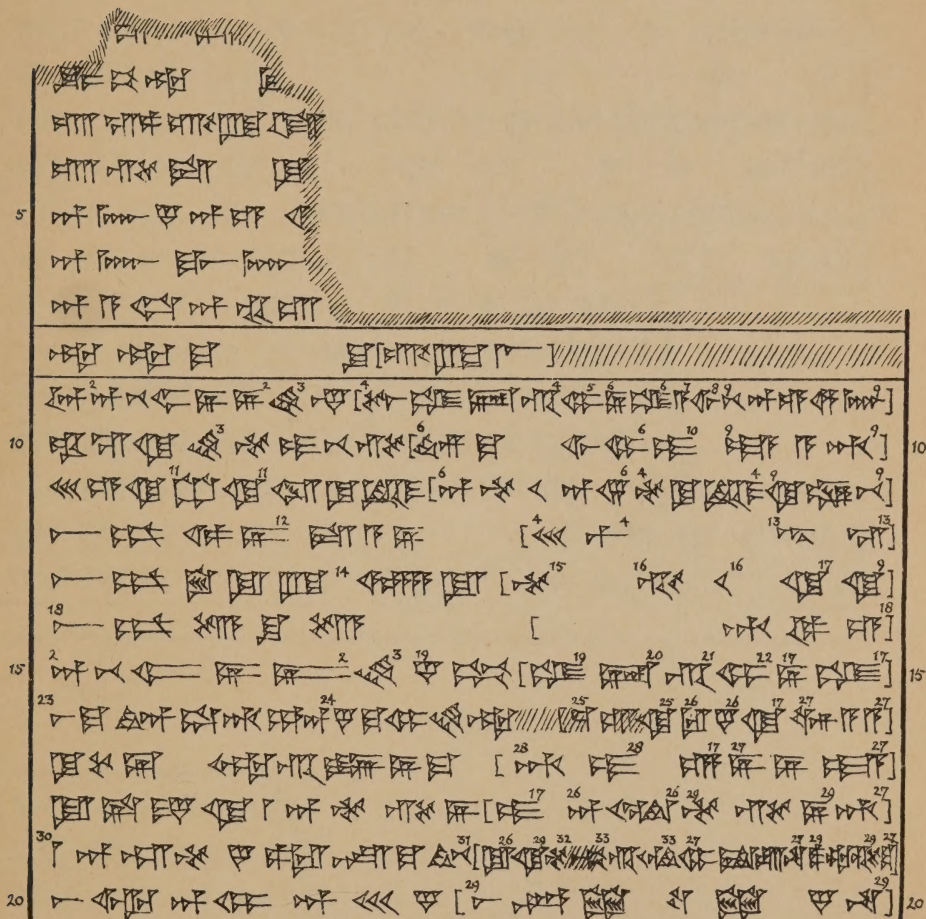
NO. 6. OBV. (CONT.)



1. Before C71 D is not a duplicate but reads: -C1, and, el2, . 2. BE . 3. BE . 4. CE . 5. xCE. 6. xC. 7. CE . 8. B . 9. B . 10. xBCE. 11. D . 12. Omitted by B. 13. xBCDE. 14. xCDE. 15. CE . 16. For C76
B(xC) reads: - []. 17. xD. 18. B . 19. xC71; BDE . 20. D .



NO. 7. OBVERSE.



K 2106 etc., ll. 71-93, which I cite as A, is partly dupl. of ll. 9-32; K 9087, ll. 7-13, cited as C, is partly dupl. of ll. 9-15; K 8815, ll. 3-21, cited as D, is partly dupl. of ll. 9-27; Km. 95, ll. 1-16, cited as E, is partly of ll. 9-21. 2. A 叶 金 叶. 3. A 金. 4. r. ACE. 5. r. EC; A 叶. 6. r. CE. 7. r. C. 8. r. A. 9. r. AD. 10. r. CE; A 叶. 11. A 叶 金 叶. 12. A 叶. 13. r. AE; D [叶] 叶 叶. 14. A here inserts 叶. 15. r. CDE. 16. r. CE; AD 叶 叶. 17. r. ADE. 18. r. CE; A (r. D) reads: - 叶 叶 叶. 19. r. CDE; A 叶 [叶] 叶. 20. r. ACE; D 叶 叶. 21. r. ACDE. 22. r. AE; D 叶. 23. Line 16 forms two lines in ADE. 24. AE 叶 叶 叶. 25. r. E; A 叶 叶 叶. 26. r. AE. 27. r. DE. 28. r. E; AD 叶 叶 叶. 29. r. E. 30. Line 19 as far as 叶 叶 forms one line in ADE; A omits the latter half of l. 19 and ll. 20-22, reading in their place: - l. 83. 叶 叶 叶, and l. 84. 叶 叶 叶; D omits ll. 20-22; before l. 20 E inserts [叶 叶 叶 叶 叶] 叶 叶 叶 叶 叶. 31. A 叶. 32. r. E; D 叶 叶. 33. r. D.

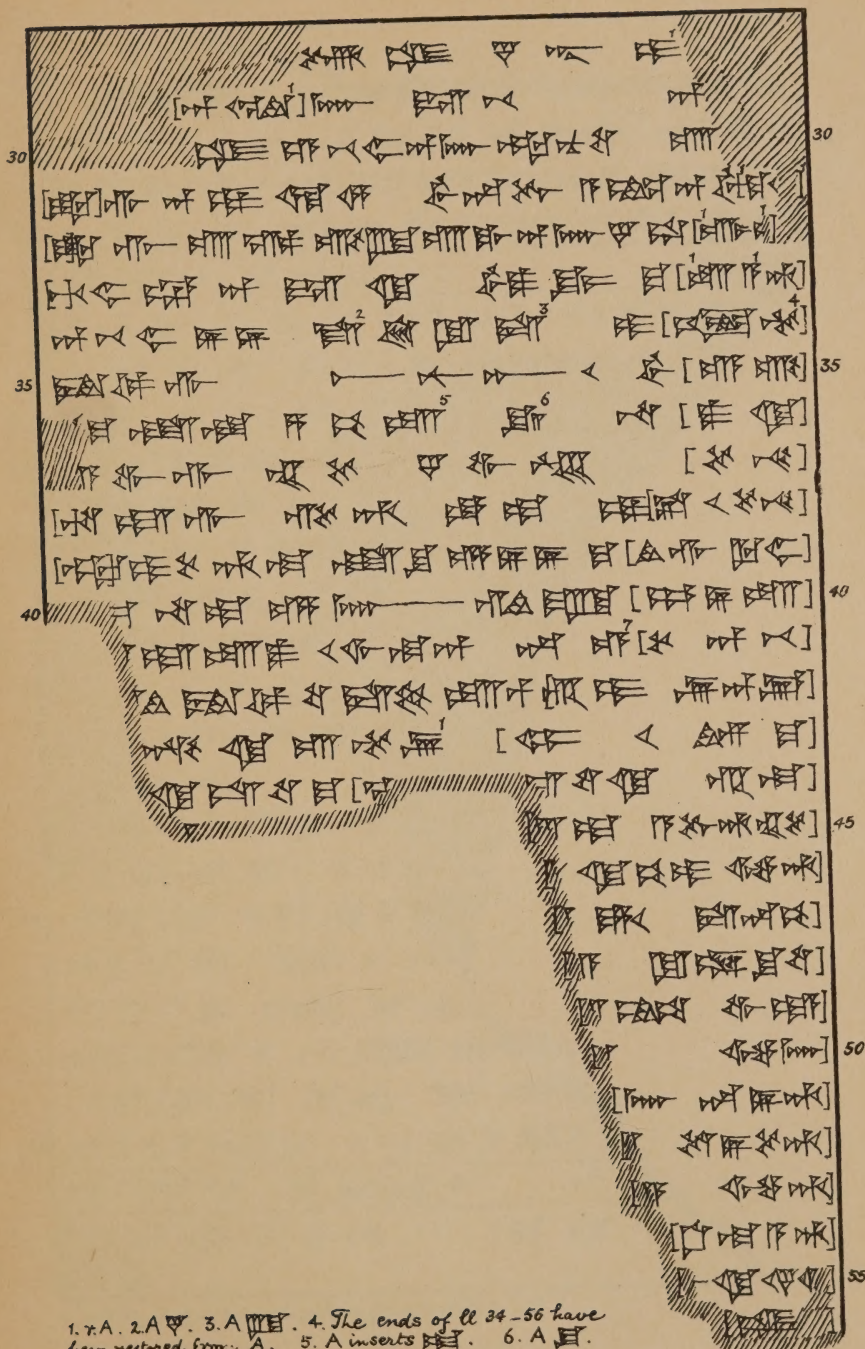
NO. 7. REV. (CONT.)

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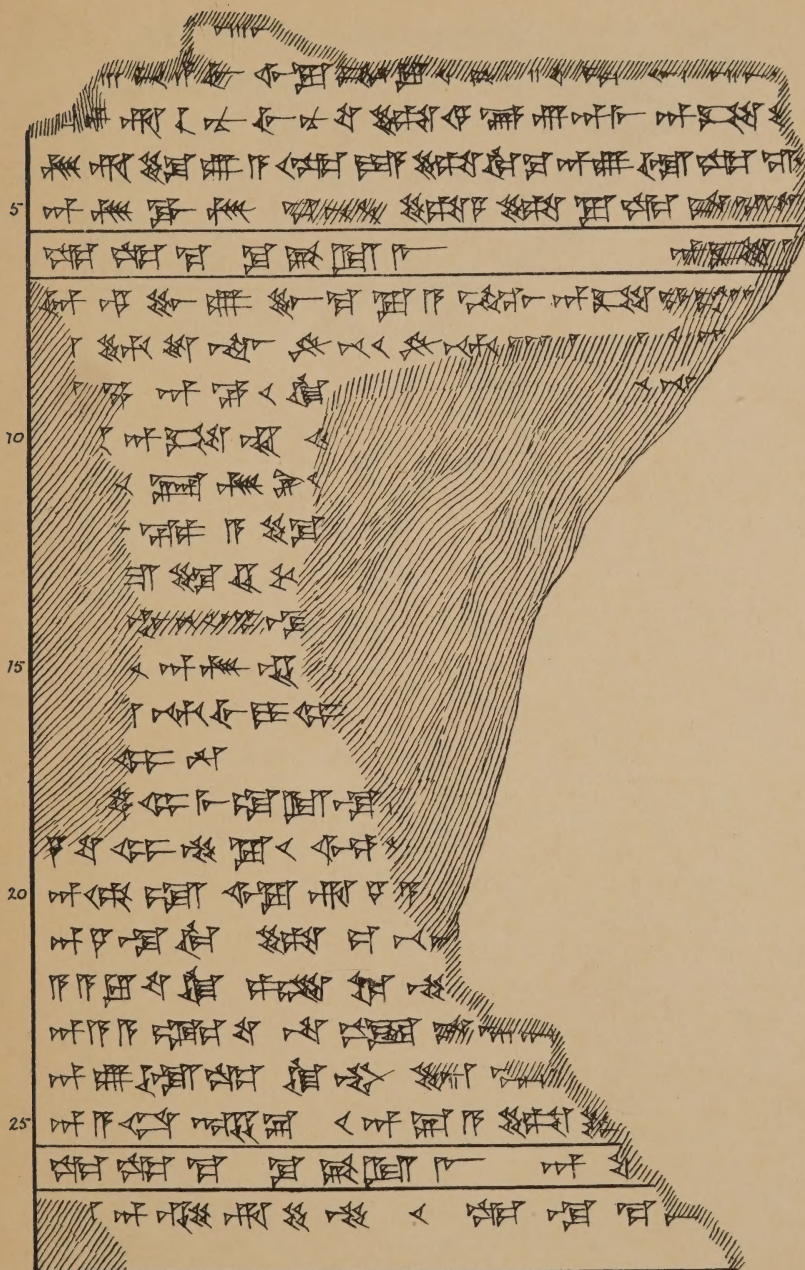
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[] [] [] [] [] []

K3429 + K8657, wh. 9ite as A, is dupl. of U. 28ff.; K2538 etc., Rev. Col. 3, U. 21 (cf. IV. 21), cited as B, is dupl. of U. 1b. 2. 21. 12 n. B. 3. The complets 677, 21 + 22 each form one line in B. 4. n. traces; B 11ff. 5. 21. 9-19 form 4 lines in B, the first line reading: 一 不 可 言 其 中 一 不 可 言 其 中 一 不 可 言 其 中 一 不 可 言 其 中 一 不 可 言 其 中. 6. B 47. 7. B 一 不 可 言 其 中. 8. B 47. 9. B. 10. B 11ff. 11. Omitted by B. 12. 13. 一 不 可 言 其 中. 14. B. 15. 一 不 可 言 其 中. 16. B 47. 17. B 11ff. 18. B 11ff. 19. B 11ff.

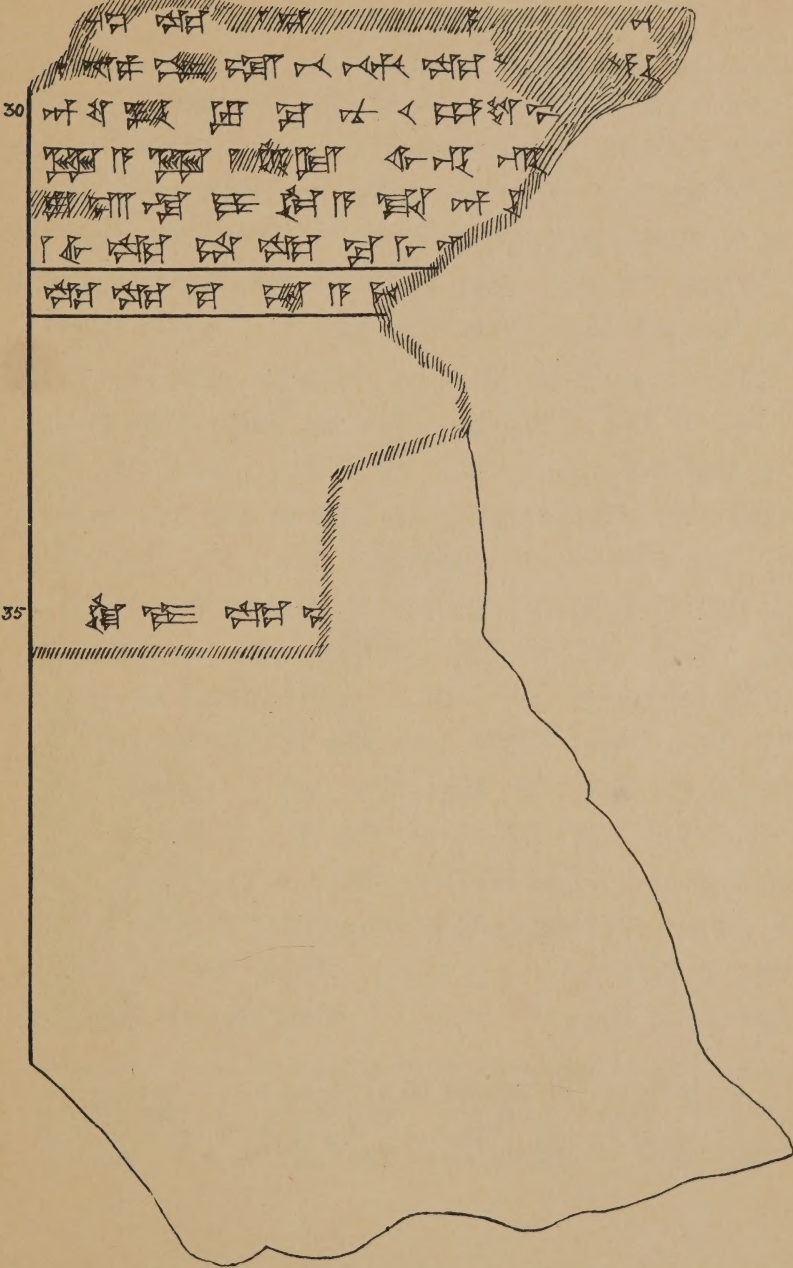


1. xA. 2. A. 3. A. 4. The ends of ll 34-56 have been restored from A. 5. A inserts. 6. A. 7. A.

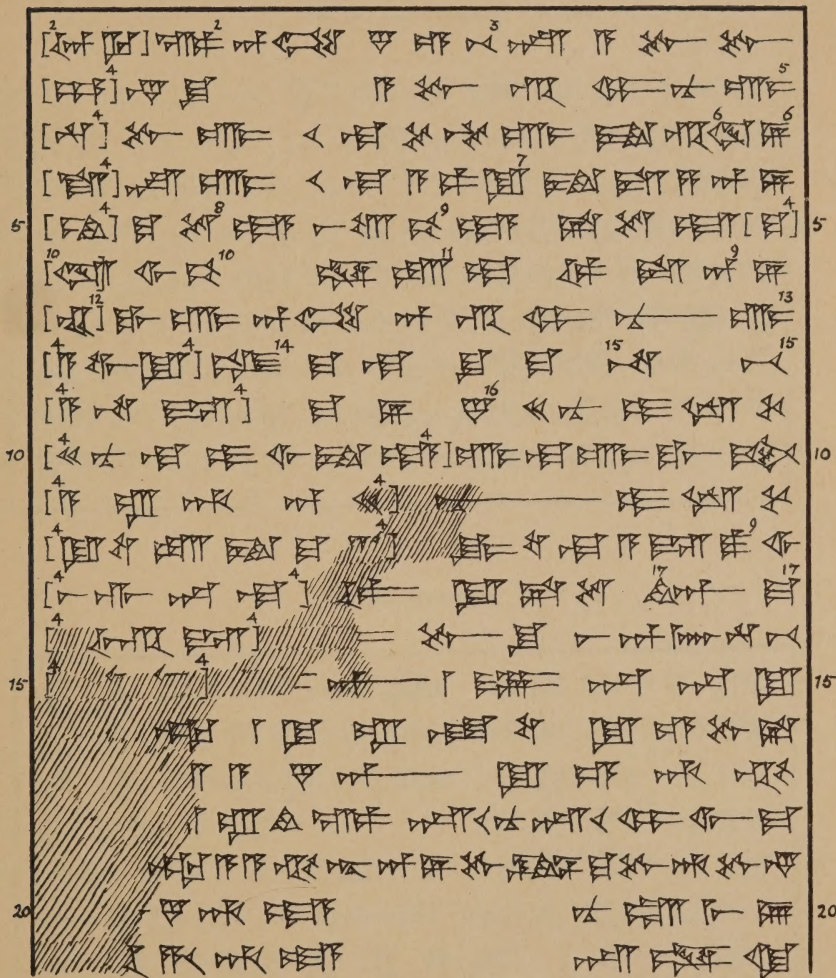


K2106 etc., ll. 97-130, is partly duplicate of ll. 7-25.

NO. 10. REVERSE.



NO. 11. OBYVERSE.



K 5283, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 1-15; its rev. contains 5 lines of the common colophon. 2. A              . 3. A       . 4. r. A. 5. A                      . 6. A                      . 7. A                      . 8. A                      . 9. Omitted by A. 10. A                      . 11. A                      . 12. A                      . 13. A                      . 14. A                      . 15. A                      . 16. A                      . 17. A                      .

NO. 11. OBY. (CONT.)

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九 二十 二十一 二十二 二十三 二十四 二十五 二十六 二十七 二十八 二十九 三十 三十一 三十二 三十三 三十四 三十五 三十六 三十七 三十八 三十九 四十 四十一 四十二 四十三 四十四 四十五 四十六 四十七 四十八 四十九 五十 五十一 五十二 五十三 五十四 五十五 五十六 五十七 五十八 五十九 六十 六十一 六十二 六十三 六十四 六十五 六十六 六十七 六十八 六十九 七十 七十一 七十二 七十三 七十四 七十五 七十六 七十七 七十八 七十九 八十 八十一 八十二 八十三 八十四 八十五 八十六 八十七 八十八 八十九 九十 九十一 九十二 九十三 九十四 九十五 九十六 九十七 九十八 九十九 一百

NO. 11. REVERSE.

[illegible]

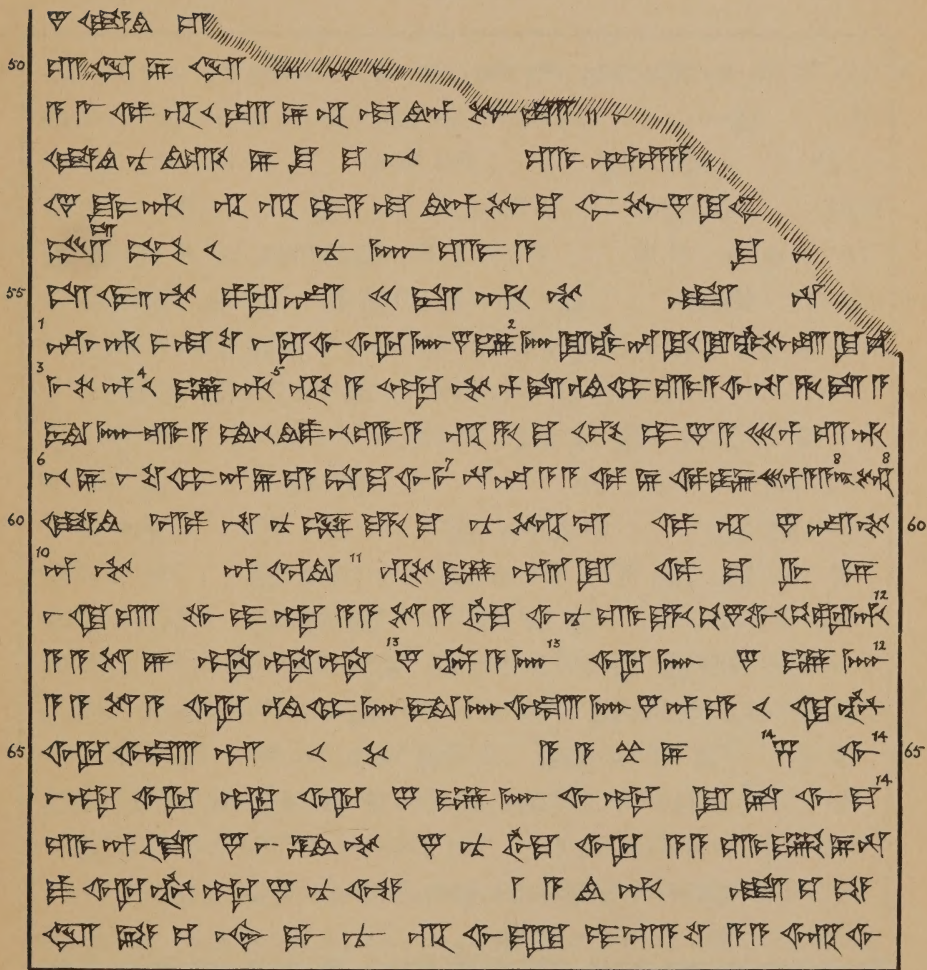
1. Written over an erasure.

NO.11. REV.(CONT.)

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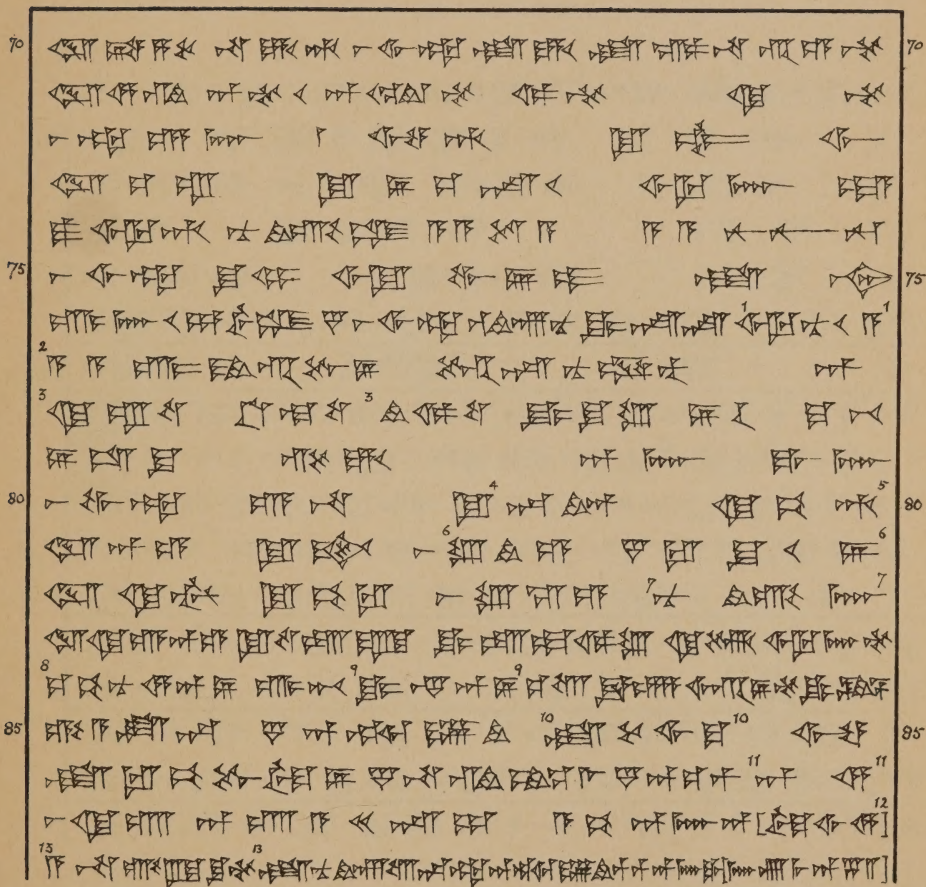
1. A here inserts 𠂇. 2. r. A. 3. Possibly 𠂇.

NO. 12. OBY. (CONT.)



1. L. 56, 57 and 58 form 4 lines in B. 2. B $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$. 3. L. 57 forms 2 lines in C. 4. B here inserts $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$. 5. B $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$. 6. L. 59 forms 2 lines in B and C. 7. B $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$. 8. B $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$. 9. L. 60 is expanded in B and forms 2 lines which read:— $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$ (1), and $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$ (2); Apparently had the same reading. 10. In place of L. 61 B reads:— $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$ (1), $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$ (2). 11. Traces of an erased 𓂏 . 12. BC $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$. 13. B $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$. 14. Omitted by C.

NO. 12. REVERSE.



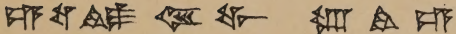
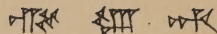
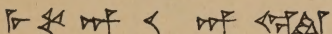
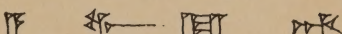
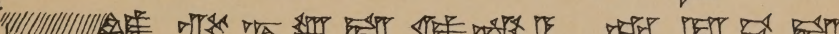
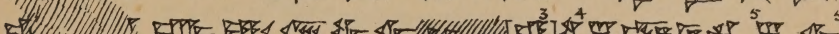
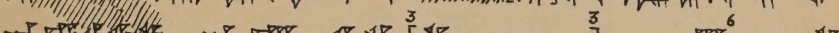
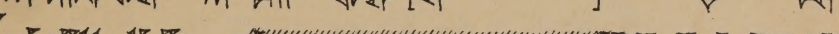
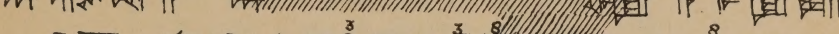
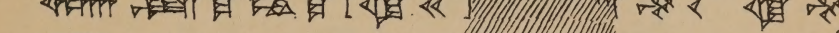
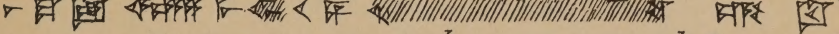
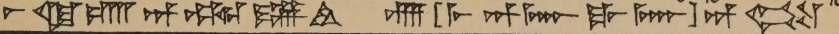
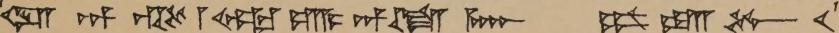
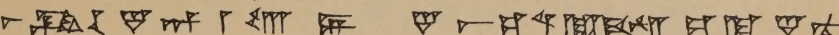
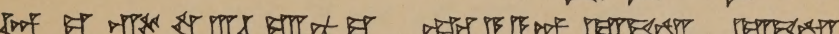
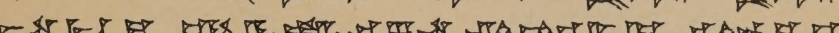
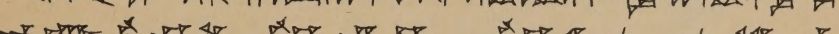
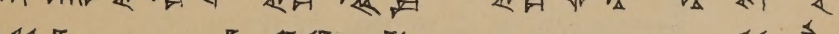
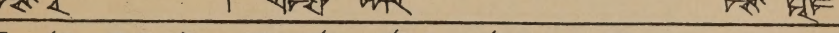
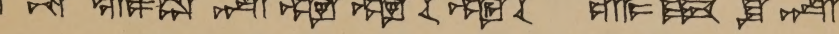
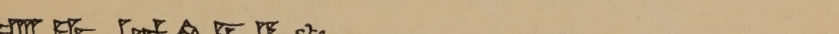
1. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 2. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 3. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 4. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 5. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 6. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 7. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 8. L. 84 forms 2 lines in C. 9. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 10. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 11. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C. 12. L. 87-93 have been restored from C; ll. 87 and 88, though forming 2 lines in C are differently divided. 13. C. 77-79 form 2 lines in C.

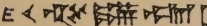
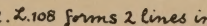
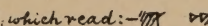
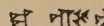
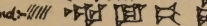
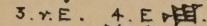
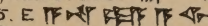
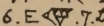
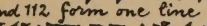
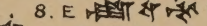
NO. 12. REV. (CONT.)

[illegible]

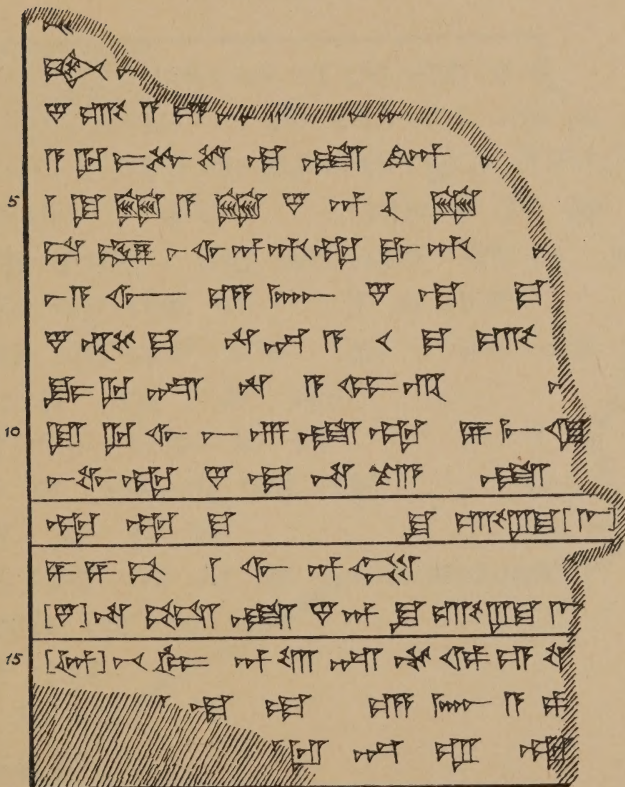
1. C 𐀀. 2. Ll. 90 and 91 form one line in C; ll. 92 and 93 form one line in C and D. 3. C 𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀. 4. C 𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀. 5. D 𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀. 6. D 𐀀𐀀. 7. D here inserts 𐀀𐀀𐀀𐀀. 8. D 𐀀. 9. Ll. 98-100 form 2 lines in D. 10. r. D.

NO. 12. REV. (CONT.)

	 	
	 	
110		110
		
		
		
		
		
		
115		115
		
		
		
		
		
120		120
		
		
		

1. E < . 2. L. 108 forms 2 lines in E, which read:— and . 3. v. E. 4. E . 5. E . 6. E . 7. L. 111 and 112 form one line in E. 8. E . 9. For l. 113 E reads:—. 10. Omitted by E. 11. L. 115-118 form 3 lines in E. 12. E . 13. E .

NO. 13. OBTVERSE.



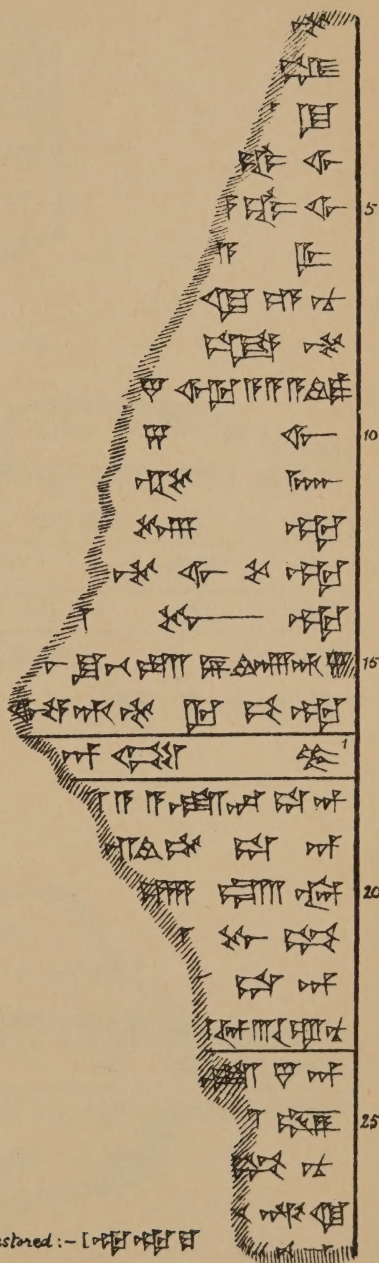
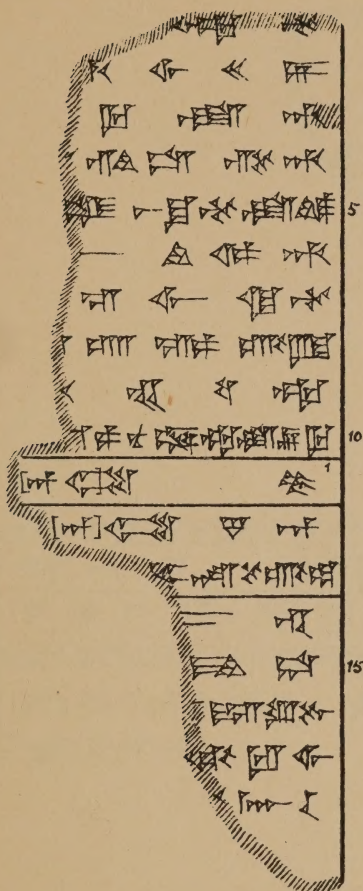
NO. 13. REVERSE.

20
25
30

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a form of Chinese or Japanese, arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The text is enclosed within a rectangular border that is shaded with diagonal lines. The lines are numbered 20, 25, and 30 on the left margin. The script is highly stylized and appears to be a form of cursive Chinese or Japanese.

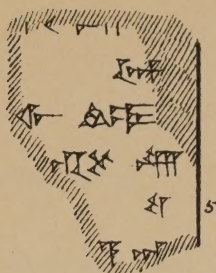
NO. 14.

NO. 15.

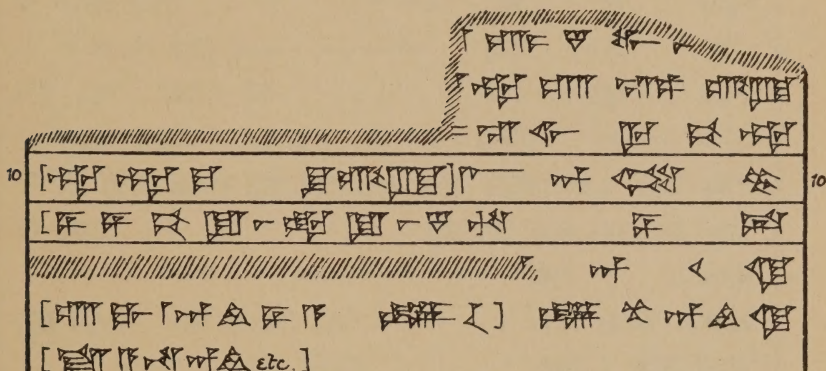


1. L.11 of NO.14 and l.17 of NO.15 should each be restored:- [𐎧𐎫𐎼𐎠𐎹𐎡𐏁] 𐎧𐎫𐎼𐎠𐎹𐎡𐏁

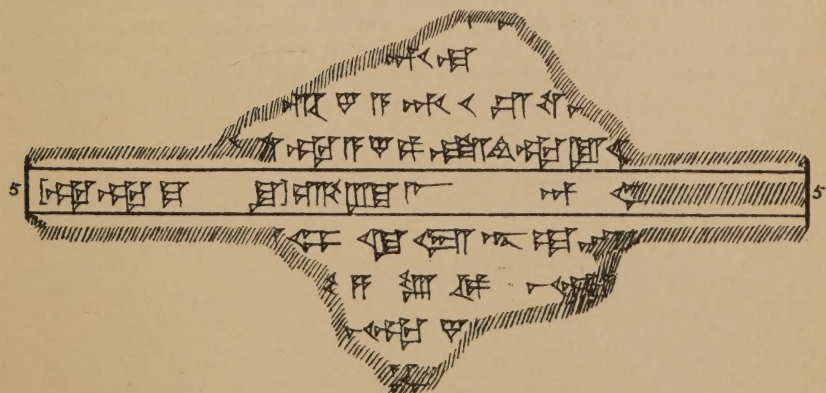
NO. 16. OBVERSE.



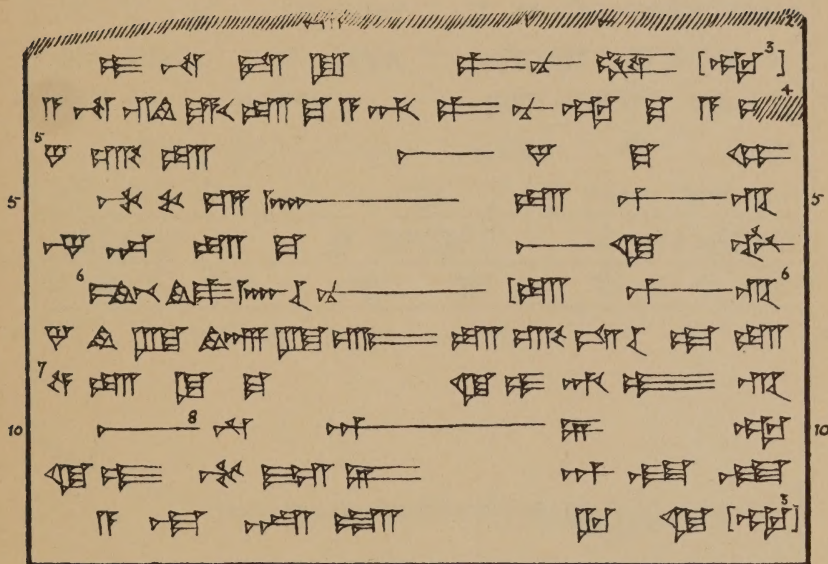
NO. 16. REVERSE.



NO. 17.

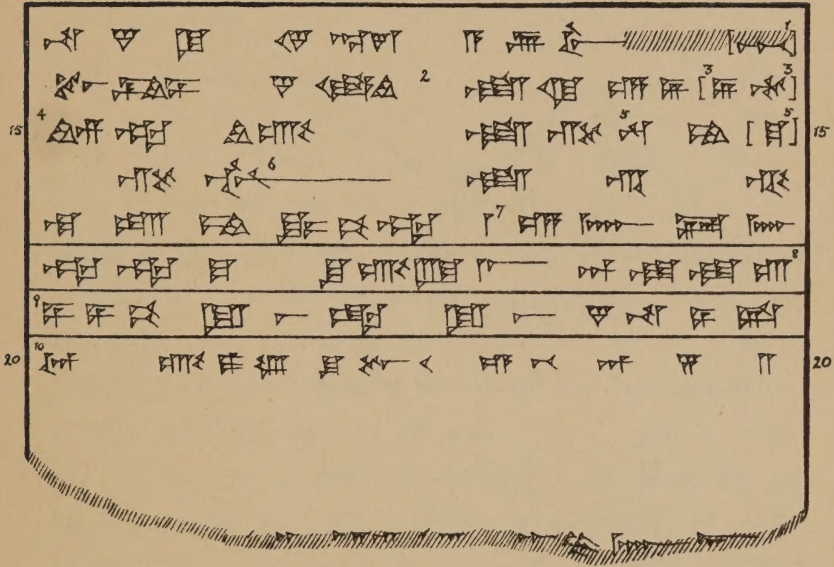


NO. 18. OBVERSE.



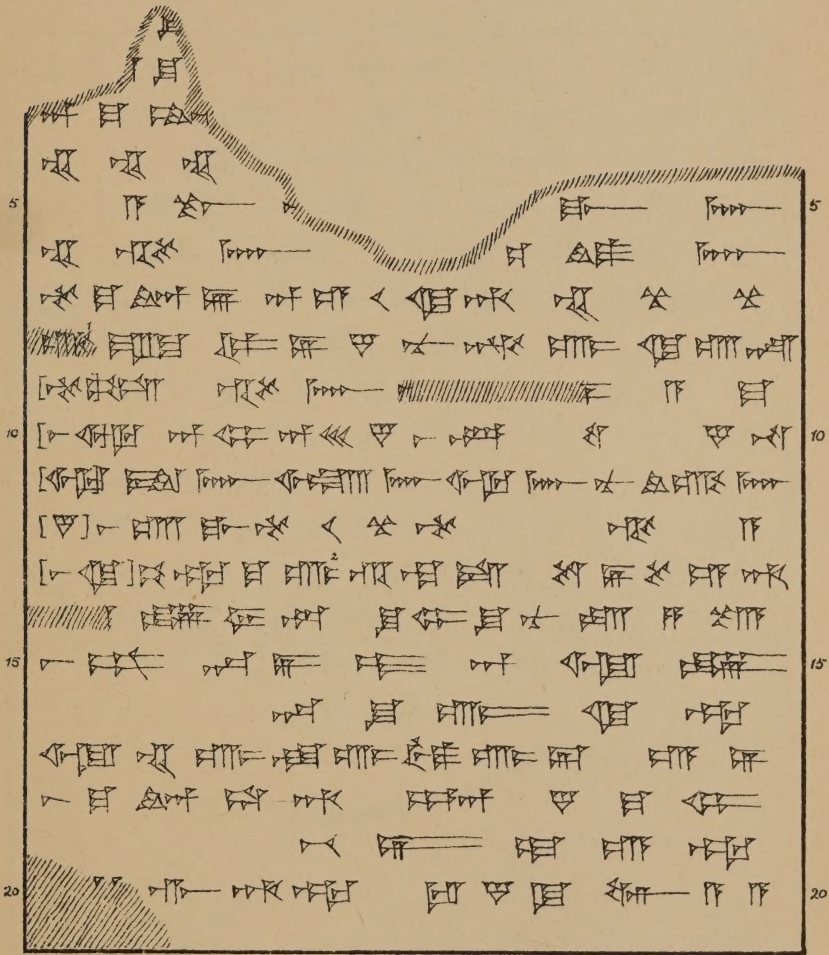
K 6804, ll. 1-18, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 1-18; K 11326 + K 11975, cited as B, is dupl. of ll. 9-19. 2. Ll. 1 and 2 probably formed one line in A, which also gives traces of 2 preceding lines, reading:— l. 1.  A, and l. 2.  A. 3. r. A. 4. A . 5. The couplets 4 and 5, 6 and 7, each form one line in A. 6. A     A. 7. The couplets 9 and 10, 11 and 12, each form one line in A and B. 8. A  .

NO. 18. REVERSE.



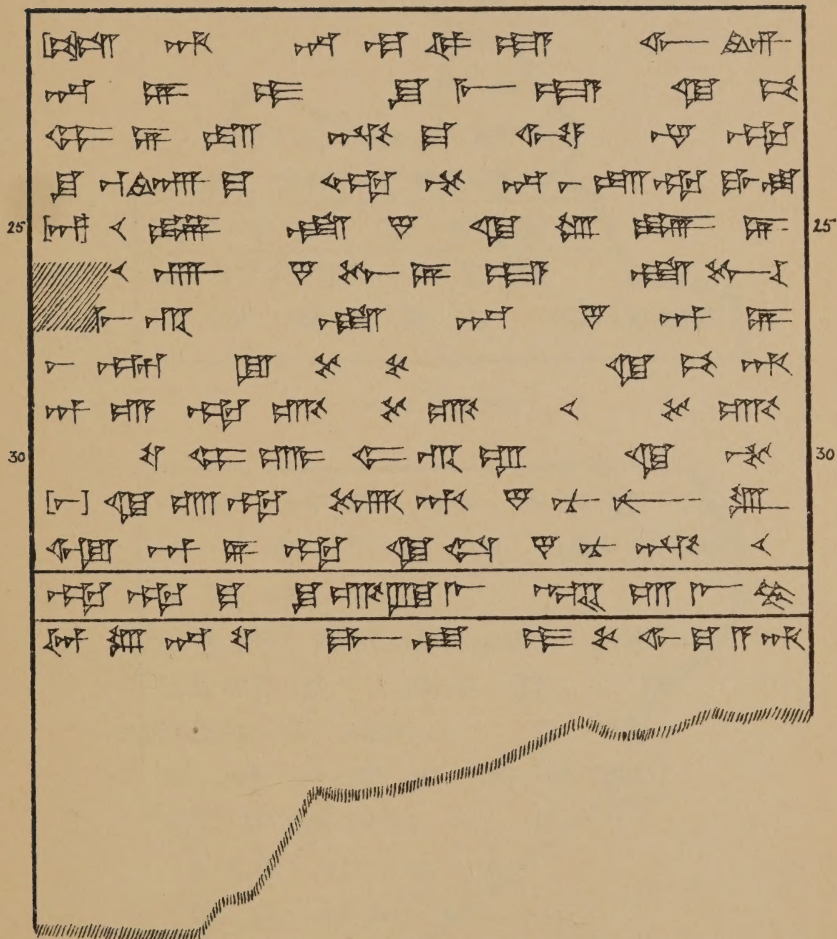
1. r. A. 2. B here inserts . 3. r. B; A  . 4. Ll. 15 and 16 form one line in B. 5. A  . 6. B  . 7. A   . 8. AB . 9. After l. 18 A ceases to be a duplicate, giving 3 lines of directions for ceremonies:—                 

NO. 19. OBVERSE.

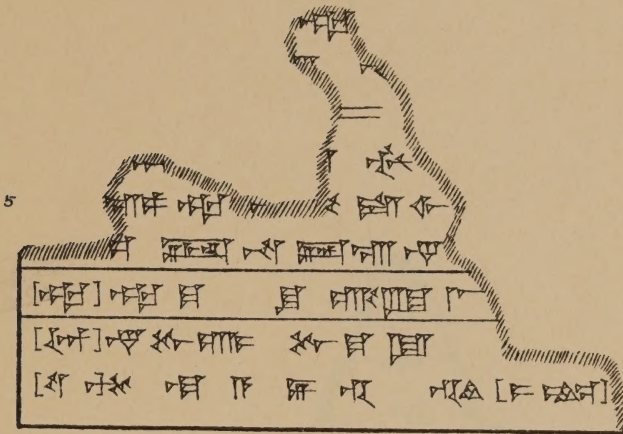


1. Possibly. 2. Written over an erasure.

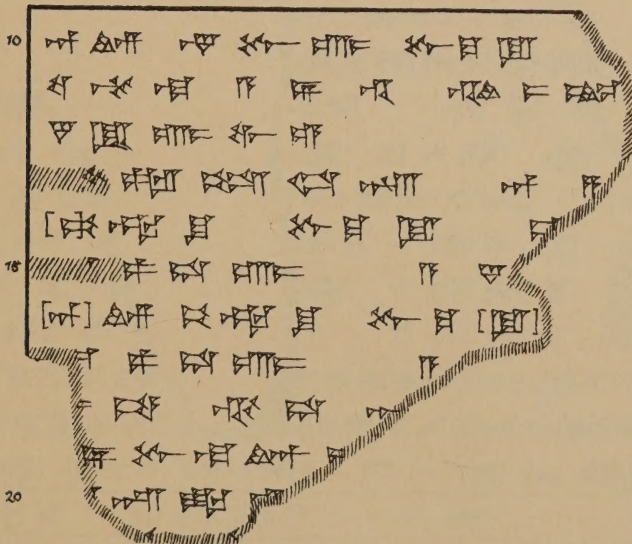
NO. 19. REVERSE.



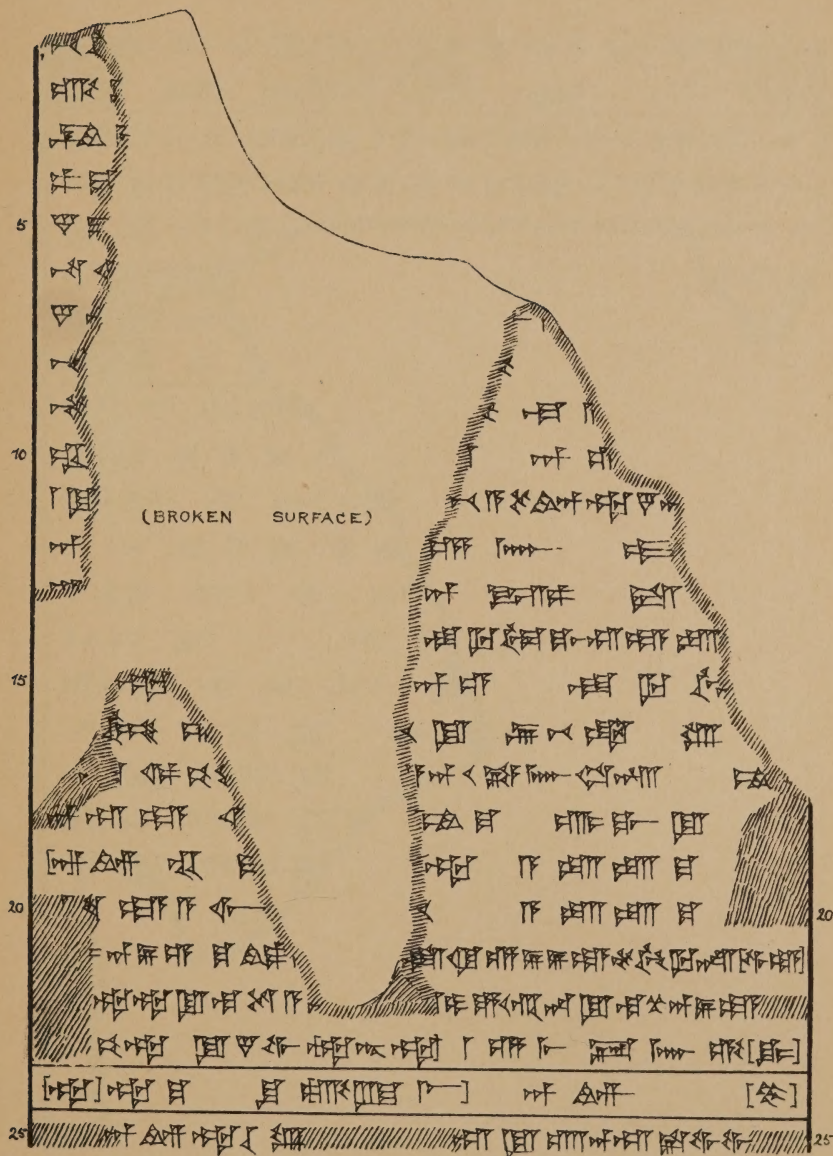
NO. 20. OBVERSE.



NO. 20. REVERSE.

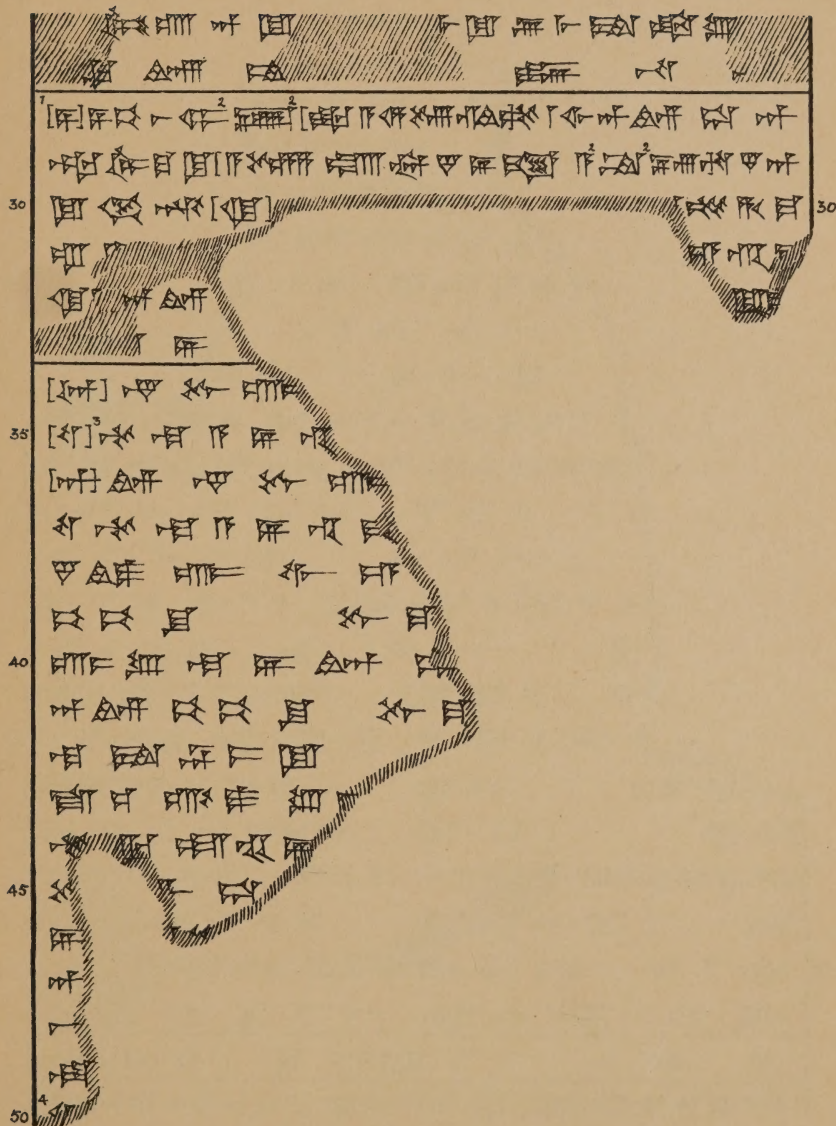


NO. 21. OBVERSE.



1. About 7 or 8 lines are missing from the beginning of the Obverse.

NO. 21. OBY. (CONT.)



1. ll. 28 and 29 have been restored from NO. 12, ll. 2f. 2. Traces of this character remain.
 3. v. l. 37. 4. About 9 lines are missing from the bottom of the Obverse.

NO. 21. REVERSE.

53

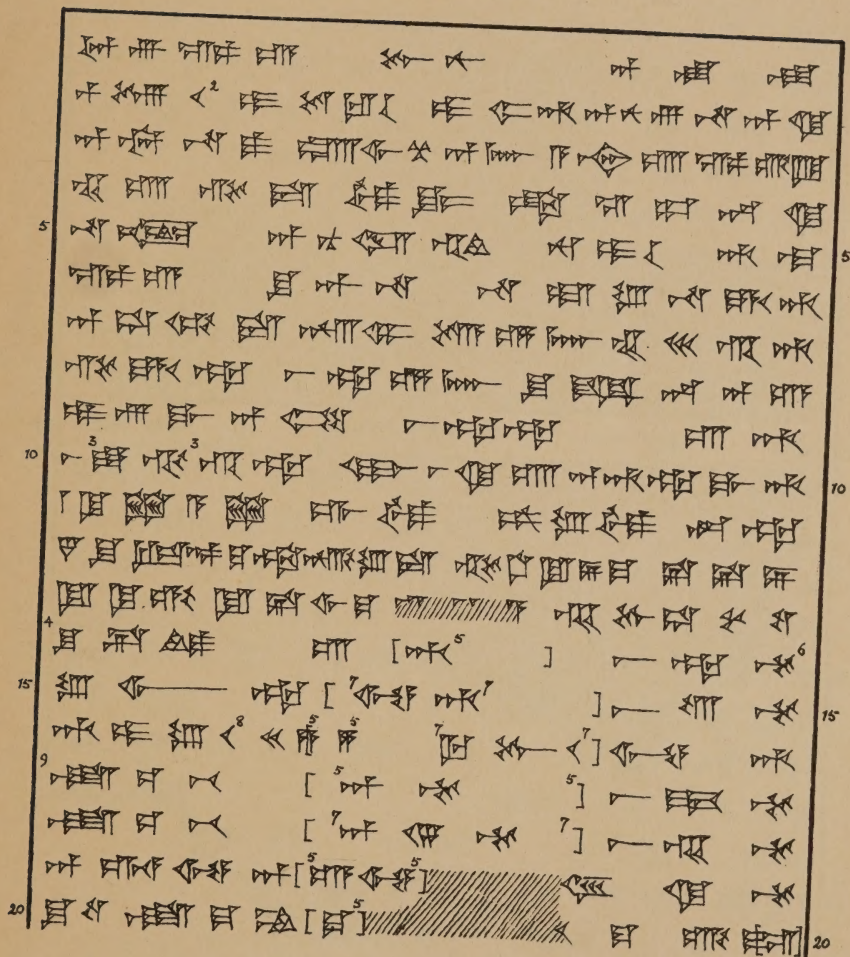
60

65

70

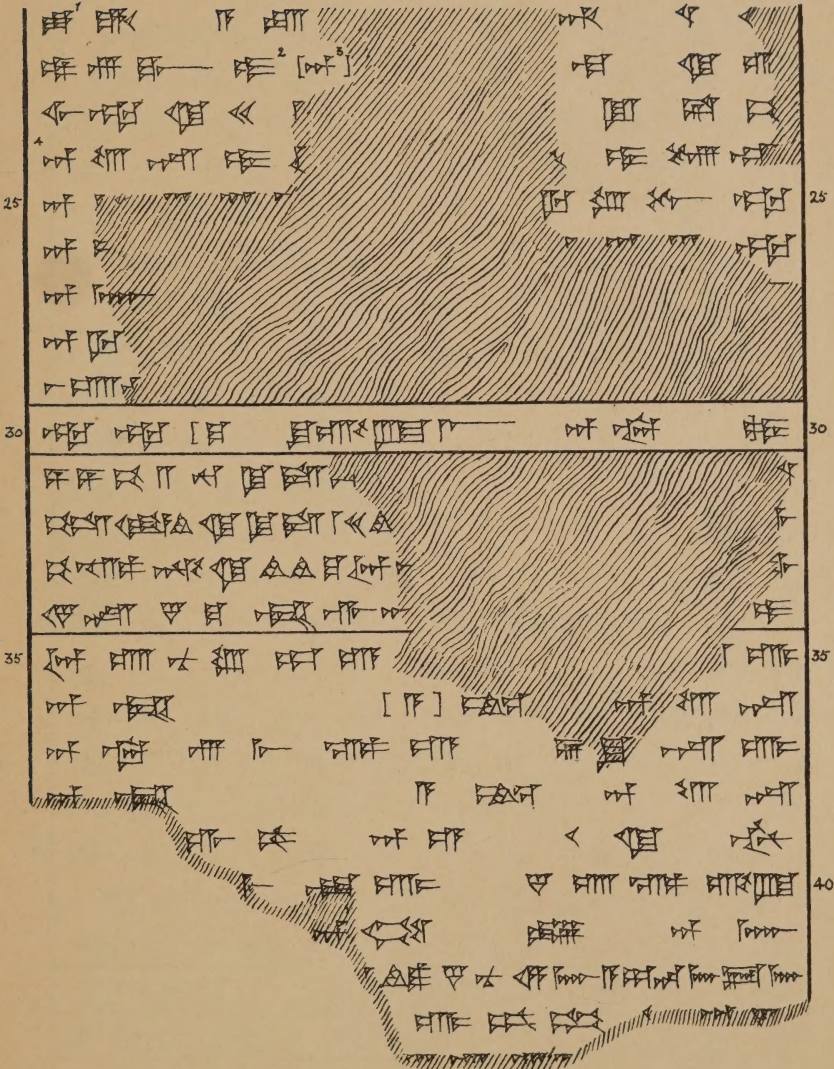
𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴

NO. 22. OBVERSE.

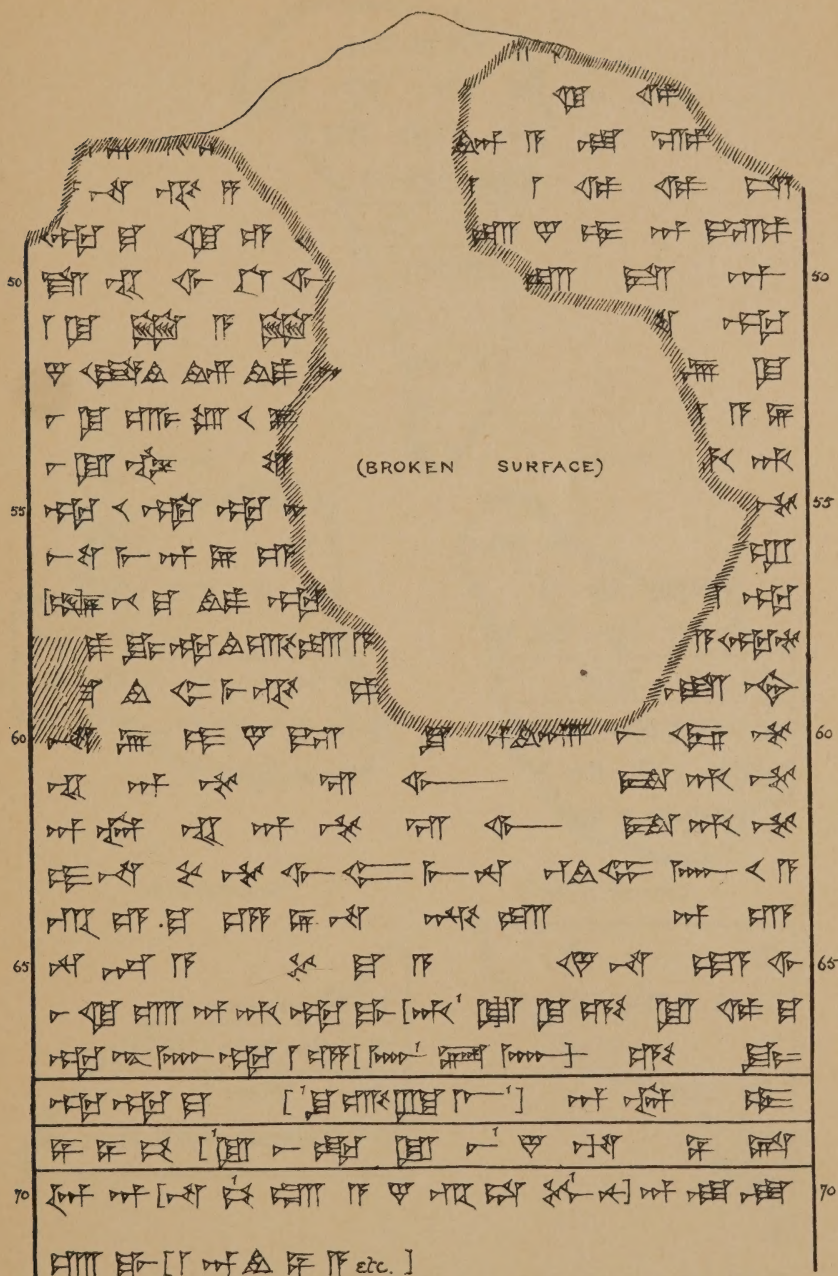


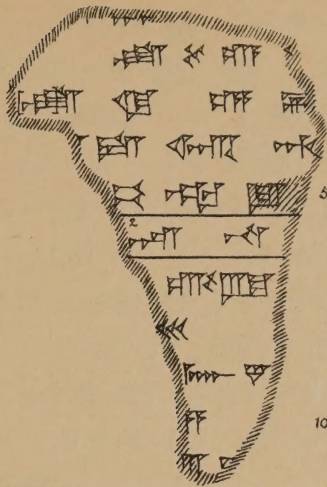
1. K 6334, which I cite as A, is duplicate of ll. 1-9; K 6853, cited as B, is dupl. of ll. 7-24; and
 K 8982, cited as C, is dupl. of ll. 66-70. 2. A . 3. B . 4. ll. 14 and 15 form one
 line in B. 5. r. B. 6. B . 7. attempted restoration from NO. 9. 8. Omitted by B.
 9. ll. 17 and 18 form one line in B.

NO. 22. OBV. (CONT.)

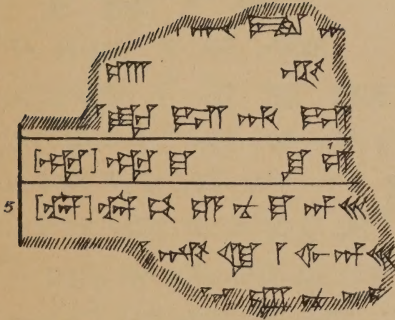


1. B. 2. Omitted by B. 3. r. B. 4. B apparently makes some insertion before r. B.

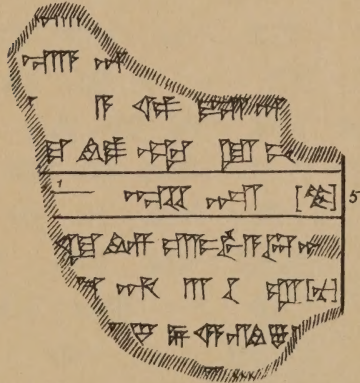




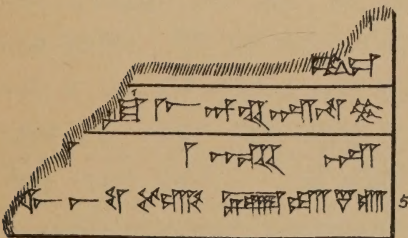
NO. 24.



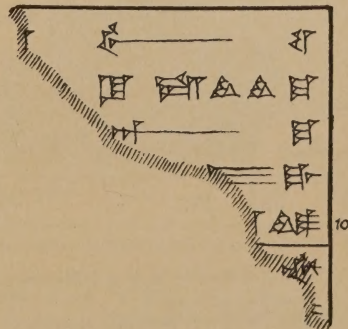
NO. 25.

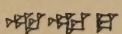


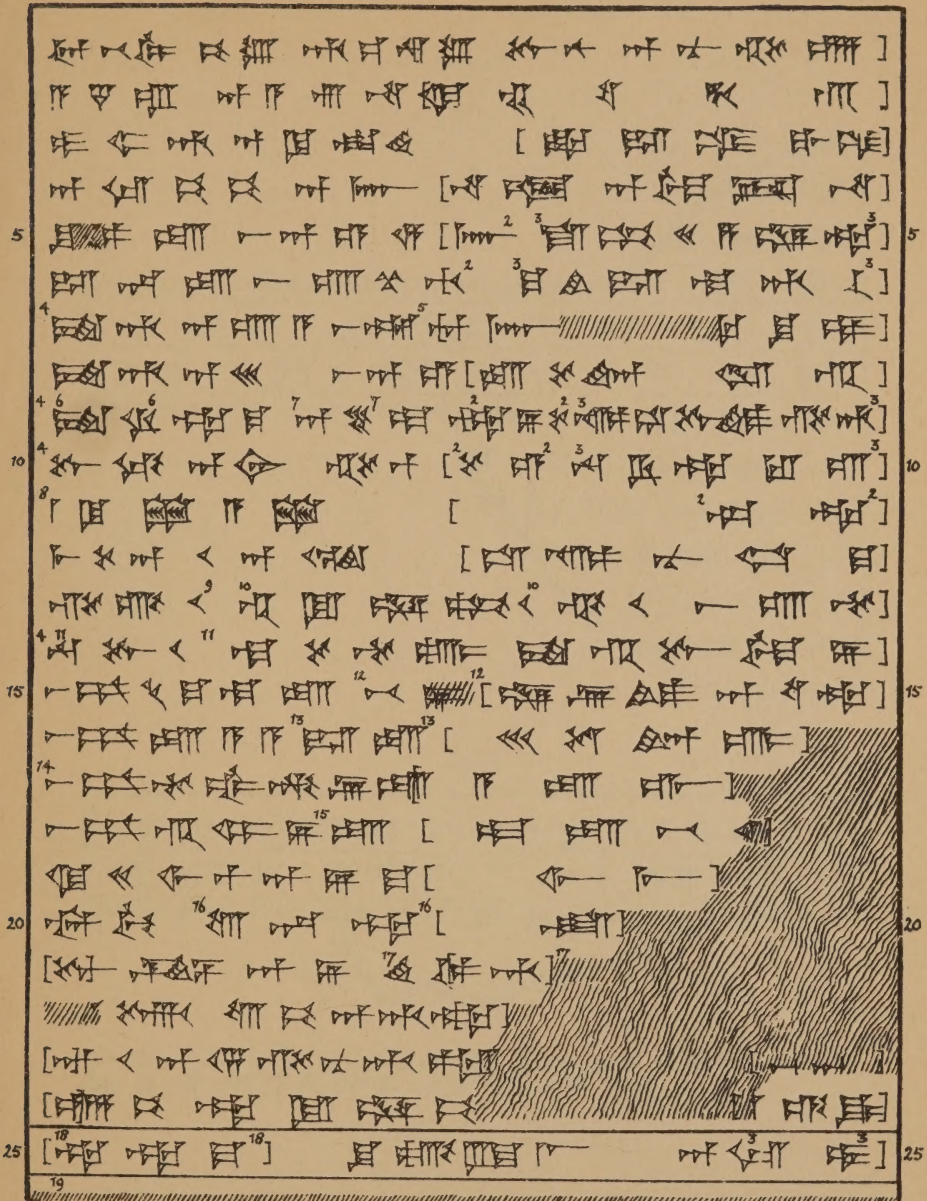
NO. 26. OBVERSE.



NO. 26. REVERSE.



1. L. 4 of NO. 24, l. 5 of NO. 25 and l. 3 of NO. 26 should each be restored to read: —  etc. 2. L. 6 of NO. 23 should probably be restored as l. 3 of NO. 26.



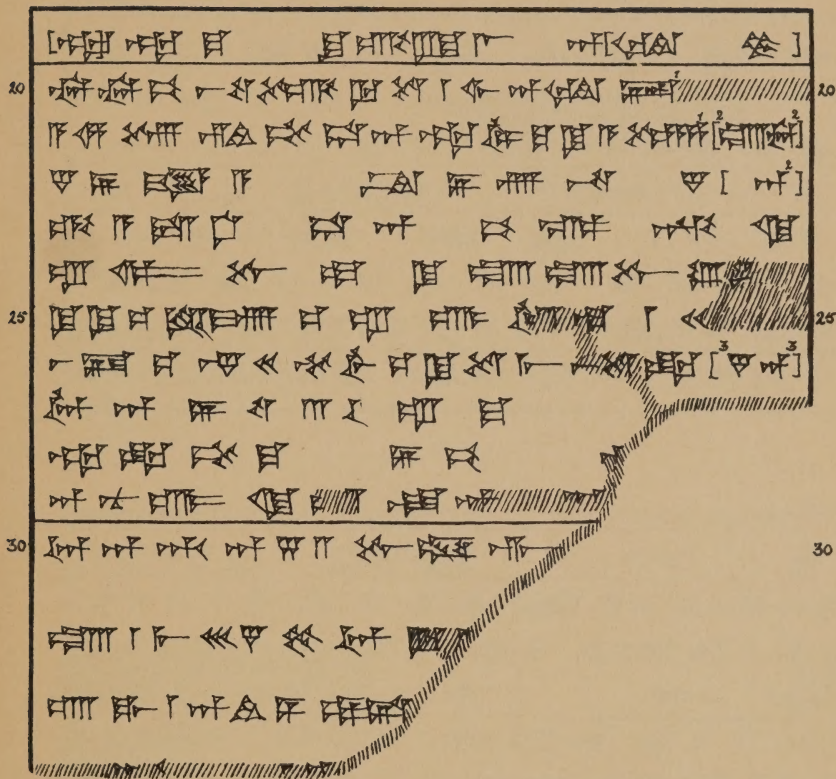
1. K2836+K6593, which I cite as A, is partly dupl. of ll. 7-25; the ends of ll. 7-4, 7f, 12-20 and 23-25 have been restored from A; K11549, cited as B, is dupl. of ll. 4-14. 2. r. AB. 3. r. A. 4. ll. 7, 9, 10 and 14 each form two lines in A. 5. A [] 6. A [] 7. B [] 8. For ll. 11 A reads [] which is followed by the formula [] etc. in three lines; ll. 11 and 12 form one line in B. 9. B [] 10. A [] 11. A [] 12. A [] 13. A [] 14. ll. 17 and 18 are transposed in A. 15. A [] 16. A [] 17. A [] 18. Traces of these characters remain. 19. The text of A concludes with the catch-line [].

NO. 30. OBVERSE.

5
 10
 15

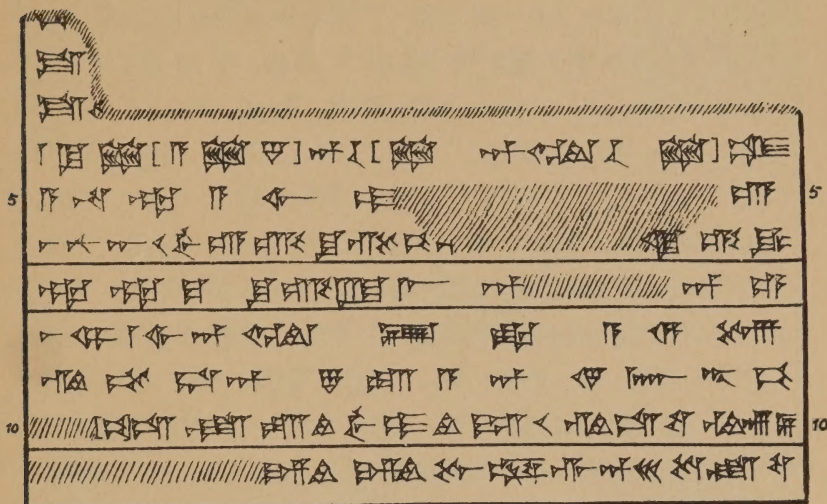
5
 10
 15

NO. 30. REVERSE.

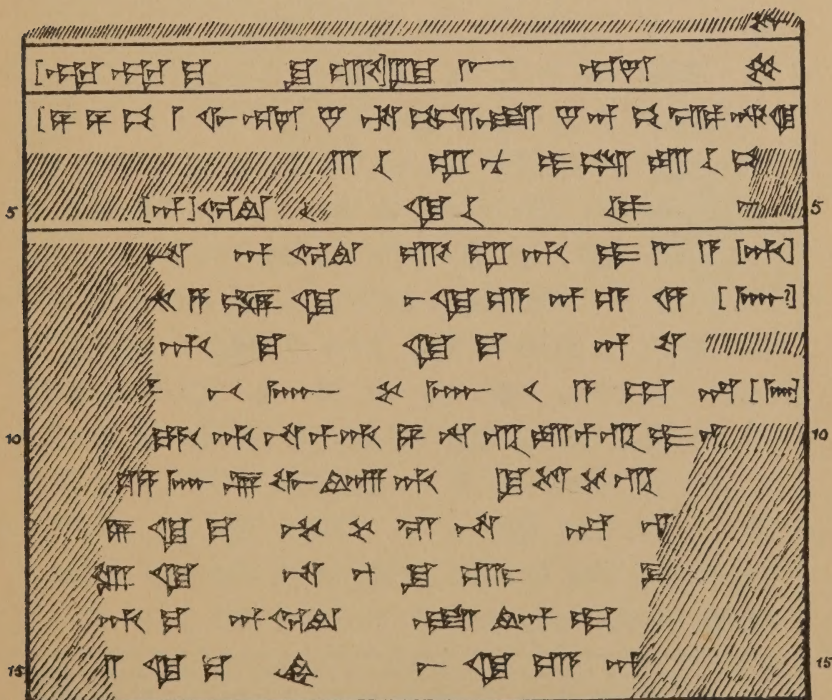


1. Partly obliterated. 2. r. No. 12, l. 3. 3. r. No. 12, l. 102.

NO.31.

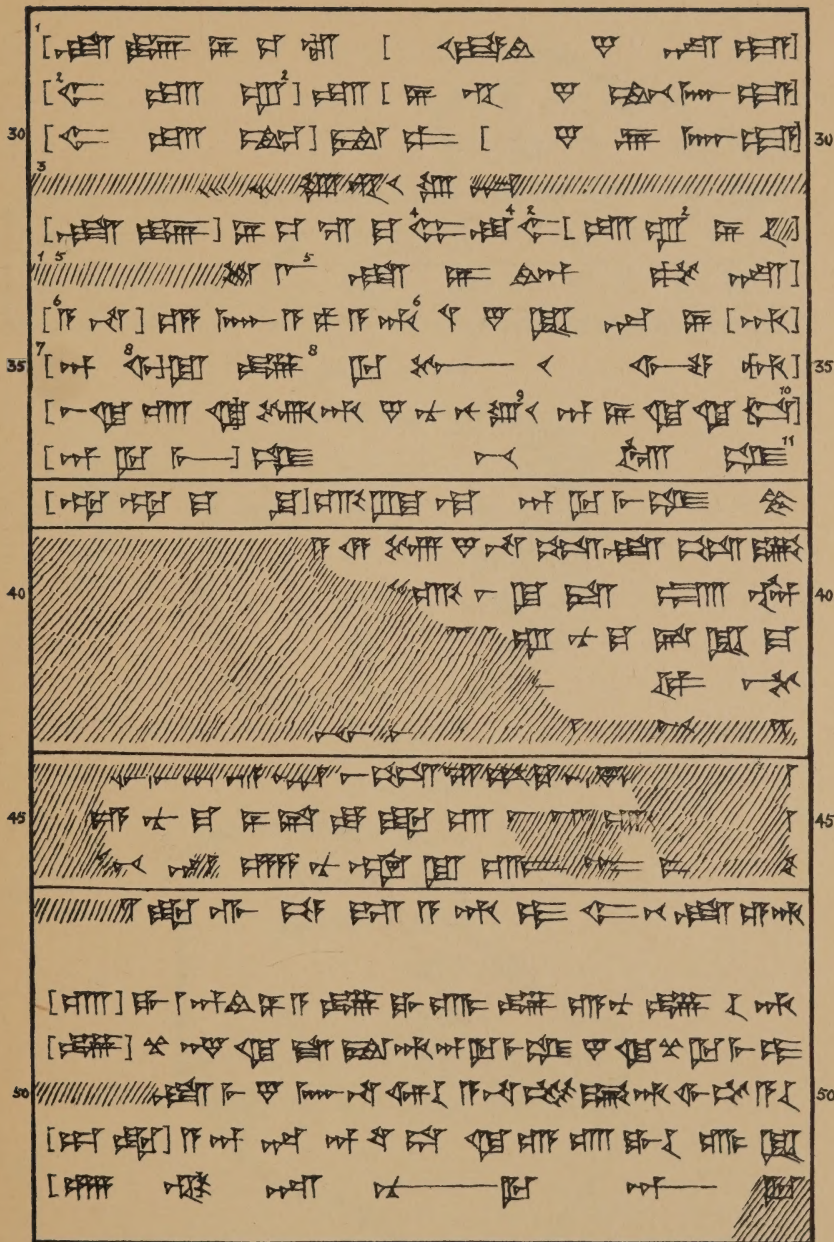


NO.32.



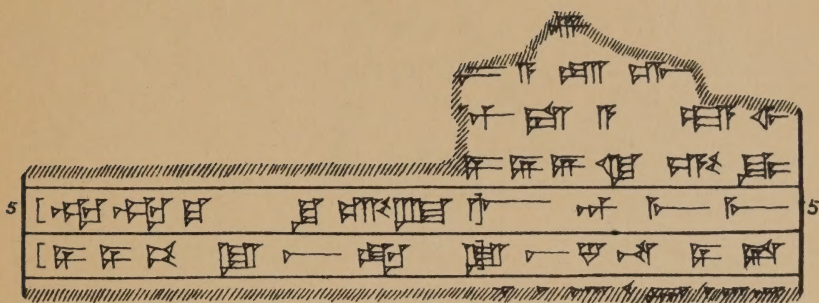
[illegible]

NO. 33. REVERSE.

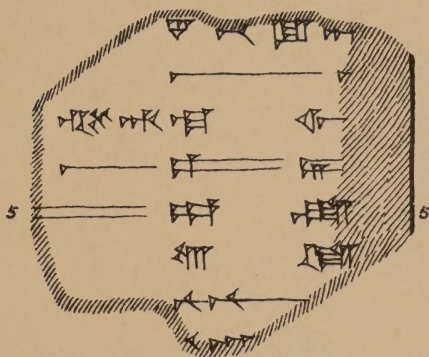


1. Each of the couplets 28 and 29, 35 and 34 forms one line with division-marks (S) in A; ll. 28-38 v. A.
 2. A. 3. For 31 A reads:— 4. A. 5. A. 6. A. 7. A. 8. A. 9. A. 10. A inserts 11. A.

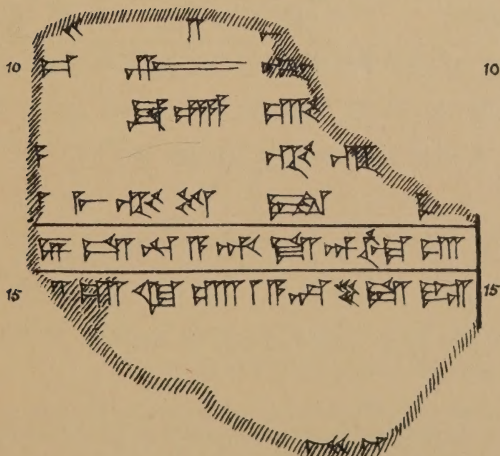
NO. 34.

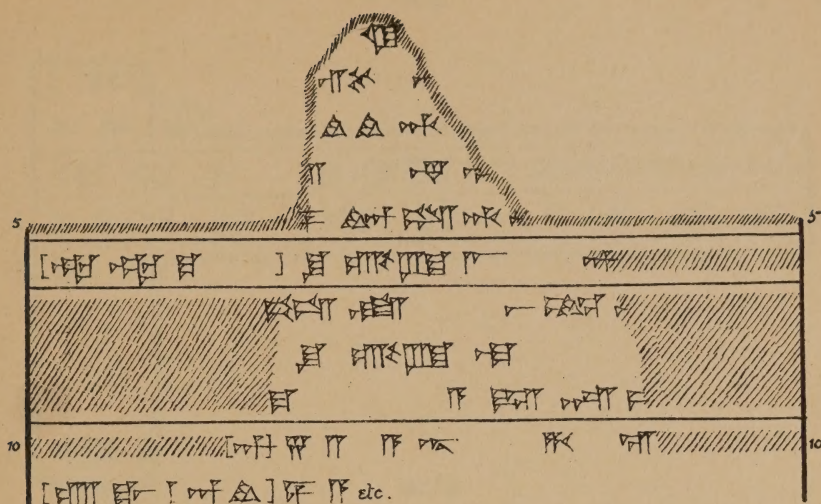


NO. 35, OBERSE.

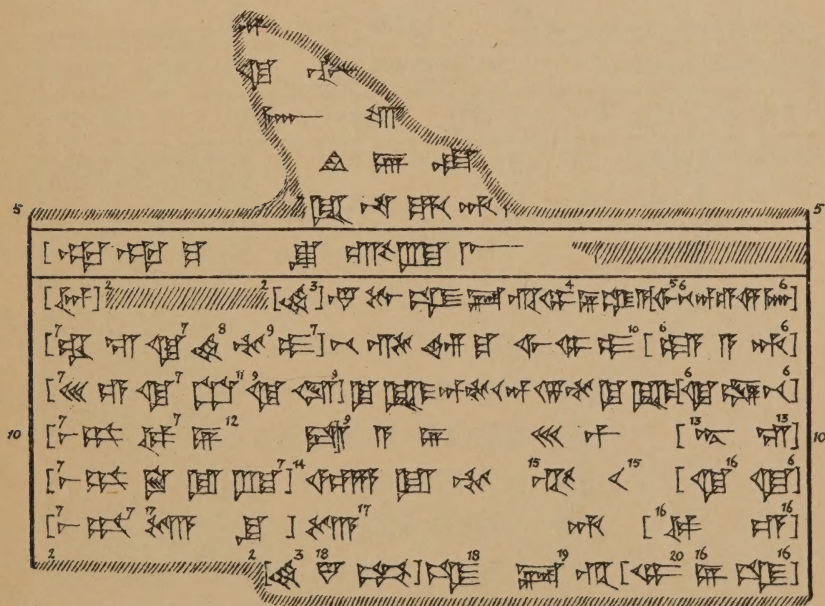


NO. 35 REVERSE.



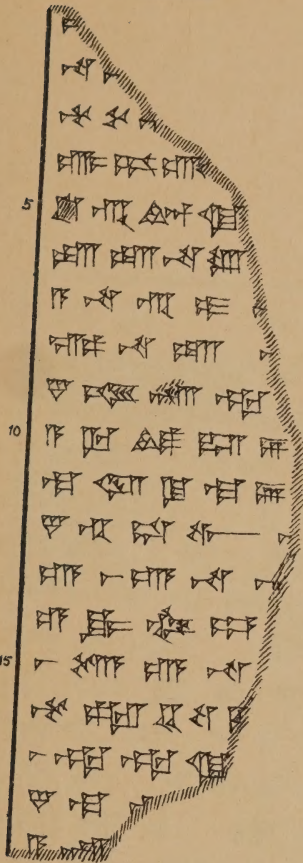


NO. 37.

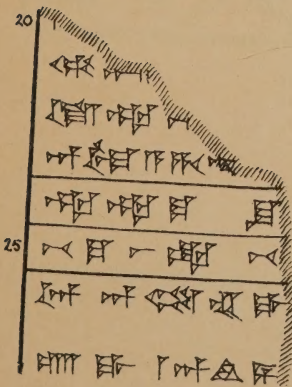


1. KA062e, ll.71-77, which I cite as A, K33502e, ll.9-15 cited as B, K8915; ll.3-9, cited as D, and Pm.96, ll.1-7, cited as E are partly duplicate of ll.7-75. 2. Possibly, to be resisted, but 𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 according to B; A𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣. 3. rAE; A𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢. 5. xA. 6. xAD. 7. xAB. 8. xB; A𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢. 9. xABE. 10. ABF. 11. xB; A𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢. 12. xB; A𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢. 13. rAE. 14. A here inserts 𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢. 15. AD𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢. 16. AEAD. 17. xB; A𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢. 18. xBDE; A𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢. 19. D𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢. 20. xAE; D𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢.

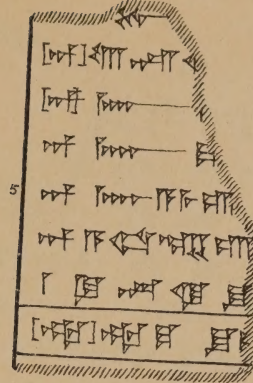
NO. 42. OBTVERSE.



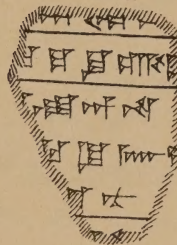
NO. 42. REVERSE.



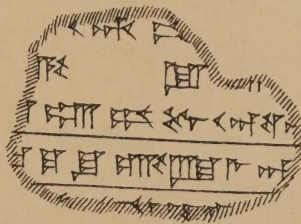
NO. 43.



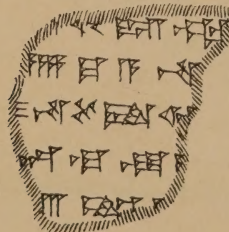
NO. 44.



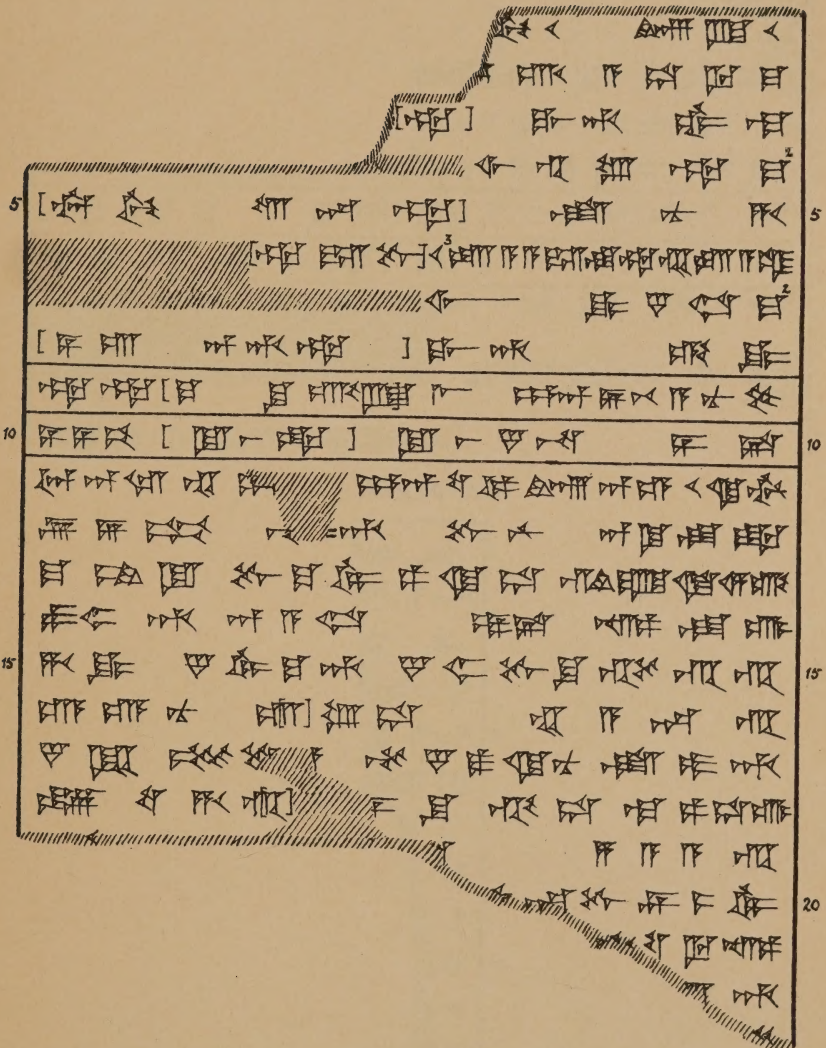
NO. 45. OBTVERSE.



NO. 45. REVERSE.

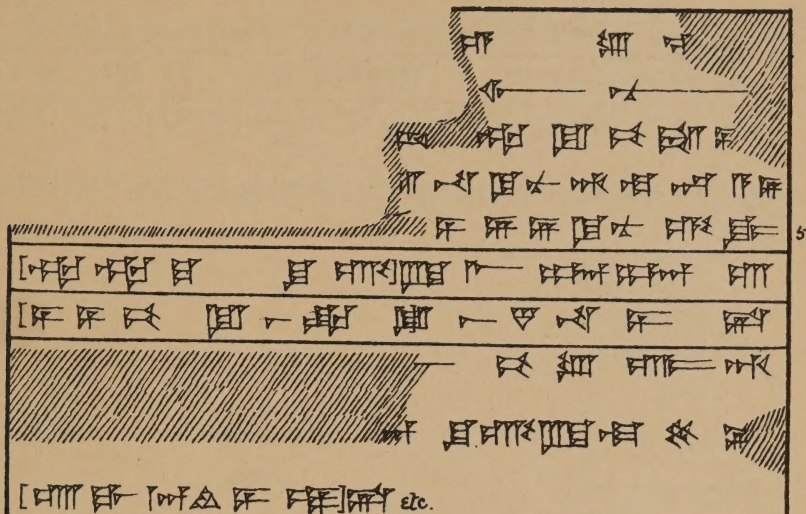


NO. 46.

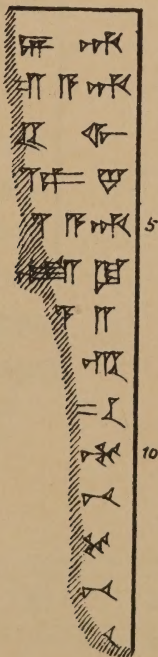


K6659, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 3-12; ll. 3-8 have been restored from A. 2. Each of the couplets 4 and 5, 7 and 8 forms one line in A. 3. A BITE.

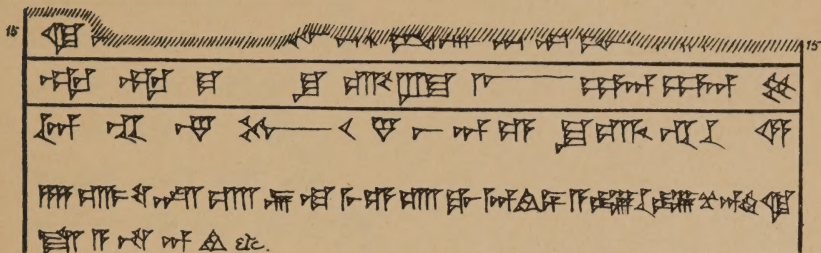
NO. 47.



NO. 48. OBVERSE.

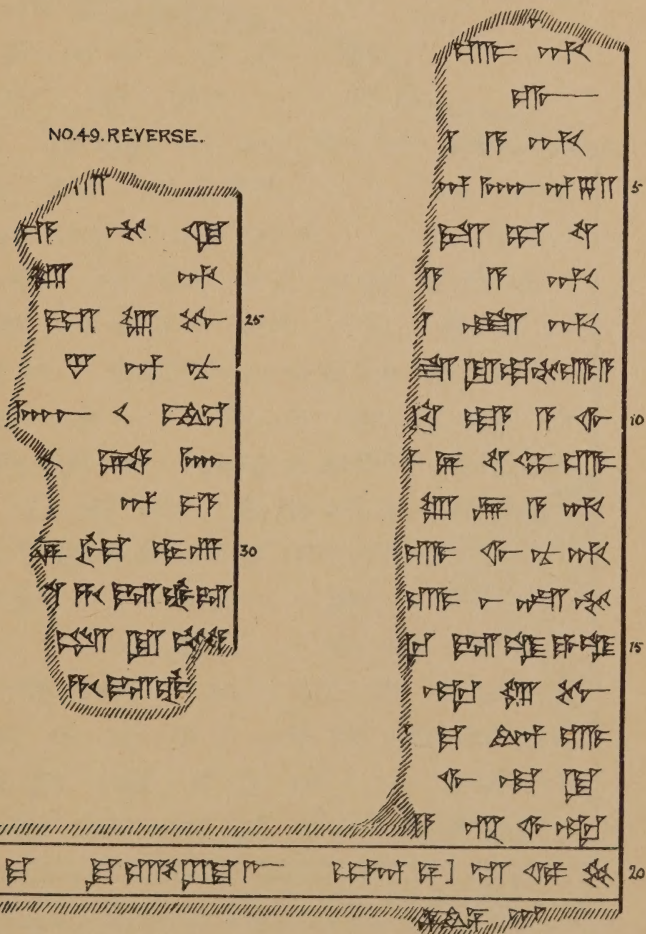


NO.48. REVERSE.

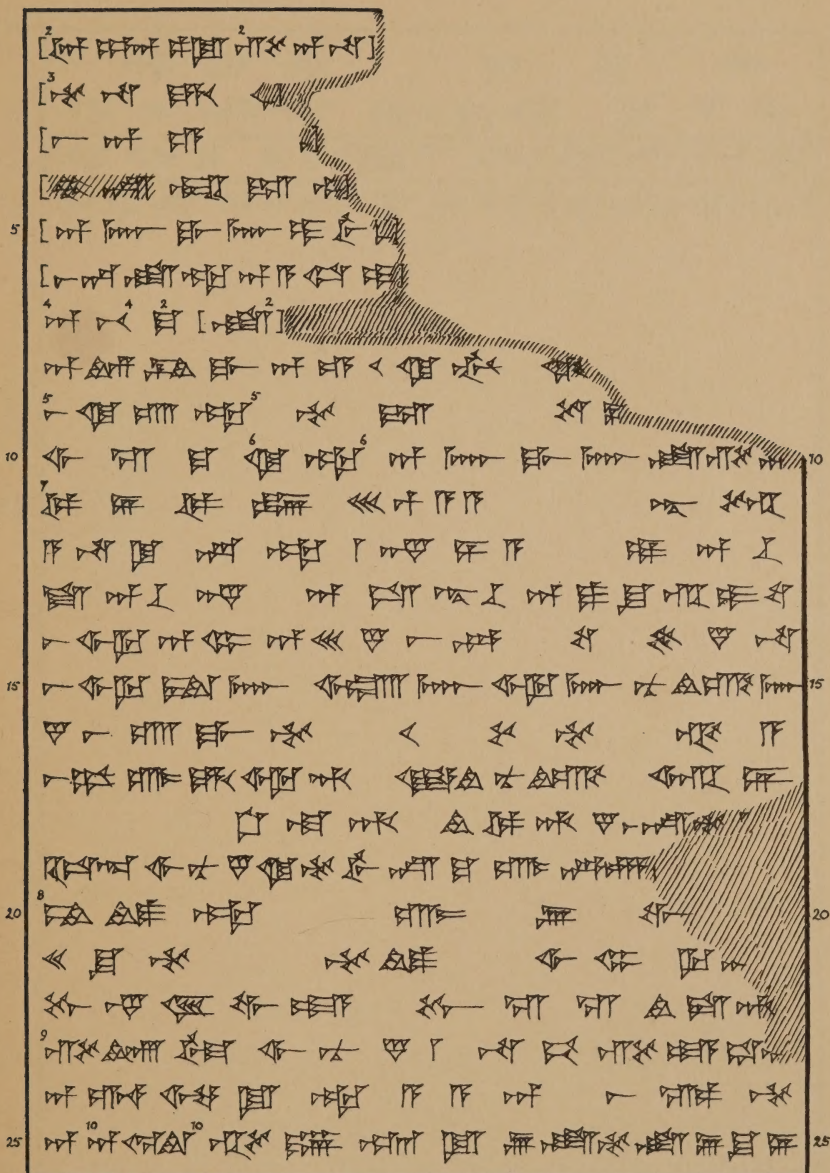


NO.49. OBVERSE.

NO.49. REVERSE.

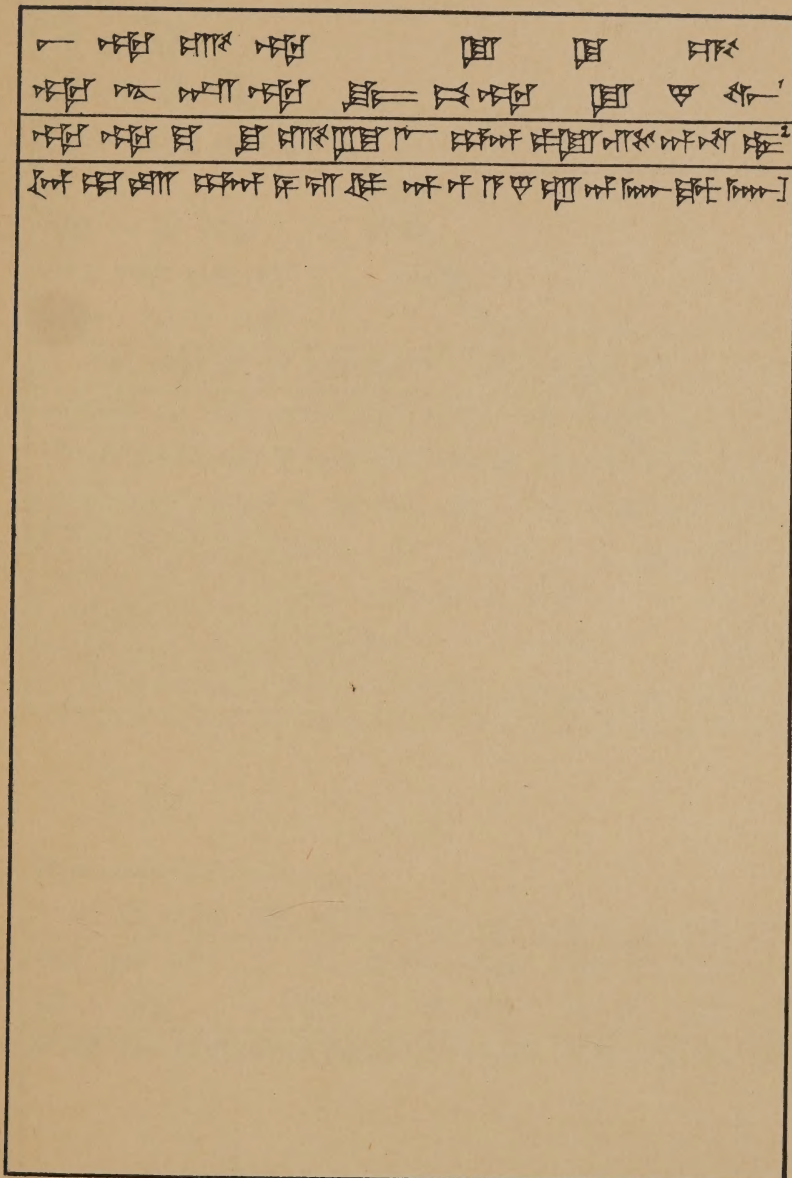


NO. 50. OBVERSE.



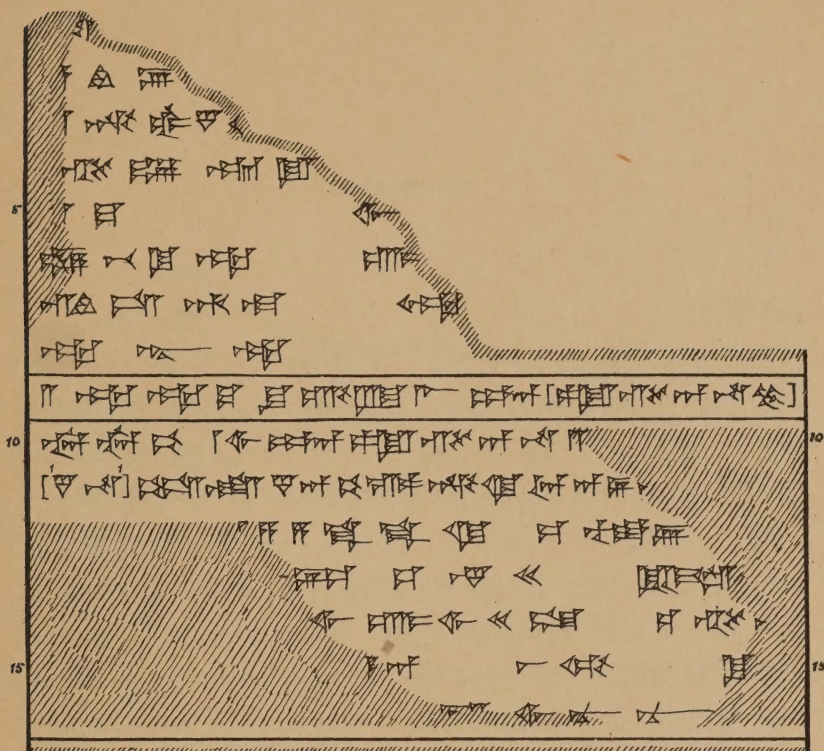
85.1-18, 500, ll.1-10, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll.1-10; K 12937, ll.1-7, cited as B, is dupl. of ll.20-27.
 2. r.A. 3. ll.3-6 have been restored from A. 4. A . 5. A . 6. A . 7. For ll.11 A reads: . 8. ll.20 and 21 form one line in B. 9. For
 1.25 B reads: . 10. B .

NO. 50. REVERSE.

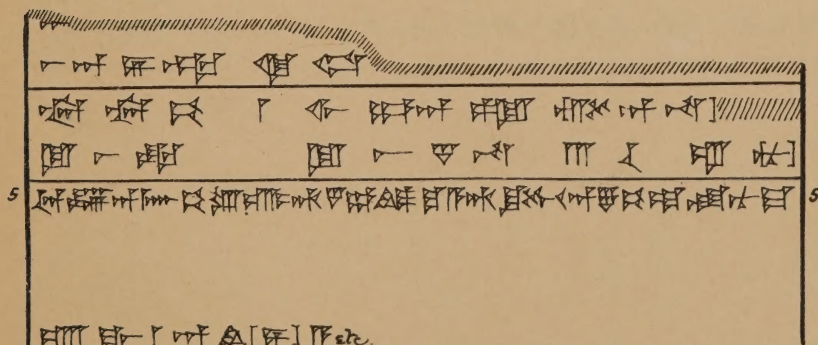


1. after C. 17 B ceases to be a duplicate and reads: 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. Written over an erased .

NO. 51.

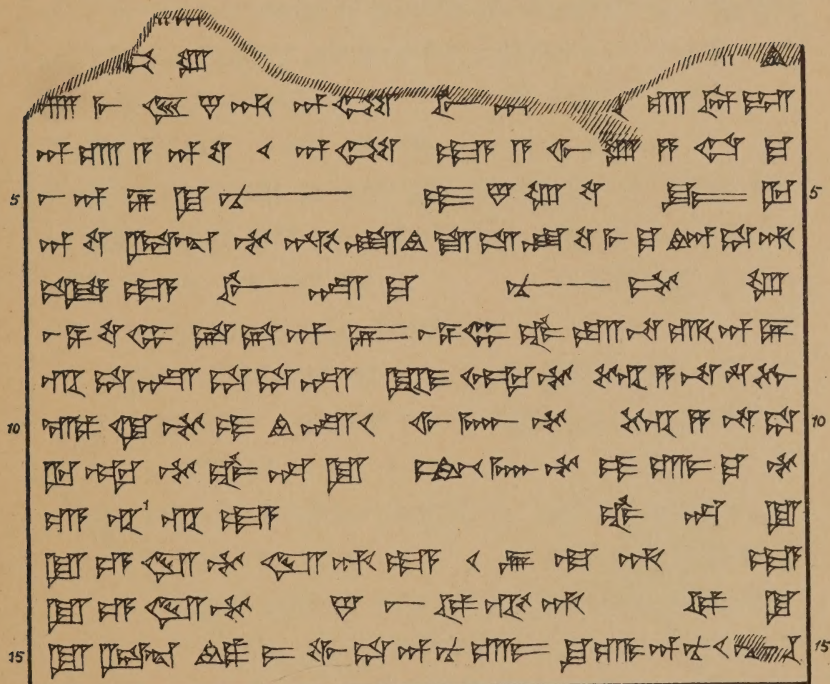


NO. 52.



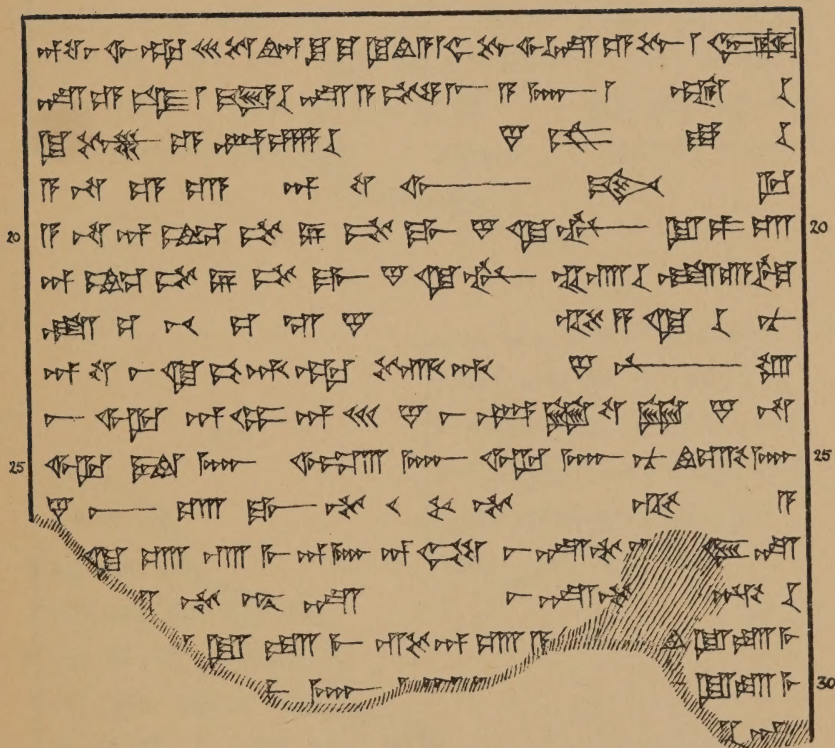
1. Traces of these characters remain.

NO. 53. OBYVERSE.

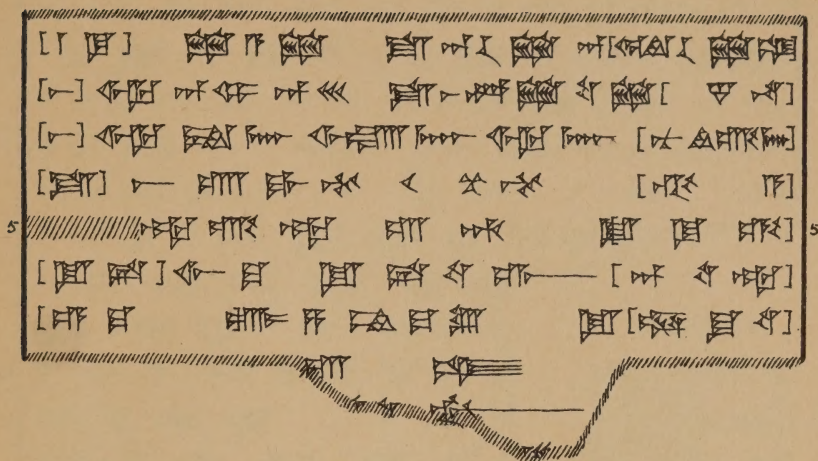


1. Written over an erased .

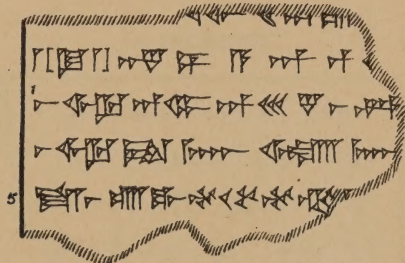
NO.53.REVERSE.



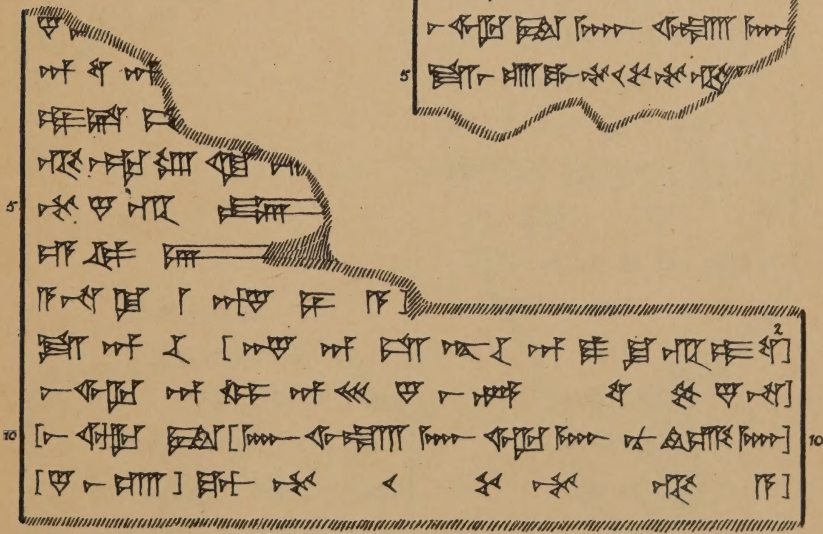
NO. 54.



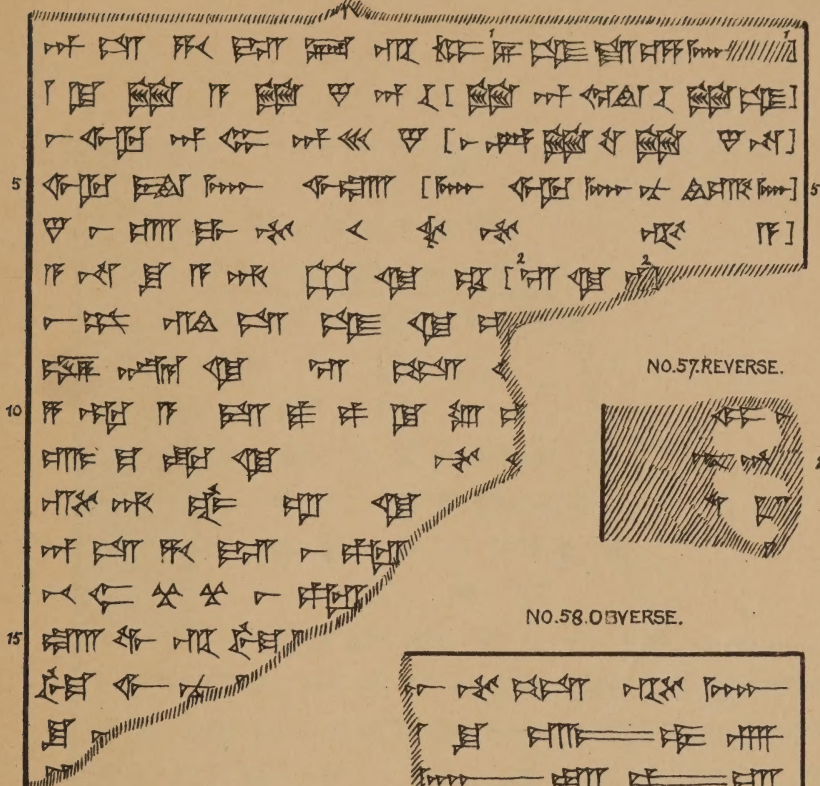
NO. 55



NO. 56.



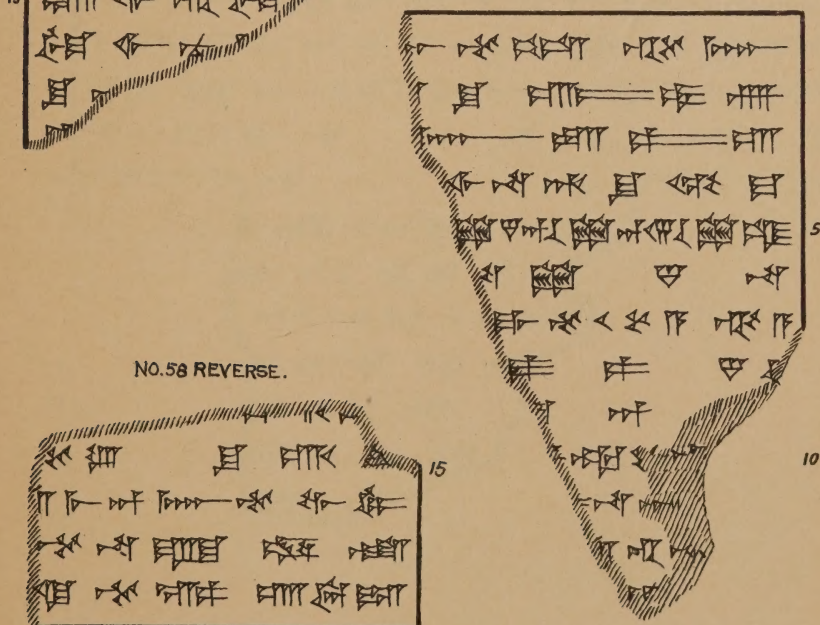
1. Ll. 3f. should prob. be restored according to No. 59, ll. 4f. 2. Ll. 8-11 have been restored from No. 59, ll. 13ff.



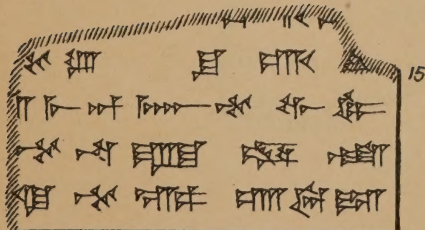
NO.57.REVERSE.

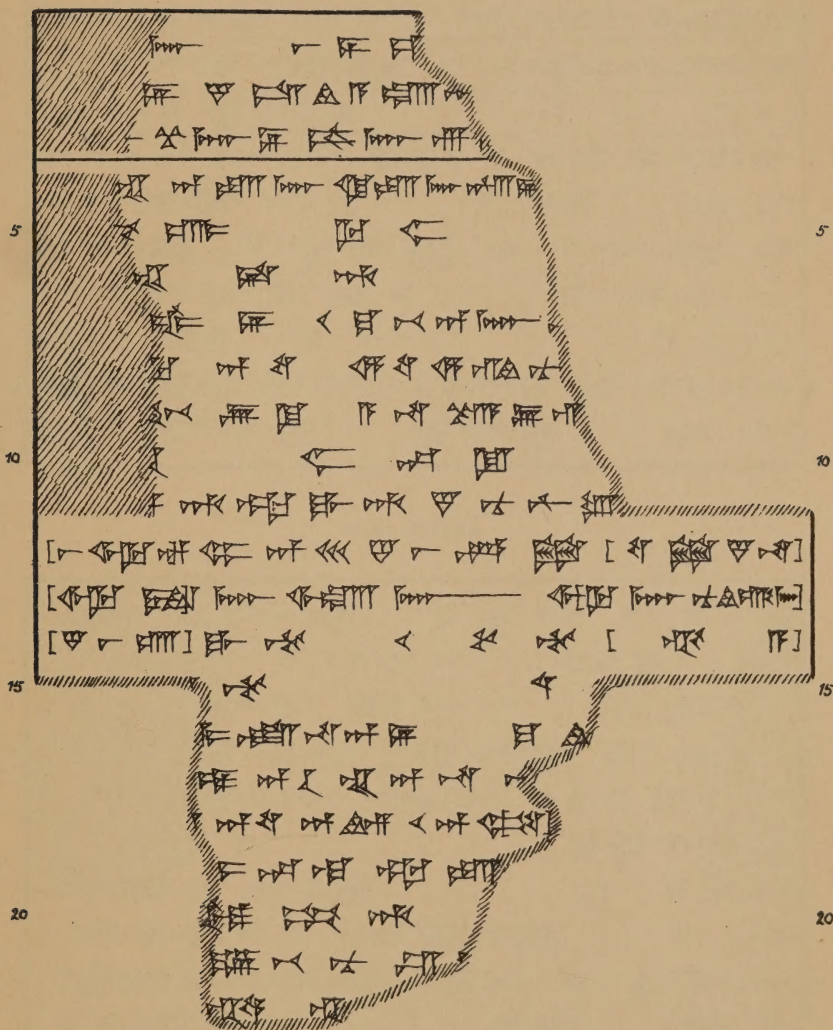


NO.58. OBVERSE.

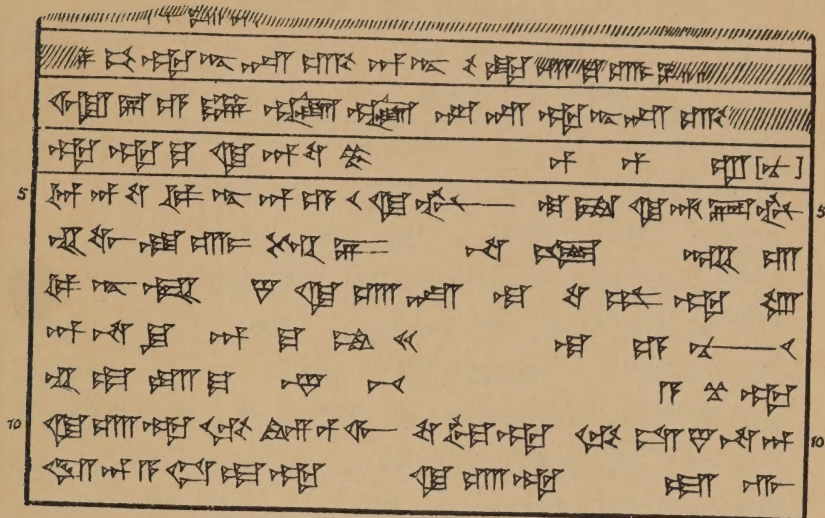


NO.58 REVERSE.

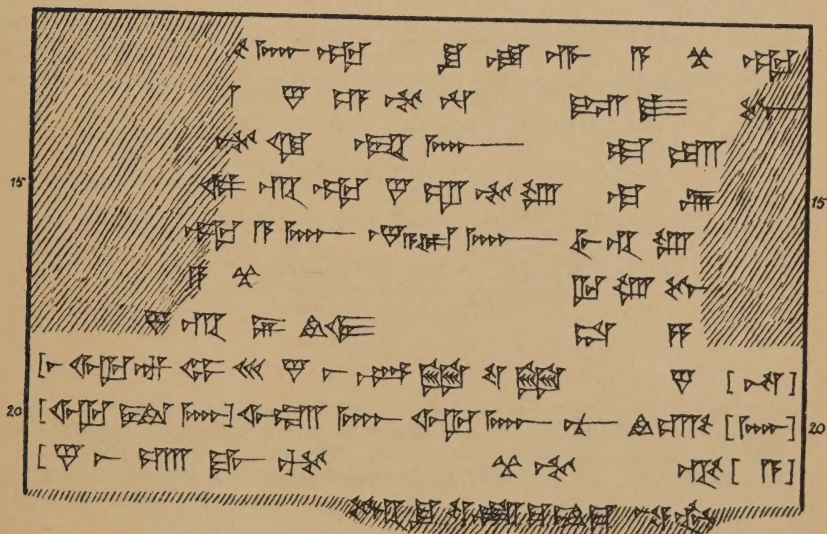


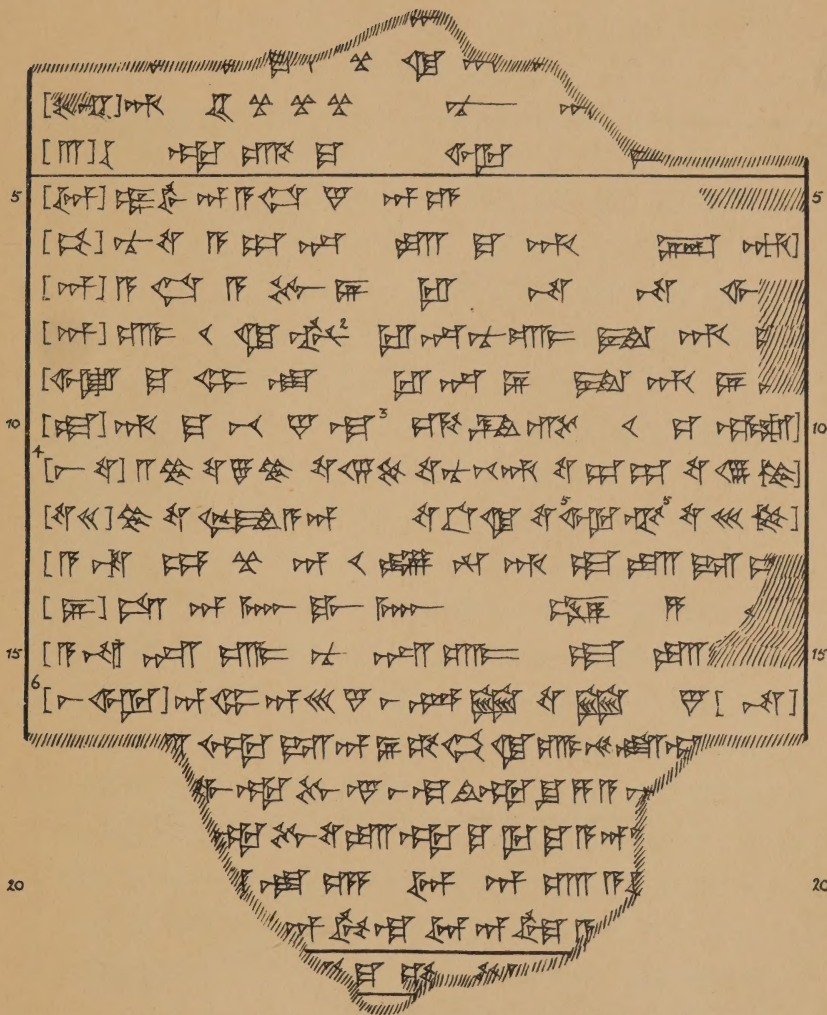


NO. 60. OBVERSE.

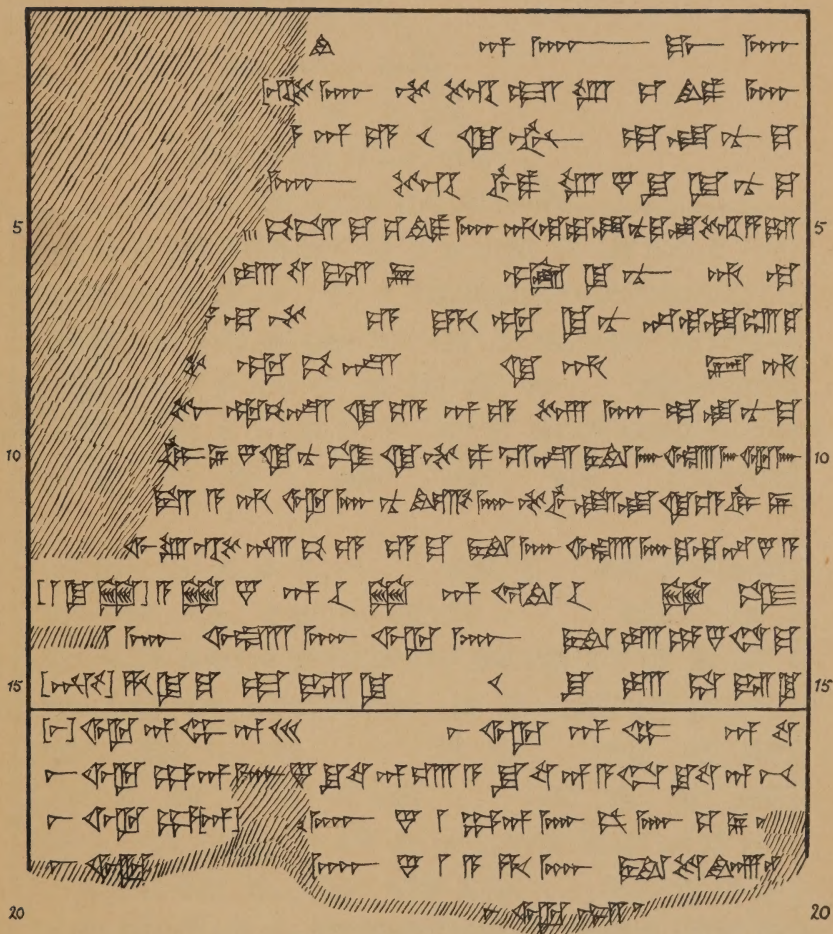


NO. 60. REVERSE.

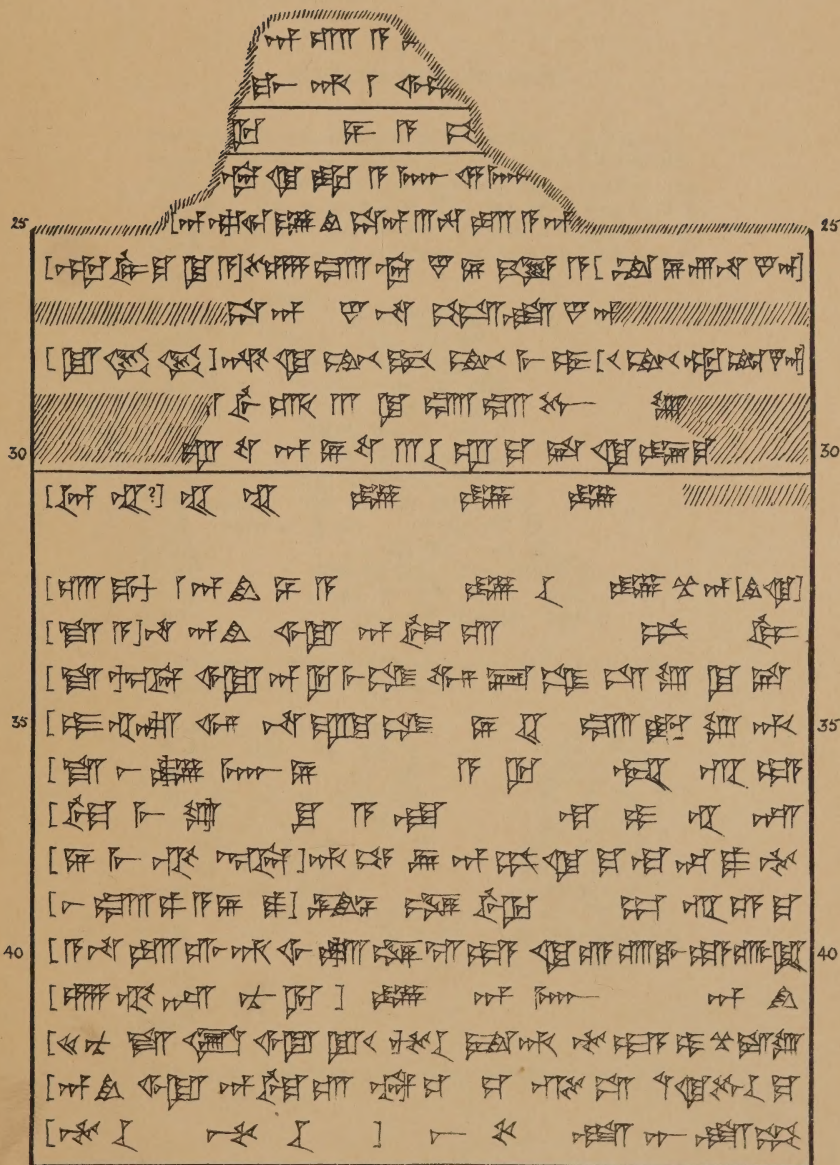


[illegible]

NO. 62. OBYVERSE.



NO. 62. REVERSE.



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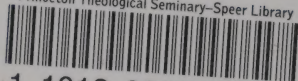
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